
Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

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Annual Reports; Cataloging; Copyrights; *Federal Programs; Information Science; Law Libraries; Library Administration; *Library Services; Library Statistics; *National Libraries; *Program Descriptions; *Research Libraries

Congressional Research Service; Copyright Office; *Library of Congress

Fiscal year activities are summarized for seven organizational areas of the Library of Congress: (1) Administration--Office of the Librarian, and Management Services; (2) National Programs--American Folklife Center, Children's Literature Center, Educational Liaison Office, Exhibits Office, Federal Library and Information Center Committee, Information Office, National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, and Publishing Office; (3) Congressional Research Service--member and committee relations, labor-management relations, research services, special research activities, and automated information services; (4) Processing Services--acquisitions and overseas operations, cataloging, bibliographic products and services, networking, and staff activities; (5) Research Services--acquisitions, management of collections, preservation, services to readers, public programs, publications, exhibits, staff activities, and basic workload; (6) Law Library--service to Congress, service to government and other noncongressional users, special projects and publications, and collection development and maintenance; (7) Copyright Office--workload and production, Copyright Office regulations, judicial developments, international copyright relations of the United States as of September 30, 1985, and copyright registrations. Also included are lists of committees; trust fund board officers, consultants and library committee members; information on gifts or bequests; and an organization chart. Statistics are presented in 10 of the 15 appendices. (KM)
Annual Report 1985 of The Librarian of Congress
for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1985

Library of Congress Washington 1986
# Contents

Joint Committee on the Library .................................................. vi
Library of Congress Trust Fund Board ....................................... vi
Forms of Gifts or Bequests to the Library of Congress ................. vi
Officers of the Library .......................................................... vii
Committees of the Library ...................................................... xii
Consultants of the Library ..................................................... xiii
Organization Chart ............................................................... xiv
Letter of Transmittal ............................................................. xvii
Introduction ............................................................................... xix

1 Administration ................................................................. 1
2 National Programs ............................................................ 22
3 Congressional Research Service ......................................... 37
4 Processing Services ........................................................... 58
5 Research Services ............................................................. 76
6 Law Library ..................................................................... 88
7 Copyright Office ............................................................... 94

Appendixes ............................................................................. A-1

1 Library of Congress Trust Fund Board ................................. A-2
2 Acquisitions and Acquisitions Work ................................. A-4
3 Cataloging and Maintenance of Catalogs ............................. A-10
4 Cataloging Distribution ....................................................... A-13
5 Reader Services ................................................................. A-16
6 Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped ............... A-18
7 Photoduplication ............................................................... A-21
8 Preservation and Restoration ................................................ A-22
9 Employment ...................................................................... A-23
10 Financial Statistics .......................................................... A-24
11 Legislation ......................................................................... A-48
12 Exhibits ............................................................................. A-49
13 Concerts, Lectures, and Other Programs ........................... A-51
14 Library of Congress Publications ...................................... A-56
15 Litigation ............................................................................ A-60

Index ....................................................................................... I-1
JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY, 99TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION

Representative Frank Annunzio, Chairman
Senator Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., Vice Chairman

Members of the Committee: Senators Mark O. Hatfield, John W. Warner, Daniel K. Inouye, Claiborne Pell, Representatives Al Swift, Mary Rose Oakar, Newt Gingrich, Pat Roberts. Chief Clerk: Hilary Lieber.

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 quasicorporation with perpetual succession and all the usual powers of a trustee, including the power to "invest, 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, 1981: James A. Baker, Secretary of the Treasury; Representative Frank Annunzio, Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library; Daniel J. Boorstin, Librarian of Congress, Chairman and Secretary; Mrs. Mildred Lois Nichols Teas (term expires March 9, 1990); and Flora Laney Thornton (term expires March 9, 1988).

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.

vi
Officers of the Library
As of September 30, 1985

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
Janet Chase, Special Assistant to The Librarian
John Y. Cole, Executive Director, Center for the Book
John C. Finzi, Director, Collections Development Office
John J. Kominski, General Counsel
Marjorie R. Kulisheck, Executive Assignment and Classification Appeals Officer
Arthur J. Lieb, Executive Officer
Joseph M. Love, Personnel Security Officer
Adoreen M. McCormick, Legislative Liaison Officer
Jean B. Metz, Selection Officer
William H. Mobley, Principal Evaluations Officer
James W. McClung, Regulations Officer
John W. Rensbarger, Chief Internal Auditor
James R. Trew, Director, Library Environment Resources Office
Robert G. Zich, Director, Office of Planning and Development

MANAGEMENT SERVICES
Glen A. Zimmerman, Associate Librarian for Management
Howard A. Blancheri, Executive Officer
Catherine M. Croy, Assistant Finance Officer
Eugene Walton, Affirmative Action Coordinator
Morrigene Holcomb, Women's Program Coordinator
Alfred E. McEwen, Chief, Equal Employment Opportunity Complaints Office

Automated Systems Office
Herbert S. Becker, Director, Automated Systems Office
William R. Nugent, Assistant Director for Systems Engineering and Operations
Charlene A. Woody, Assistant Director for Systems Development
Gary D. Garman, Chief, Computer Service Center
James L. Myracle, Chief, Engineering Planning and Development Office
T. Arlene Whitmer, Chief, Systems Assurance Office
Herbert T. Littlejohn, Chief, Systems Programming Office
James S. Gruber, Chief, Technical Systems Office
James L. Stevens, Chief, User and Production Service
James L. Godwin, Chief, User Applications Office

Central Services Division
Janet A. Smith, Chief
Bobby F. Dove, Assistant Chief

Financial Management Office
Richard H. Austin, Chief
John O. Hemperley, Budget Officer
John A. Husovsky, Accounting Officer
Edwin M. Krintz, Disbursing Officer

Library Support Services Office
Gerald T. Garvey, Chief
(Vacant), Buildings Management Officer
Thomas M. Jones, Protective Services Officer
Stephen E. Bush, Safety Officer

Personnel and Labor Relations Office
Louis R. Mortimer, Director of Personnel
Peter J. Watters, Counsel for Personnel
Martin F. O'Donoghue, Jr., Labor Relations Officer
Barbara E. Young, Staff Relations Officer
Raymon A. Noble, Health Services Officer
Ralph L. Adams, Personnel Operations Officer
Donald R. Ware, Position Classification and Organization Officer
David D. Lombardo, Recruitment and Placement Officer
Sylvia Cooke Martin, Staff Training and Development Officer
Photoduplication Service
Norman J. Shaffer, Chief
Mary Ann Ferrarese, Assistant Chief for Bibliographic Services
Cy Brownstein, Assistant Chief for Technical Services

Procurement and Supply Division
Floyd D. Hedrick, Chief
John G. Kormos, Assistant Chief

NATIONAL PROGRAMS
(Vacant), Assistant 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 Culture

Children's Literature Center
Sybille A. Jagusch, Chief

Educational Liaison Office
John Henry Hass, Educational Liaison Officer

Exhibits Office
William F. Miner, Exhibits Officer

Federal Library and Information Center Committee
James P. Riley, Executive Director

Information Office
Nancy F. Bush, Information Officer

National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped
Frank Kurt Cylke, Director
Mary Jack Wintle, Assistant Director
Henry B. Partis, Jr., Chief, Materials Development Division
Mary Berghaus Levering, Chief, Network Division

Publishing Office
Dana J. Pratt, Director

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE
Gilbert Gude, Director
John P. Hardt, Associate Director for Senior Specialists
Thomas W. Novotny, Associate Director for Management Studies
Elizabeth Yadlosky, Associate Director for Research, Analysis, and Multidisciplinary Programs
Hugh L. Elsbree, Jr., Assistant Director for Policy, Planning, and Review
Basil T. Owens, Assistant Director for Assignment, Reference, and Special Services
Susan C. Finsen, Coordinator of Management and Administrative Services
Catherine Ann Jones, Acting Coordinator of Member and Committee Relations
James R. Price, Coordinator of Automated Information Services
James W. Robinson, Coordinator of Review

American Law Division
Joseph E. Ross, Chief
Charles Doyle, Assistant Chief

Congressional Reference Division
Catherine A. Jones, Chief
Margaret E. Whitlock, Assistant Chief

Economics Division
Leon M. Cole, Chief
Roger S. White, Assistant Chief

Education and Public Welfare Division
William H. Robinson, Chief
Earl Canfield, Assistant Chief

Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division
David E. Gushue, Chief
John L. Moore, Assistant Chief

Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division
Stanley J. Heginbotham, Chief
Robert G. Sutter, Assistant Chief

Government Division
Frederick H. Pauls, Chief
Daniel P. Mulhollan, Assistant Chief
Officers of the Library

Library Services Division
Jack McDonald, Chief
Nancy A. Davenport, Assistant Chief

Science Policy Research Division
James M. McCullough, Chief
(Vacant), Assistant Chief

COPYRIGHT OFFICE
Ralph Oman, Register of Copyrights and Assistant Librarian for Copyright Services
Dorothy M. Schrader, General Counsel and Associate Register of Copyrights for Legal Affairs
Richard E. Glasgow, Assistant General Counsel
(Vacant), Associate Register for Management
Michael R. Paw, Associate Register of Copyrights for Automation and Management Information Systems
Michael D. Burke, Copyright Systems Analyst
Waldo H. Moore, Associate Register of Copyrights for Special Programs
Mark A. Lillia, Attorney for Research Programs
Anthony P. Harrison, Assistant Register of Copyrights
(Vacant), Executive Officer
Eric S. G. Reid, Senior Administrative Officer
Donette S. Vandell, Administrative Officer
Lewis I. Flacks, Policy Planning Adviser
Christopher A. Meyer, Policy Planning Adviser
Marybeth Peters, Policy Planning Adviser

Acquisitions and Processing Division
(Vacant), Chief
Orlando L. Campos, Assistant Chief

Cataloging Division
(Vacant), Chief
Raoul leMat, Assistant Chief

Examining Division
Harriet Oler, Chief
Jodi Rush, Assistant Chief

Information and Reference Division
Winston Tabb, Chief
Joan Doherty, Assistant Chief

Licensing Division
Walter D. Sampson, Jr., Chief
James P. Cole, Assistant Chief

Records Management Division
Ann L. Hallstein, Chief

LAW LIBRARY
Carleton W. Kenyon, Law Librarian
LaVerne P. Mullin, Executive Officer
Roberta I. Shaffer, Special Assistant to the Law Librarian

American-British Law Division
Marlene C. McGuirl, Chief
Robert L. Nay, Assistant Chief
Leverett L. Freiberg, Head, Law Library Reading Room

European Law Division
Ivan Sipkov, Chief
George E. Glos, Assistant Chief

Far Eastern Law Division
Tao-tai Hsia, Chief
Sung Yoon Cho, Assistant Chief

Hispanic Law Division
Rubens Medina, Chief
Armando Gonzalez, Assistant Chief

Near Eastern and African Law Division
Zuhair E. Jwaideh, Chief
Anton Wekerle, Assistant Chief

PROCESSING SERVICES
Henriette D. Avran, Assistant Librarian for Processing Services
Susan M. Tarr, Executive Officer
Laurie E. Smith, Technical Officer
Donald P. Panzer, Assistant Executive Officer
Louis Berube, Executive Assistant
Kathleen Pascale, Executive Assistant
Network Development and MARC Standards Office
Sally H. McCallum, Head

Office of the Director for Acquisitions and Overseas Operations
Robert C. Sullivan, Director
Margaret R. Smith, Assistant to the Director

Cataloging in Publication Division
Susan H. Vita, Chief
Judy C. McDermott, Assistant Chief

Exchange & Gift Division
Peter H. Bridge, Chief
Imre Járny, Assistant Chief

Order Division
Michael W. Albin, Chief
Linda Pletzke, Assistant Chief

Overseas Operations Division
Rodney G. Sarle, Chief
Lygia Ballantyne, Field Director, Brazil
E. Christian Filstrup, Field Director, Egypt
John C. Crawford, Field Director, India
E. Gene Smith, Field Director, Indonesia
James C. Armstrong, Field Director, Kenya
Eunice S. Gupta, Field Director, Pakistan

Office of the Director for Cataloging
Lucia J. Rather, Director
Robert M. Hiatt, Assistant to the Director

Cataloging Instruction Office
(Vacant), Chief Instructor

Decimal Classification Division
John P. Comaromi, Chief and Editor, Dewey Decimal Classification
Melba D. Adams, Assistant Chief

Descriptive Cataloging Division
John D. Byrum, Jr., Chief
William R. Huntley, Assistant Chief

MARC Editorial Division
Michael H. Shelley, Chief
Peter R. Young, Assistant Chief

Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy
Ben R. Tucker, Chief

Shared Cataloging Division
(Vacant), Chief
Hugo W. Christiansen, Assistant Chief

Special Materials Cataloging Division
David A. Smith, Chief

Subject Cataloging Division
Mary K. Dewees Pietris, Chief
Regene C. Ross, Assistant Chief
Eugene T. Frosio, Principal Subject Cataloger

Office of the Director for Bibliographic Products and Services
Mary S. Price, Director
(Lego H. Settler, Jr., Assistant to the Director

Automation Planning and Liaison Office
Barbara J. Roland, Chief

Catalog Management and Publication Division
Gloria H. Hsia, Chief
Kay F. Wexler, Assistant Chief
Patricia S. Hines, Assistant Chief
Patrick S. Bernard, Principal Editor

Cataloging Distribution Service
Gerald R. Lowell, Chief
John J. Pizzo, Assistant Chief
Roberta A. Stevens, Customer Services Officer

Serial Record Division
Kimberly W. Dobbs, Chief
Dorothy J. Glashby, Assistant Chief
Linda K. Bartley, CONSER Operations Coordinator
Susan H. Riedel, Head, National Serials Data Program
Marian B. Abbott, Editor, New Serial Titles
RESEARCH SERVICES

John C. Broderick, Assistant Librarian for Research Services
Warren M. Tsuneishi, Director for Area Studies
Elizabeth F. Stroup, Director for General Reference (Vacant), Director for Special Collections
Carolyn H. Sung, Executive Officer
Theodore E. Leach, Automation Officer
Edward A. D'Alessandro, Special Assistant for Planning Management
Dorothy Denchy, Assistant Executive Officer

Performing Arts Library
Peter J. Fay, Head Librarian

Preservation Office
Peter G. Sparks, Director for Preservation
Lawrence S. Robinson, Assistant Director for Preservation
Matt T. Roberts, Binding Officer
Bohdan Yasinsky, Preservation Microfilming Officer
Chandru J. Shahani, Research Officer
Peter Waters, Conservation Officer

Area Studies

African and Middle Eastern Division
Julian W. Witherell, Chief
Beverly Ann Gray, Head, African Section
Michael W. Grunberger, Head, Hebraic Section
George N. Atiyeh, Head, Near East Section

Asian Division
J. Thomas Rimer III, Chief
Richard C. Howard, Assistant Chief
Chi Wang, Head, Chinese and Korean Section
Hisao Matsumoto, Head, Japanese Section
Louis A. Jacob, Head, Southern Asia Section

European Division
David H. Kraus, Acting Chief
(Vacant), Assistant Chief

Hispanic Division
Sara Castro-Klarén, Chief
John R. Hébert, Assistant Chief
Dolores M. Martin, Editor, Handbook of Latin American Studies
Georgette M. Dorn, Specialist in Hispanic Culture and Head, Reference Section

General Reference

Collections Management Division
Steven J. Herman, Chief
Emmett G. Trainor, Assistant Chief
Diane E. Nester, Public Service Officer
Ronald J. Jackson, Head, Book Service Section
(Vacant), Head, Collections Improvement Section
Dwight E. Moore, Head, Collections Maintenance Section
Everett J. Johnson, Head, Special Search Section

Federal Research Division
Earl L. Rothermel, Chief
Donald H. Bonham, Assistant to the Chief

General Reading Rooms Division
Ellen Z. Hahn, Chief
Suzanne E. Thorin, Assistant Chief
John W. Kimball, Jr., Head, Automation and Reference Collections Section
Judith P. Austin, Head, Local History and Genealogy Section
(Vacant), Head, Main Reading Room Section
Alan C. Solomon, Head, Microform Reading Room Section
James E. Stewart, Head, Social Science Reading Room Section
R. David Myers, Head, Telephone Reference, Correspondence, and Bibliography Section

Loan Division
Olive C. James, Chief
Thomas D. Burney, Assistant Chief
Barbu Alim, Librarian in charge of Library Station in the Capitol
(Vacant), Head, Loan Reference Section
Cassandra R. Allen, Head, Circulation Section

National Referral Center
(Vacant), Chief
(Vacant), Assistant Chief
Staffan Rosenborg, Head, Publications Section
John A. Feulner, Head, Referral Services Section
Lloyd W. Shipley, Head, Resources Analysis Section

xi
Science and Technology Division
Joseph W. Price, Chief
John F. Price, Assistant Chief
Karl R. Green, Head, Technical Reports Section
Constance Carter, Head, Science Reference Section
Geza T. Thuronyi, Head, Special Projects Section

Serial and Government Publications Division
Donald F. Wisdom, Chief
Bernard A. Berrier, Jr., Assistant Chief
Agnes Ferruso, Head, Government Publications Section
Frank J. Carroll, Head, Newspaper Section
(Vacant), 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
James H. Hutson, Chief
David W. Wigdor, Assistant Chief
John D. Knowlton, Head, Preparation Section, and Technical Officer
Paul I. Chestnut, Head, Reference and Reader Service Section

Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division
Robert Saudek, Chief
Paul C. Spehr, Assistant Chief
Gerald D. Gibson, Head, Curatorial Section
Patrick Sheehan, Head, Documentation and Reference Section

Robert B. Carneal, Head, Laboratory Services Section
Harriet W. Harrison, Head, Processing Section

Music Division
Donald L. Leavitt, Chief
Jon W. Newsom, Assistant Chief
Elizabeth H. Auman, Head, Acquisition and Processing Section
Geraldine Ostro, Head, Reader Services Section

Prints and Photographs Division
St. John E. Ostrow, Chief
Renata V. Shaw, Assistant Chief
Mary M. Ison, Head, Reference Section

Rare Book and Special Collections Division
William Matheson, Chief
Peter VanWingen, Head, Reference and Reader Services Section
(Vacant), Head, Processing Section

COMMITTEE TO SELECT PRINTS FOR PURCHASE UNDER THE PENNELL FUND
Donald J. Saff, Michael Mazur, and Stephen E. Ostrow (ex officio)

PERMANENT COMMITTEE FOR THE OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES DEVISE
Daniel J. Boorstin, The Librarian of Congress, Chairman, ex officio
Paul Mishkin, University of California at Berkeley
Gerhard Casper, University of Chicago
James H. Hutson, Administrative Officer, Office of the Devise
Consultants of the Library

CONSULTANT IN POETRY IN ENGLISH
Gwendolyn Brooks

HONORARY CONSULTANT
U.S. Cartographic History
Walter W. Ristow
Organization Chart
As of September 30, 1985
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, 1985. It is accompanied by a copy of the annual report of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board.

DANIEL J. BOORSTIN
The Librarian of Congress

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Washington, D.C.
Introduction

The Library of Congress is a paradoxical institution. Januslike, it looks into the past and into the future simultaneously. In any given year, the Library celebrates the past and confronts the challenges of the future in many ways. In its 185th year, the Library rediscovered India, honored George and Ira Gershwin, acquired previously unknown Walt Whitman letters, and examined the atlas throughout history. At the same time, it continued to develop a mass deacidification technology for books and other library materials, explored the application of the optical disk, issued a report entitled Books in Our Future, prepared research materials on "Star Wars" for Congress, and adapted copyright procedures for an electronic medium.

Hence it is sometimes difficult to assign a single or unifying theme to a single year's events at the Library of Congress. Its activities continue to be marked by the diversity that has given the institution both national and international prominence over the years. What, then, were some of the mileposts of 1985?

SERVICES AND TECHNOLOGY

The technology on everyone's lips—and the improvements in service it promises to bring—is that of the optical disk. The year was a promising one for the Optical Disk Pilot Program in which great strides were made toward providing the public with a full-text retrieval system. Phase I goals and objectives were met in the areas of hardware and software, the indexing source, document preparation procedures, and database creation. Progress was also made in exploring the use of optical disks as a preservation medium.

The Congressional Research Service made use of new automated work stations to expedite answering 15,590 more questions than it had received in 1984 for a total of 457,837 requests. The Copyright Office, with the inauguration of COINS III (an enhanced Copyright Office In-Process System), can now track all fee services online, including not only applications with cash payments but also recordations, certifications, and searches. The Copyright Office also participated in a new era for the computer and electronics industries when it accepted the first semiconductor chip designs, known as mask works, for registration; the law that provides for their protection defines them as an entirely new form of intellectual property. Processing Services now receives automated cataloging from New Delhi, India, for the materials which that office acquires overseas.

The Library participated in the fiftieth anniversary of talking books in October; the earliest recorded books were distributed by the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. July marked the fiftieth anniversary of the publication of the Bill Digest, a summary of legislative activity prepared by the Congressional Research Service; it is now automated and is available online to congressional offices and in printed form to the public.

PROGRAMS AND ACQUISITIONS

The Library continues to focus on the world of the book and the reader. "A Nation of Readers" was the subject of a stamp unveiled at first day of issue ceremonies at the Library and became the theme of National Library Week and of a photography contest cosponsored by the Center for the Book and the American Library Association. The center also joined with the Association of American Publishers in a project called "I'd Rather Be Reading." Segments of the PBS series "Reading Rainbow" were filmed at the Library, and CBS launched a series for young viewers
REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS, 1985

entitled "American Treasury" based on materials from the Library's collections. The Center for the Book will celebrate 1987 as the "Year of the Reader."

Other program activities also reflected the Library's diversity. In the Pickford Theater, the Library now offers a series of films for children. Exhibits concentrated on such topics as India and the West ("Discovering India") and the role of copyright ("By Securing to Authors: Copyright, Commerce, and Creativity in America"). Symposia covered the history of the atlas ("Images of the World") and children's books in the 1920s and 1930s ("Stepping Away from Tradition"). Publications (Halley's Comet), concerts (the Bicentennial), and literary programs (Richard Ellmann, Gwendolyn Brooks, Maya Angelou) are only a sample of the year's offerings.

One significant acquisitions activity came to an end in 1985—the Indian Special Foreign Currency Program—a modified, dollar-funded project will continue the program. A new program was launched with a cooperative agreement between the Library and the Research Libraries Group to plan for a nationwide program for coordinated cataloging. A fully staffed National Preservation Program Office became operational in 1985.

Notable acquisitions of 1985 included a collection of maps by Hal Shelton, an important group of early letters by Walt Whitman, 315 original caricature drawings and prints from the Alfred Bendiner Foundation, the papers of Patricia Roberts Harris, and a browse file for Landsat and aerial photographic images taken by NASA and other government agencies.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Final drawings and specifications for the renovation and restoration of the Jefferson and Adams buildings were delivered and interim occupancy preparations nearly completed by the Architect of the Capitol. A number of moves to vacate the halves of the buildings to be restored in the first phase of the renovation signaled the beginning of this long-awaited work.

Architectural drawings and specifications for the Library's mass deacidification facility for books were also nearly complete by year's end. In addition, the Library continued to test the process and to develop a priority program for processing books through this facility.

In March the congressional reading room in the Madison Building was officially renamed the La Follette Congressional Reading Room in honor of two senators from Wisconsin, Robert Marion La Follette and Robert Marion, Jr. The senior La Follette sponsored the 1914 amendment that established the Library's Legislative Reference Service and his son was instrumental in the enactment of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, which expanded the service's duties and functions.

PERSONNEL

With the departures of David Ladd in January and Carol Nemeyer in May, two department heads' positions became vacant in fiscal year 1985. The position of Register of Copyrights was filled in September with the swearing in of Ralph Oman, formerly chief counsel of the Subcommittee on Patents, Copyrights, and Trademarks, U.S. Senate Committee on the Judiciary. The search for a new Assistant Librarian for National Programs was still under way at year's end.

Robert Fitzgerald, the 1984-85 Consultant in Poetry to the Library who was unable to assume his duties because of illness, died in January. He was the first Consultant in Poetry to die in office. Pulitzer Prize winner Gwendolyn Brooks succeeded interim consultant Reed Whittemore in September as the twenty-ninth author to be appointed to the post.

Herbert S. Becker, formerly with the Minority Business Development Agency, became director of the Automated Systems Office in July. New division chiefs appointed in fiscal 1985 were Michael Albin, formerly the Library's field director in Cairo, to head the Order Division;
Gerald R. Lowell, a former official with the F. W. Faxon Co., to be chief of the Cataloging Distribution Service; and Janet A. Smith, previously with the General Services Administration, to oversee the Central Services Division.

CONCLUSION

In some respects, "access" is a key word in characterizing the Library's activities in 1985. It may be improved or increased access to materials through better defined acquisitions, automated cataloging, optical disk storage and retrieval, or preservation. It may be increased public awareness of materials through publications, films, exhibits, meetings, and lectures. It may be extending the Library's programs to a new audience and bringing a new program to an old audience, or any combination that produces a new interaction among the Library, its patrons, and its collections. It is an ongoing process that manifests itself in myriad ways. The Annual Report that follows bears this out.

POSTSCRIPT

It is customary in the Annual Report not to record events that followed the close of the fiscal year but preceded the final preparation of the publication itself. Hence, a discussion of the Library's fiscal year 1986 appropriations bill, which was still in conference on September 30, 1985, would ordinarily appear in next year's Annual Report.

The fiscal 1986 budget reductions, however, have had such a major impact on the Library's operations that it would be inappropriate not to mention them. The appropriations act itself, which was signed in November 1985, left the Library $8.4 million below its fiscal 1985 funding level. In addition, the passage in December of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 further reduced the Library's funds by nearly $9.9 million.

This reduction of $18.3 million is the most drastic curtailment in funding in the history of the Library of Congress. It will affect every phase of the Library's activities, including acquisitions, cataloging, and preservation; services to Congress, to the copyright community, to publishers and scholars, and to the general public; funds for automation, for materials for the blind and physically handicapped, and for contracts, equipment, travel, and training; and, most personally, the Library's work force, which will have to be reduced to achieve this lower level of spending.

The choices the Library will face in fiscal 1986 will be difficult and urgent ones. It is the intention of the Library's management, however, that the decisions to be made must allow the Library to carry on its work and to maintain its position of national and international prominence.
Administration

OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN

Legislative and Congressional Oversight

The Librarian of Congress and other Library officials testified before the Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations, House Committee on Appropriations, and the Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations, Senate Committee on Appropriations, on February 27 and May 16, respectively, to request funds for the Library's fiscal 1986 budget. The Librarian emphasized that in addition to maintaining ongoing programs the Library was asking for additional resources for automation programs and for acquisitions in South Asia during 1986.

An amendment on the floor of the House of Representatives was presented by Chalmers Wylie (Ohio) to delete $103,000 from appropriations for Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Debate on the amendment centered on the fact that $103,000 was the amount for the production of Playboy magazine in braille. The amendment passed by a vote of 216 to 193 and the Senate concurred in the deletion of funds. This amendment generated a flurry of congressional and press inquiries.

On September 30 President Reagan signed into law P.L. 99–103, an act making continuing appropriations for the federal government for fiscal 1986 through November 14, 1985, including funds for the operation of the Library of Congress. Under the language contained in the continuing resolution, the fiscal 1986 appropriation in the amount of $217,537,000, as passed by the House of Representatives in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act (H.R. 2942), took effect. The Senate-passed version of H.R. 2942 contained $4,076,000 more for Library operations than the bill passed by the House. The figure of $217,597,000 represented a reduction of $10,645,000 from the fiscal 1985 Library budget. At the end of the fiscal year the bill was before a conference committee for resolution of differences. The sum of $5,785,000 was appropriated to the Architect of the Capitol for structural and mechanical care of the Library buildings during fiscal 1986. A supplemental appropriations bill became law on August 15. P.L. 99–88 provides for supplemental appropriations necessary to meet increased pay costs in 1985 for the Library of Congress in the amount of $2,532,000.

The Library of Congress was included in P.L. 99–109, which extended authorization for federal agencies to use flexible and compressed employee work schedules through October 31, 1985.

On November 30 the Librarian of Congress submitted to the Joint Committee on the Library a report entitled Books in Our Future. The report was presented at a press conference held on December 7 by Sen. Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library. The report had been commissioned by a concurrent resolution of the Congress, S. Con. Res. 59, which authorized the Librarian of Congress to study, under the auspices of the Center for the Book, the changing role of the book in the future.

In response to a request by the Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations, House Committee on Appropriations, during hearings for the Library of Congress 1985 fiscal year budget, a questionnaire was developed to survey senior congressional staff about services of the Library of Congress to congressional offices, excluding the Congressional Research Service. The Legislative Liaison Office and the Office of the Associate Librarian for Management were assigned responsibility for the survey. Over seventeen hundred questionnaires were mailed and more than 75 percent were returned, with
96 percent of the respondents reporting that they have used services of the Library. The results showed that congressional staff gave the services provided by the Library of Congress a positive evaluation—99 percent rated the Library services to the Congress good or very good. As a result of the survey, hours of loan services to Congress were extended.

The reading room of the Congressional Research Service in the James Madison Memorial Building of the Library of Congress was named the La Follette Congressional Reading Room in a ceremony at the Library on March 4. This designation of the reading room, which was approved by the Joint Committee on the Library, honors Robert M. La Follette and his son Robert M. La Follette, Jr., for their contributions to the development of reference and research services in support of the legislative branch. Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin and Director of the Congressional Research Service Gilbert Gude hosted the ceremony. Sen. Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., and Congresswoman Mary Rose Oakar, Chairman of the Task Force of Libraries and Memorials of the Committee on House Administration, represented the Congress at the ceremony, which coincided with the hundredth anniversary of Robert M. La Follette, Sr.'s taking the oath of office as a congressman.

On March 19 the Associate Librarian of Congress testified before the Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds, House Committee on Public Works and Transportation, to give a progress report on the Mass Book Deacidification Facility, construction of which was approved by Congress in 1984. The Associate Librarian reported that the facility is on schedule and that building construction is scheduled to begin in January 1986. The facility should be in operation by late 1987.

A planning meeting of the Joint Committee on the Library was held on April 16. Rep. Frank Annunzio was elected chairman of the committee and Sen. Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., was elected vice chairman.

The Librarian of Congress testified before the Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs and Coinage of the House Committee on Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs on July 10 in support of House Joint Resolution 251, to provide a Congressional Gold Medal for George Gershwin and for Ira Gershwin. In his testimony the Librarian emphasized "the central place of their work in our national culture," commenting that "it is appropriate that they receive this recognition of the unique grandeur of American popular music." The resolution was approved by both houses of Congress and was signed into Public Law 99-86 by the President on August 9. The Library maintains an unparalleled collection of Gershwin materials in its collections, including a number of their original works.

At the end of the fiscal year, an amendment was pending before the Senate to rename the Library's Poetry Consultant the Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry. In addition, an appropriation of $10,000 to the National Endowment for the Arts would be authorized for an annual program at which the Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry would offer a major presentation on the work of other distinguished poets.

On September 19 the Librarian of Congress and other Library officials testified before the Task Force on Libraries and Memorials of the Committee on House Administration in support of H.R. 1902. The legislation would change the name of the Library of Congress Special Police to Library of Congress Police and adjust their pay to bring it more into line with that of the U.S. Capitol Police and U.S. Supreme Court Police. At the end of the fiscal year the legislation was pending before the House.

The Legislative Liaison Office coordinated arrangements for a November 28 congressional dinner in the Great Hall hosted by Sen. Howard Baker. Guests in attendance included President Reagan and Vice President Bush.

The Legislative Liaison Office answered over twelve hundred congressional requests for information about Library of Congress programs and policy. The legislative liaison officer responded to a number of legislative issues pertaining either directly or indirectly to the Library of Congress and coordinated all non-Congressional Research Service and non-Law Library congressional requests except for loans of books. This fiscal year
21,334 requests were responded to from units other than the Congressional Research Service. The Loan Division processed 33,662 book loan requests from congressional offices. The Bipartisan Congressional Intern Program was coordinated for the Library by the legislative liaison assistant.

Office of Planning and Development

The Office of Planning and Development focused on two research projects this year, a survey of Library users requested by the House Appropriations Committee and a survey of users of the Library's optical disk systems. Both were sizable enterprises, and the general survey in particular was massive. The office also remained involved in other matters ranging from automation planning to speech writing, but more than ever its primary efforts involved research. Toward the end of the year the office began a strategic data planning project, as well as a project to coordinate Library-wide the introduction of machine-readable collections into the Library's work and service flow.

The staff continued working intensively on the survey of the Library's noncongressional users. The survey asked users of eleven Library services for their views on the quality of the service, its strong and weak points, problems they had using it, and the hours when service should be provided. More than 20,000 questionnaires were mailed to a sampling of users and almost 15,000 completed questionnaires were returned. A summary report was sent to Congress and a detailed analysis of survey results was given to top Library of Congress management.

Among other findings, the survey showed that between September 8 and December 8, 1984, approximately 22,000 people visited the Library to use its collections, and of these about 4,300 used its online computerized catalog and 3,800 came to work on bibliographies. During a two-month period in the fall of 1984, approximately 5,100 people called the Library to ask a reference question and about 8,300 people called the Copyright Office with a query. Approximately 12,000 people wrote a letter to the Library asking for assistance between July 1983 and June 1984. During the first ten months of 1984, about 130,000 persons and firms registered 500,000 copyrights. About 700 people used the archive of the American Folklife Center during 1984.

The survey revealed that 90 percent of the respondents rated the service of the Library as good or very good. When problems were cited, among the most frequent were “not on shelf,” book delivery, busy telephone lines, and difficulty in reaching appropriate staff. A majority of respondents indicated an interest in at least a limited extension of hours.

Office of the General Counsel

Requests for formal opinions in the Office of the General Counsel totaled 353, the third highest in the history of the office, and a slight increase over last year. Of these requests only thirteen were pending at year's end. Telephone inquiries and informal requests for legal opinions totaled 2,410, a 7 percent increase over last year and just 4 requests short of being the highest ever. Over forty Library of Congress Regulations were reviewed and/or revised, including one on conduct on the Library premises and another on debt collection procedures.

The year brought an increase in the number of cases filed, from thirteen new cases in fiscal 1984 to nineteen new cases in fiscal 1985. Twenty cases were disposed of, but two of these were remanded to the District Court and two in the District Court were combined with another existing one. There were twelve cases pending at the end of the year.

Although nineteen cases were filed against the Library, thirty-one other cases were added to the docket by the Court of Appeals in Cook v. Boorstin when it reversed the District Court and permitted intervention by thirty-one plaintiffs. In fact, then, Cook is a consolidation of thirty-nine separate cases.

The first combined Title VII/Equal Pay Act case against the Library was filed in June. In Nguyen v. Boorstin, three female foreign law
specialists alleged they were discriminated against in their hiring and promotional opportunities.

The Library Police filed a suit in the U.S. Claims Court seeking overtime compensation for time spent on pre- and post-shift activities. The court ruled that such time was not compensable over and beyond the regular eight-hour-day's pay because their lunch period was "duty free" and could be offset against their pre- and post-shift activities.

As it has done previously in another case, the District Court again affirmed the legitimacy and nondiscriminatory nature of the Library's time-in-grade policy in Cook v. Boorstin. That policy states that professional employees must serve one year at the next lower grade in order to be qualified for a higher grade in a professional position. The Court of Appeals reversed the District Court's decision (favorable to the Library) in Clark v. Boorstin and remanded the case to the District Court for further proceedings because it believed that the scope of the investigation was overly intrusive.

The decision in Clark v. Boorstin, if upheld, can have far-reaching effects, not just in the Library but in federal government regulations, policies, and personnel procedure. In addition, the decision of Cook v. Boorstin may have considerable impact on the way the District Court will rule on motions or proceed with the trial on the merits of this class action.

The office reviewed over fifty-five contracts for procurement and supplies and/or other services for the Library. The contracts ranged in size from $25,000 to over $6 million and included the development and construction of the Mass Book Deacidification Facility at Fort Detrick, Maryland, and procurement of the central processing unit for the Library's microframe computer system.

Staff offices with custodial responsibility undertook major acquisition efforts that required the assistance of the Office of the General Counsel staff for consultation, negotiating conditions of the gift or deposit instrument, and drafting language for those conveying instruments. Noteworthy were the efforts of the Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division to secure two large collections. A major portion of the British Broadcasting Corporation's collections of approximately fifty-five hundred retrospective double-sided long-playing sound recordings as well as future releases were involved. The major legal problem stemmed from the BBC's demand for indemnification from the Library in order to protect certain intellectual property interests.

Considerable effort was devoted to acquiring by gift the National Broadcasting Corporation's kinescope collection. NBC demanded that the language contain a provision whereby NBC could make routine and emergency request for use of items in the collection. Such access can lead to problems associated with a difference in emphasis by archivists at the Library and donors regarding use and preservation of the collection.

The Deficit Reduction Act of 1984 was of interest and concern to the Library. By placing new requirements and responsibilities on donors to substantiate charitable contributions, these provisions of the act also affected existing Library procedures and set forth new responsibilities for the Library in those instances when it is the donee of certain tangible properties for which donor/taxpayers could claim charitable deductions.

Center for the Book

In 1985 the Center for the Book continued its full program of symposia, projects, and publications to stimulate public interest in books, reading, and the printed word. With the presentation to Congress in December of the report Books in Our Future, the center completed its yearlong examination of the current and future role of books and reading. The center also cooperated with the Illinois State Library in the establishment in July of the Illinois Center for the Book.

As authorized by Public Law 95–129, the center's program and publications are supported by contributions from individuals, corporations, and foundations. This fiscal year $96,900 was received from fifty-four donors.
Over eighty members of the National Advisory Board participated in a meeting on April 16-17 chaired by Simon Michael Bessie. Book research, the book in the future, illiteracy, and literacy were the principal topics. The board decided that "The Year of the Reader" would serve as a unifying theme for the center's activities in 1987.

In the summer of 1985 the Librarian of Congress decided to restructure the center's executive committee into a smaller council, which will be chaired by Mr. Bessie, and to dissolve the National Advisory Board as a formal body. Persons formerly on the National Advisory Board are being invited to serve on six ad hoc program committees that reflect the center's basic interests in the coming years: Reading Development; The International Role of the Book; The History of Books; Children's Books; Media, Technology, and Books; and Book and Reading Statistics.

The Center for the Book sponsored two symposia during the year: "Images of the World: the Atlas through History" (cosponsored by the Geography and Map Division) and "Stepping Away from Tradition: Children's Books of the Twenties and Thirties" (cosponsored with the Children's Literature Center). In addition, the center sponsored the following lectures: John P. Feather, "The Book in History and the History of the Book"; David McKitterick, "The Limits of Library History"; and Simon Michael Bessie, "The Book in the Future: A Publisher's Perspective."

The Library of Congress/CBS Television "Read More About It" project began its seventh season in September. Since it started in 1979, more than a hundred well-known stars of major CBS television specials have presented thirty-second reading messages.

"A Nation of Readers," one of the center's reading promotion themes, was selected by the American Library Association as the theme for National Library Week, held in April. On October 16 the U.S. Postal Service issued a twenty-cent commemorative stamp also based on the theme "A Nation of Readers." The image on the stamp—President Abraham Lincoln reading to his son Tad—is based on the well-known photograph in the collections of the Library of Congress.

"Books and Other Machines," a Center for the Book exhibition exploring the complementary relationships among printed books, technology, and reading, was on view in the Library's Great Hall from December to June.

In the spring the center became the cosponsor of "I'd Rather Be Reading," a reading promotion campaign initiated in 1983 by the Association of American Publishers.

Publications sponsored by the center this year included New Technologies in Book Distribution: The United States Experience, prepared by SKP Associates; Dare to Be Creative! by Madeleine L'Engle; Books in Action: The Armed Services Editions; Born to Trouble: One Hundred Years of Huckleberry Finn, by Justin Kaplan; and Fine Printing: The San Francisco Tradition, by James D. Hart.

Council of Scholars

The Council of Scholars met twice in 1985. Its fall meeting, November 30 and December 1, featured a discussion of the Books in Our Future, report in advance of its presentation to Congress. Prepared under the auspices of the Center for the Book, the report was intended to contain the enthusiasm of those who predicted that technology would soon supersede the book. Concerns raised by council members regarding the report were welcomed by the Librarian as precisely the kind that the report was intended to arouse. The Council of Scholars considered a variety of suggestions of future topics for investigation, but in response to what appeared to be a consensus of its members that it concentrate on topics to which it could bring its own expertise, it chose the condition of modern scholarship as the topic that would next receive its sustained examination.

At the council's spring meeting, May 17-18, Prof. Robert Heilbroner delivered a paper on the condition of modern scholarship in which he attempted to identify its distinguishing charac-
teristics as well as to pinpoint its strengths and weaknesses. According to Professor Heilbroner, modern scholarship is proliferating at an exponential rate, inundating all practitioners with floods of information that is often useless or worse. The second distinguishing characteristic, he asserted, was the ascendancy of theory, principally Marxian and Freudian, with structuralism demonstrating a peculiar vigor recently. The council's discussions focused on Professor Heilbroner's observations. Most members concurred with him, although some were more optimistic about the condition of scholarship than he appeared to be. The general topic of scholarship demonstrated to council members a fruitfulness that encouraged them to propose a major symposium on the subject, tentatively scheduled for the spring of 1986.

Scholars elected to the council in 1985 were: Cleanth Brooks, Gray Professor of Rhetoric, Emeritus, Yale University; Robert Heilbroner, Norman Thomas Professor of Economics, New School for Social Research; Gertrude Himmel­farb, Professor of History, City University of New York; Simon Ramo, President, TRW Inc.; and Reed Whittemore, Acting Consultant in Poetry.

Optical Disk Pilot Program

Fiscal 1985 was a productive year for the Optical Disk Pilot Program and one in which great strides were made toward providing the public with a full-text retrieval system. The program continued to make use of a matrix management approach to meeting goals by relying on the vast expertise of over seventy-five members of the staff who could lend their knowledge and skills to the program in addition to performing their regular duties. As a result, all of the goals and objectives established for phase 1 of the project have been met. In phase 1 the hardware and software needed to scan and write images to optical disks were installed and tested; an existing in­house indexing source (CRS/BIBL, SCORPIO) was modified to scan documents associated with those systems; procedures for document preparation, input scanning, and quality review were developed; and a database of over thirty-one hundred documents from the BIBL File for which the Library has either received copyright permission or which belong in the public domain was created. Progress has also been made in exploring the use of optical disks as a preservation medium, which is one of the major objectives of the program. Much has been done toward the design of a disk test facility to determine disk longevity and data stability on disks.

The program was extended to December 1986 to provide time to create a larger database. Permissions for extension of copyright privileges have been sought from the publishers of the serials already selected for scanning.

Plans have been under way to begin phase 2 of the project, which involves adding various formats not previously under machine control. This requires creation of seven additional SCORPIO files by Automated Systems Office staff, with a projected availability date of January 1986. Once these files are available, operations staff can begin creating bibliographic records, scanning and writing to disk the documents, which correspond to the following files: Congressional Record, serials, manuscripts, maps, music, legal materials, and scientific materials. The use of a commercial indexing source for bibliographic records and an experiment with an online index for retrieval of the Congressional Record file will be part of phase 2. In the case of serials, both issue- and article-level access are planned.

Plans are also under way to make the retrieval system available to the public by January 1986. Terminals were installed in the Main Reading Room, Serials and Government Publications Reading Room, Law Library, Social Science Reading Room, and Congressional Research Service in February, followed by training of reference librarians and a staff user survey to determine reactions to the system.

The staff evaluation of the Optical Disk Pilot Program was conducted by the Planning and Development Office during April and May. Sixty-two public service librarians evaluated the training provided, documentation, equipment, printing, and system reliability and commented...
The staff members found no major flaws in the system and suggested that the optical disk's primary usefulness may be as an access tool. Based upon the staff evaluation, production-level support from the Automated Systems Office was requested. Subsequent stress testing of the system was completed and revealed an increased stability and enabled staff to correct some of the system's remaining faults.

For the nonprint project, the Library has purchased a Fortune microcomputer with a 60-megabyte hard disk, a word-processing package (Fortune:Word) which is used for data entry, and BRS retrieval software. BRS/Search is now available in a version for micro and mini computers running on the UNIX operating system. Because complex subject searches limited by date, creator, and physical format occur far more frequently than known-item searches in picture research, a system was designed so that there is full-text online access to the set of machine-readable bibliographic records on the disk. Vague queries about pictures are thus greatly compensated for by the researcher's ability to do combined free-text and controlled vocabulary searches in the machine-readable record, along with the rapid retrieval of the matching pictures.

The videodisk equipment has been available in the Prints and Photographs Reading Room since June 1984 and is operating on level 2, or menu-driven access. Three professional catalogers and a library technician were hired in July 1984 to prepare the level 3 database. Level 3 access to videodisks uses the machine-readable bibliographic records described above, which reside in disk storage in a free-standing microcomputer system and are available for online searching. The data display terminal for caption searching was placed next to the videodisk unit in March; the interface between the micro and videodisk player is expected next year.

Staff and researchers alike are already profiting from having nearly ten thousand captions in the system. For example, Detroit Publishing Company glass negatives that are stored in another building can be conveniently viewed in the Madison Building. A researcher interested in recent political posters who had expected to spend a week with the curator laboriously going through case after case of posters found that he could complete his search in two days by using the videodisk. In time for the fortieth anniversary of the end of World War II (August 1985), nearly a thousand color transparencies from the Office of War Information files were made available for viewing. Previously, a researcher would have had to make an appointment so that the material could be brought from cold storage and allowed to acclimatize; then each transparency would have to be removed from its storage envelope and put on a light table—an exhausting prospect for the researcher and a time-consuming one for curators.

The Collections Development Office continued to devote much effort to policymaking and coordination of acquisitions, selection, evaluation, organization and preservation of the collections, and the relationship of these activities to those of other libraries. Based on consultations with departments throughout the Library, the office conducted a broad reexamination of the future of the Library's collections. A substantial increase was noted in cooperative collections survey activities involving the Research Libraries Group (RLG) and the Association of Research Libraries (ARL).

Four seminars on foreign acquisitions were held this year, covering China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Mongolia; the five southernmost countries of South America; Mexico, Portugal, and Spain; and the Arabic-speaking countries of North Africa and the Middle East. Discussions focused on the adequacy of the collections and of current means of acquisition, special problems involved in acquiring materials from the subject area, and recommendations for improvement. Follow-up efforts were instituted to address the problems identified.

Current acquisitions were generally satisfactory, although the familiar problems in acquiring materials from countries without an
organized book trade persisted. The Copyright Office continued to expand its coverage of materials needed for the Library's collections which the Library would otherwise have had to purchase, including microforms and books with dual imprints.

Continuing efforts were made to locate and acquire retrospective materials needed to fill gaps in the collections, with particular emphasis on rare books. Purchases of nonbook materials included a number of valuable maps and atlases, music manuscripts, architectural photographs, and current and retrospective fine prints.

The Acquisitions Policy Statements, developed over the past three decades, cover a wide variety of subjects and formats. Frequent reviews have been issued as the need arose, but a number of subjects and types of materials have not yet been covered. Among the subjects under study in 1985 were education, government publications, motion pictures, television programs, sound and video recordings, and ethnic studies.

The Selection Office reported an increase in several categories of materials reviewed for addition to the collections. Most significant were a 10 percent increase in books submitted for Cataloging in Publication, and a 7 percent increase in copyright deposits and registrations, including a notable rise in computer software and printouts. Selection of serials included, besides new publications, the review of titles on hand for possible assignment to Minimal Level Cataloging and a heavy influx of "review before binding" titles received for final decision.

Reselection of a cataloging arrearage totaling a quarter of a million volumes was nearly 90 percent complete as the review of the English, French, Russian, and Romanian materials was brought to a conclusion. In addition, reselection of the large German-language arrearage, as well as the backlogs of Greek and Hungarian volumes, is almost complete. Among the three hundred art items in the French backlog was a major find—an album, executed in 1898–99, of original watercolor caricatures relating to the Dreyfus Case. It includes depictions of Emile Zola and others connected with the affair as well as a letter by Georges Clemenceau.

The Selection Office also conducted a final review of the books held in storage by the Copyright Office covering the years 1959–80. Although very few items were selected on reexamination, some replacements for worn or missing shelf copies were identified, as well as some items of literary interest.

In this latter category were three poems by Robert Frost issued as a remembrance of his eighty-fifth birthday, Cities of the Interior by Anaïs Nin, a poem by Gregory Corso issued by the City Lights Press, and Lay the Marble Tea by Richard Brautigan. In addition, two substantial copyright collections were removed from storage to be made available for reader use. One copy each of all mass-market paperbacks will continue to be sent without processing to the Rare Book and Special Collections Division to join the set of Dell publications previously donated by the publisher. Collectively, these books will furnish to researchers a virtually complete exhibit of an important U.S. publishing genre. With some exceptions, published and unpublished dramas covering the years 1900 to 1977 have been held in storage by the Copyright Office. A project was begun to select some of the published dramas for full cataloging, with the remainder to be held as a collection in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division. Unpublished dramas will be sent to the Manuscript Division and both published and unpublished librettos to the Music Division.

In the past two decades, the Library had retained a very large collection of dust jackets, mostly from copyrighted books, for their possible interest as examples of graphic design. Considerations of space and staff requirements led to the conclusion that the Library could no longer store the estimated 167,000 book jackets with any realistic hope of making them available for research. Arrangements were made to transfer the collection to the Rochester Institute of Technology, which plans to organize them as a graphic study collection. The Library will continue to retain jackets accompanying books acquired for the rare book collections.

The principal evaluations officer coordinated the evaluation of nearly 700,000 books, periodi-
icals, manuscripts, maps, motion pictures, recordings, and examples of graphic art. These included gifts and deposits received by the Library, materials loaned to other institutions (evaluated for insurance purposes), and surplus duplicates used for exchange. The total of all evaluations exceeded $10 million.

The Preservation Policy Committee, which is chaired by the director of the Collections Development Office, was streamlined in the spring by limiting representation to departmental officers at the level of director or higher. The committee gave special attention to preparations for implementation of the diethyl zinc (DEZ) mass desiccification program, concurring with the recommendation of the Deputy Librarian of Congress that all incoming books be treated with DEZ before they are added to the collections. In addition, the committee recommended that a retrospective desiccification program be started at the same time. Nonbook materials will be phased in for treatment after the necessary testing has taken place. Consideration will continue to be given to materials that will be microfilmed or transferred to digital disks.

The preservation copying programs were also reviewed during the year. Most of the programs, which include microfilming of brittle books, newspapers, serials, and special collection materials and copying of deteriorating photographs and sound recordings, have been in operation for over twenty years. Although much has been accomplished, an even greater amount of work remains to be done.

The Collections Development Office worked closely with the Overseas Operations Division to set priorities for microformatting projects on hand. The success of the overseas copying program has become increasingly apparent as fewer and fewer brittle and rarely consulted materials acquired by the field offices in South Asia are now being added to the Library's collections in hard copy.

Research Publications, Inc., completed the micropublication of the Library's city directories for eleven large U.S. cities covering the years 1902–35 and began work on filming the directories of fifty additional important cities for the same period. In another development, the Library completed an agreement with Harvester Microforms to produce a microfiche publication of the records of the Federal Writers' Project covering printed and mimeograph publications for 1933–43, a collection held in the Manuscript Division.

Coordinated development of the nation's research collections has long been a vital concern of the Library of Congress. The director of the Collections Development Office serves on committees of the Research Libraries Group (RLG) and the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) that have made important steps in this direction. Over the last five years, the focus of this effort has been on development of the "Conspectus," an inventory of collections and acquisition practices in American research libraries. This information is now available as a database, the "Conspectus on Line," through the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN). The Conspectus is an ongoing project that will eventually cover all subjects for which libraries collect materials. Though not a member of RLG, the Library of Congress has been actively participating in this undertaking. In consultation with the Library's specialists, detailed profiles of the collections in agriculture, natural history and biology, education, medical and health sciences, music, sound recordings, and cartographic materials were supplied to the Conspectus. By evaluating Conspectus data from contributing libraries, RLG has uncovered subject areas for which few American libraries collect at a level sufficient to sustain scholarly research. Over the past year the Library of Congress agreed to accept national collecting responsibilities for twenty-six such specialized subjects in education and computer science, in addition to other subjects accepted previously.

RLG has also developed statistical studies to measure the strength of collections in specific disciplines. In 1985 the Collections Development Office completed six of these bibliographic verification studies. The results confirmed that the Library of Congress has strong research collections in all six fields, and indeed in Russian history and literature, Swiss history, the Renais-
sance, and baroque art, the Library reported the largest percentage of publications among the participating libraries.

Another cooperative collections assessment project undertaken by the Library in 1985 was the biennial National Shelflist Count, sponsored by the American Library Association. The count compares collection size and growth of over forty libraries in 490 prescribed Library of Congress classification spans through a physical measurement of shelflists. Working closely with Processing Services, the office succeeded in estimating the growth of the classified collections through automated search techniques rather than manual procedures. Using JANUS, a series of programs for the batch retrieval of bibliographic records, the number of classified titles added to the collection in 1981–83 and 1983–85 was tabulated. ALA added these figures to those submitted in 1981 and will publish the full results of both the 1983 and 1985 surveys.

**Library Environment Resources Office**

During the year, renovation and restoration of the Thomas Jefferson and John Adams buildings moved ahead at an accelerating pace. Restoration of the Jefferson Building's west terrace was completed and work on the Neptune Fountain was nearing completion. Final adjustments were being made to the bookstack sprinkler systems in both buildings. Modernization of the elevators on the west side of the Jefferson Building was nearly half complete. And for all practical purposes construction work was completed on the fourth floor of the Adams Building. The Library sent the Architect of the Capitol preliminary construction drawings and specifications for final review and in July received finished project drawings and specifications. Space layouts and requirements for all organizational units that will occupy temporary worksites during phase 1 construction were also sent to the Architect of the Capitol. Based on those plans, the Architect's engineers proceeded with interim occupancy space preparations in both buildings, and the Library completed some twenty separate moves into temporary worksites, including the move of Processing Services arrarages and the collections of the Science and Technology Division to the fourth floor of the Adams Building.

The Library Environment Resources Office developed final interior finish schedules for both buildings and prepared a revised furniture and equipment budget for the project. The Library Support Services Office coordinated an effort to complete an asbestos audit survey for both buildings and produced an asbestos control management document. Actual phase 1 construction is scheduled to begin early in calendar 1986.

Design of the Library's Mass Book Deacidification Facility, to be located at Ft. Detrick, Maryland, proceeded on schedule. Under the supervision of the Army Corps of Engineers, the architectural firm of Sherertz, Franklin, Crawford, and Shaffner delivered 95 percent complete architectural design drawings and specifications in September for the 30,000-square-foot facility. Northrop Services, Inc., was awarded a formal contract to provide management and technical support services related to construction and activation of the facility. Building construction is still scheduled to begin in January 1986. A new site at NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center for small-scale testing was nearly complete in September, and testing is scheduled to resume in November. Library and contractor personnel continued to work on chemical process development, equipment specifications, and book flow and handling studies.

The office received over five hundred requests for space changes. Work continued on the large-scale rearrangement of some cataloging divisions on the fifth floor of the Madison Building, and a reconfiguration of the Geography and Map Division Reading Room was completed. The last installment of the special appropriation to replace old furnishings still remaining in the Madison Building was used to refit divisions in Research Services and Management Services.

Early in the year a consultant completed an engineering study for upgrading the humidification system in Building 167 at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, as the film vaults continued to experience excessive humidity.
Additional space was finally obtained at the Navy Yard Annex for expansion of Federal Research Division activities. Construction of new cold-storage film vaults in bay 4 at Landover Center Annex neared completion at the end of the year. Late in the year, work at Landover and at the Duke Street Annex was initiated to organize materials more efficiently and dispose of unneeded items. Space planning was largely completed for the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped at the Taylor Street Annex, and some collections were moved to another building in anticipation of a notice to proceed with renovation work.

Internal Audit Office

Fiscal 1985 marked a year of significant progress by the Internal Audit Office, which has audit cognizance over more than 250 functional areas and approximately $382 million. Twenty-one audit reports were issued during the year, identifying $116,000 of recoverable costs, $78,000 of potentially recoverable costs, and $600,000 of costs that could have been avoided or savings incurred. The audit staff also identified $6.6 million of idle inventory and $250,000 of undeposited cash.

An audit report on the Information Office concluded that the office is performing its mission adequately and meeting the ever-increasing demands for information about the Library. A review of the Library's payroll system showed that the major payroll objectives are being met and that the payroll is being handled on a timely basis. Additional internal controls were recommended to fully ensure the integrity of the system.

A review of the Cataloging Distribution Service found that it is making the Library's cataloging conveniently available to libraries and has effectively made the transition into automated cataloging products. In striving to meet additional needs of libraries, however, the service had exceeded its role by offering products other than Library of Congress bibliographic material. The report identified areas where existing controls could be strengthened or efficiency improved and recommended that an executive decision clarify the future direction that the Cataloging Distribution Service should pursue.

An audit of Library of Congress loan policies and practices indicated that the Library is providing adequate service to its patrons despite an obsolete manual loan control system. The review determined that the Library could not continue to provide this satisfactory level of service without some changes in policy and practices to substantially improve control over the Library's collections.

A review of the Congressional Research Service's contracting control system concluded that the system adequately and effectively ensured that contracts were for necessary services, that negotiated prices were reasonable, and that payments were made only upon satisfactory completion of the contract. An audit of the Photoduplication Service's internal control system determined that controls over cash collection were inadequate and unaccountable shortages were identified. An overall evaluation of the system of internal controls was recommended.

Financial and compliance audits were performed at the Overseas Operations Division's field offices in Rio de Janeiro, Cairo, New Delhi, Jakarta, Nairobi, and Karachi. These audits indicated that there were internal control weaknesses in the financial processes of the field offices. Additionally, the operational surveys performed at New Delhi, Nairobi, and Karachi concluded that the administrative aspects of the field office operations appeared to need attention and/or reevaluation.

Staff Activities

The conference of Directors of National Libraries met at the Library of Congress in August at the invitation of its chairman, Deputy Librarian of Congress William J. Welsh. Representatives from twenty-eight countries participated in the meeting as well as representatives of UNESCO and the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions. The program con-
centrated on the Library's preservation activities, the Optical Disk Pilot Program, and tours of Research Services and Processing Services.

The Deputy Librarian was honored by his colleagues at a reception in his honor during the fifty-first Council and General Conference of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions in Chicago. The reception was to celebrate completion of International Librarianship Today and Tomorrow: A Festschrift for William J. Welsh. The book contains an introduction by the Librarian of Congress and sixteen articles by international library leaders, publishers, and colleagues of Mr. Welsh.

In addition to his regular duties, Associate Librarian of Congress Donald C. Curran was Acting Register of Copyrights from January 2 to September 19. Mr. Curran continued his chairmanship of the Library's Committee on Automation Planning and through the committee initiated a strategic plan for Library-wide automation, which is expected to be completed next fiscal year.


Equal Employment Opportunity Programs

Affirmative Action Office

For fiscal 1986 the Library awarded ninety Affirmative Action Fellowships, the largest number since the program began in 1980. The fellowships, which carry a stipend of up to $1,200 toward books and tuition, went to employees taking undergraduate and graduate courses in the following career fields: administrative officer (32), computer science specialist (24), librarian (13), social science analyst (11), copyright specialist (7), technical information specialist (2), and foreign affairs specialist (1).

Twenty-two graduate students participated in this year's Graduate Cooperative Education Program. Five began in January with assignments in the Exchange and Gift Division, Information Office, Economics Division and Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division (Congressional Research Service) and American-British Law
Division (Law Library). Seventeen joined the Library staff during May and June for 90–120 day appointments in various divisions. The latter participants came from graduate schools at Atlanta, California, Drexel, Harvard, Maryland, Minnesota, Texas, Washington, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In addition to divisional work assignments, the students participated in orientation seminars on networking at LC, jobs for Congressmen and congressional staffs, and new developments in library information technology. Upon completion of the program, participants with masters degrees become eligible for one-year appointments; others become eligible after their degrees are awarded. This year five one-year appointments were made.

In May the Library launched a Target Series Development Program that will provide employees with an opportunity to acquire and develop the knowledge and skills required for entry-level positions in professional series in which minorities and women are underrepresented. Four vacancies (copyright examiner, reference librarian, children's literature librarian, and computer programmer) were included in the pilot program. The Affirmative Action Office held a Job Information Fair to inform employees of opportunities under the new program and to encourage them to compete for the positions.

For the past year the Affirmative Action Office has maintained a file of applicants who wish to receive information on vacancies in underrepresented job series. In fiscal 1985 the office mailed to these individuals 11,938 vacancy announcements on 138 positions in the underrepresented series.

Women's Program Office

Major activities carried out under the direction of the Women's Program Office this year covered such areas as equal employment opportunity (EEO) data collection and analysis, the Administrative Detail Program, sexual harassment, staff programs and seminars, women in management, maternity leave, daycare, and information resources.

The seventh Administrative Detail Program began in March and ended in June. Sixteen staff members were chosen this year for ninety-day assignments with Library administrators and managers. The program is designed to provide staff members who are motivated but who have little or no management experience with a short-term opportunity to exercise, develop, and evaluate their interest in and potential for management.

Over the last ten years more than a hundred staff members have served on the Women's Program Advisory Committee at the Library of Congress. Committee members serve a two-year term as a collateral duty to their regular assignments. The committee is divided into subcommittees that assist the Women's Program Office in presenting programs, lectures, and workshops; administer the Administrative Detail Program; gather and organize information for the Information Resources Center; and catalog EEO statistics. Fiscal 1985 programs sponsored by the committee included: "Feminist Values in Management: Humanistic Values of Interest to Men and Women," a lecture by Regina Minudri, Director of Public Services, Berkeley Public Library, Berkeley, California; and "Sexual Harassment . . . Not Just a Touchy Thing," a presentation by Virginia Burke, formerly of the Office of Personnel Management EEO Training Institute. The latter program was so popular that many people had to be turned away, and a second presentation was therefore arranged.

Publications by the committee and the Women's Program Office include a fact sheet on Library of Congress policy regarding maternity leave, a revised listing of daycare facilities within walking distance of the Library, a daycare guide that includes a list of daycare facilities throughout the metropolitan area, and an updated fact sheet on spouse abuse that lists resources for counseling, shelters, and medical assistance.

Equal Employment Opportunity Complaints Office

The Equal Employment Opportunity Complaints Office began the fiscal year with 66 informal and
103 formal complaints. During the year 114 new complaints were received, bringing the total handled to 283. Sixty-four informal complaints became formal. By the end of the fiscal year 76 informal and 47 formal complaints had been resolved, leaving 40 informal and 120 formal complaints pending. A comparison with statistics for fiscal 1984 shows a decrease of 11 percent in new complaints, an increase of 34 percent in matters becoming formal complaints, an increase of 7 percent in informal complaints resolved, and an increase of 40 percent in formal complaints resolved.

**Automation Activities**

The Automated Systems Office (ASO) is responsible for research, development, and operation of the hardware and software systems that support Library operations, especially those services provided to the Congress, to other federal agencies, to copyright registrants, to the research library community, to scholarly users, and to Library management. During fiscal 1985 the office continued to focus on improving the availability and utilization of computer equipment in support of the Library's various missions.

Online availability of the central processing units was 99.3 percent by the end of the fiscal year. The various online systems, which are supported 96.5 hours per week, processed approximately four million transactions each month while servicing 2,217 terminals located on Capitol Hill and at other sites. During the year the Computer Service Center replaced 250 Four Phase terminals with new Comterm devices to support the online cataloging and searching of the various Library databases. Replacement of the remaining older terminals has been scheduled to begin in January 1986. A new IBM 3084QX4 mainframe, to be used in support of the Library's ever-growing online applications, was installed in February to replace the IBM 3033 AP system. The new system contains four central processors sharing forty-eight million bytes of memory. The internal processing speed is approximately three times that of the IBM 3033 AP. Online work was moved to the new system in early March, and the IBM 3033 AP became the batch processor. In addition to the new mainframe, the Computer Service Center installed IBM 3380 disk storage devices in support of growing online databases. Weekend ASO Hotline service was extended to Saturday and Sunday during the year to provide better online service to the LC and public facilities.

The first Piece Identification Number (PIN) mechanical system has been tested for applying both heat- and pressure-sensitive labels. Each piece will be identified by a unique number in OCR and bar code, enabling the Library to automate the manual operations now required to catalog and track books.

Continuing support was provided to the Optical Disk Pilot Program in the areas of hardware and input system software. The software is being written with sufficient flexibility to take care of user needs as the requirements expand. Optical disk technology is rapidly changing and growing, and the system architecture is designed to accommodate growth and changes at the subsystem level without major system changes. User reaction to the pilot system has been extremely favorable. Testing of optical disks for the number of read/write errors is under way. The error detection and correction system built into the optical disk system will measure errors as the disk is subjected to temperature and humidity changes. The system can be expanded to measure reflectivity, runout, etc., by adding additional instrumentation devices. These processes will provide information to assist in determining how frequently a disk has to be rewritten in order to preserve the data stored.

Two new files were implemented under SCORPIO for the 99th Congress. The Legislative Information System (Bill Digest) for the 99th Congress (CG99) records and tracks legislative action for each bill and amendment introduced into the Senate and House. This file utilizes the new word proximity feature and allows the user to be very precise in specifying the location of words in a document. The Congressional Record Abstract File for the 99th Congress (CR99) indexes and abstracts the printed publication.
and is updated within twenty-four hours of publication. The analysis and design phase for the development of a SCORPIO retrieval capability for the Survey Polls File was completed under contract. This file will contain information from major surveys and polls, questions and responses, counts and percentages, and information about the survey.

In support of Research Services, the PREMARC database has been expanded from 3.8 to 4.2 million records. All of the records are available in the Library of Congress Information System (LOCIS) through MUMS and SCORPIO commands. Carrollton Press is working on input of an additional 350,000 unclassified Law records and 280,000 sound recordings, visual materials, and JACKPHY records.

Software specification and construction were completed and testing is under way for the first release of the Generalized Bibliography application under MUMS. This input and update application will permit various Research Services bibliography databases to be constructed for subsequent publication and distribution. Alternatives for composition and printing of these bibliographies and other publications continued to be investigated and evaluated.

The Nitrate Films database now contains some 95,000 records, and a number of reports have been developed to aid the Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division in controlling this collection during the conversion to safety film. These reports cover the shelflist, quality of preservation, deterioration status, discard material, films with incomplete or missing reels, and collection content.

An online application for input and update of databases for the Index to Latin American Legislation was completed using contractor assistance. The searchability of this file under SCORPIO was also improved through added index terms and modified displays.

In support of the Copyright Office, a new, larger minicomputer (Data General MV10000) was installed and the final phase of the Copyright Office In-Process System (COINS III) was completed. COINS now constitutes a full accounting, control, and tracking system for copyright applications processed by the Copyright Office. The last phase, placed in production status in September, permits the capture of remittance information for cash transactions and eliminates the use of manual cash accounting records.

The Copyright Office Publication and Interactive Cataloging System (COPICS II) was enhanced to provide for the registration of mask works as mandated by the Semiconductor Chip Protection Act of 1984, and the COINS Operations Guide was upgraded to production status. A prototype system was developed for the online processing of jukebox licenses. The process by which the COPICS data are made available in LOCIS using SCORPIO commands was redesigned to provide for weekly update of the index.

The contribution/distribution release of the Linked Systems Project (LSP) was placed in production in August. This system links the Library of Congress to bibliographic utilities (initially the Research Libraries Group) for the purpose of building and maintaining a shared name and series authority database. This computer-to-computer telecommunication link is the result of many years of planning and effort; much of the contract work has been funded by the Council on Library Resources. This first implementation, now in production, allows designated utility members to add new records and update existing records in the Library's Name Authority File and also provides for immediate online distribution of new updated name authority records. The next release of LSP, which provides for database searching, is now in the final stages of testing. An application for retrospective conversion of active titles in the Library's Serial Record file was implemented. Identified as the SERLOC application in MUMS, the data are to be used in conjunction with bibliographic data and other control data as part of a planned serials management system.

General Management Services

Buildings Management

As previously mentioned, the Buildings Management Division was reorganized as the Library
Support Services Office and the Safety Office transferred into the new office. Responsibilities of the office include: development and implementation of Library policy governing the use and structural, mechanical, and custodial care of Library buildings, grounds, leased space, and related facilities; the food service program for Library staff and visitors; protective services and the protection of national security information; and the development, coordination, and administration of occupational health and safety programs.

The major focus of the office's activities this year was the restoration and renovation of the Adams and Jefferson buildings. The Library's goal-oriented fire defense plans were incorporated in the renovation, and automatic sprinkler protection will be extended to include all areas of these buildings.

Major reconstruction of the badly deteriorated foundations and supporting brick arches of the Neptune Plaza was completed, ensuring the structural integrity of the plaza. While the plaza was being renovated, the stone curbing and pool of the Court of Neptune fountain were restored. In addition, installation of a closed-circulation water fountain system and new wiring and lights was nearing completion by year's end.

The food service program was improved in various ways to better meet the needs of the staff and visitors of the Library. Changes were made in the kitchen to increase efficiency and to make possible more diversified food products. These changes include a completely new salad production area as well as new ovens and braising pans. A great deal of attention is being given to food presentation and appearance. The results are more diverse, interesting, and palatable products.

**Financial Management**

Funding available for operations of the Library in 1985 totaled $238,842,000, which included $228,542,000 in available direct appropriations from the Congress and $10,300,000 in offsetting collections. Other available sources included working fund advances, transfers, and gift, trust, and service fees, which are expected to total approximately $25,700,000. In addition, the Architect of the Capitol received $5,799,000 for structural and mechanical care of the Library's buildings and grounds. Details of the Library's financial records for fiscal 1985 appear in the appendices.

Hearings on the Library's 1986 budget requests were held by the House Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations on February 27, 1985, and by the Senate Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations on May 16, 1985. The Library requested appropriations totaling $242,829,000. By October 1, 1985, the Congress had allowed an annual level of $217,597,000 in new budget authority for 1986 and authorized the use of $11,050,000 in receipts for the Copyright Office and the Cataloging Distribution Service. Final congressional action had not been completed by October 1, 1985, and is expected to yield additional appropriations in selected areas. The $217,597,000 tentatively appropriated by the Congress is $10,645,000 less than the amount appropriated in fiscal 1985. These reductions resulted in a freeze on the filling of positions, effective July 16, 1985. Presented with the 1986 budget request was a supplemental request for fiscal 1985 of $4,043,000 for the 1985 pay raise, of which $2,532,000 was appropriated.

As reported last year, a new general ledger software package, the Federal Accounting and Reporting System (FARS), was purchased from Computer Data Systems, Inc. By year's end the system had been tested and accepted and the contractor was working on security and reporting enhancements as well as on reducing the number of files that must be maintained by the Automated Systems Office. Completion of these projects may allow use of the new system during the first half of calendar 1986.

In January the Disbursing Office began direct deposit of net salary payments via telecommunication through the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond. The Library of Congress is the first non-Treasury Disbursing Office to adopt this system and is serving as a model for other agen-
cies in this area. In July the Library commenced using the same program for direct deposit of savings allotments to banks and other financial organizations. Both of these programs have proved successful, and two others—the Paper Check Conversion Program for all payroll and voucher checks and the new U.S. Savings Bond format—are in a testing status and will be in production early in fiscal 1986.

The Financial Management Office increased participation in the Department of the Treasury Government On-Line Accounting Link System (GOALS) through the use of the On-Line Payment and Collection System (OPAC). The OPAC is used to process interagency transactions by transmitting billing information through a commercial time-sharing service via telecommunication. The system has eliminated the need to transmit Treasury checks and paperwork between agencies. In addition to OPAC, the office is using GOALS system options for automated monthly transmission to the Treasury of disbursements and collections and for automated monthly receipt of the Treasury fund account balances.

Material Management and Support

It was originally anticipated that the purchase of bibliographic terminals in fiscal 1984 would save approximately $500,000 over the cost of leasing. In fact, actual savings have risen to $1.7 million. Savings resulting from this year's purchase of interactive terminals are expected to be approximately $300,000 in fiscal 1986 and more than double that in fiscal 1987. A new central processing unit for the Automated Systems Office was acquired under a favorable lease-to-ownership plan. Through structuring of the lease, considerable savings will be realized over the life of the system.

Fiscal 1985 saw substantial progress in the acquisition of materials for the Library's blind and physically handicapped program. Costs were reduced, competition was found, and product improvements were introduced. Other fiscal 1985 acquisitions included bibliographic services, online editing, microfilming, market survey, cataloging, updating of bibliographic records, data conversion of name authority records, book inventory systems, editorial services, bibliographic tape processing, mailing list conversions, and photocopy center service support.

The Library's janitorial contract for the James Madison Memorial Building was renegotiated this year. The contractor agreed to perform daytime rather than nighttime cleaning and to clean on alternate days instead of daily in office areas. The changes, which took effect October 1, 1985, were necessary for security reasons and because of reductions in the fiscal 1986 budget.

Central Administrative Services

Advisory service on records management was provided by the Central Services Division in twenty-six visits to nineteen congressional offices. Subject classification outlines and indexes were prepared for four of these offices. The sample Congressional Subject Classification Outline designed for computer input was revised and printed for distribution to congressional offices. Records management evaluations were completed in thirty-five Library offices, and ten subject classification outlines were established to improve overall records management efficiency. In the forms management program 802 forms were processed, including 124 new forms, 164 revised forms, and 514 reprints. In addition, 171 forms were designed or redesigned and 213 forms were eliminated. The Forms Catalog was revised to reflect current data through January 1985. A total of 743 cubic feet of records were destroyed and another 681 cubic feet were transferred to the Library's storage facility for evaluation and future disposition. The Manuscript Division selected 295 cubic feet of copyright records previously stored at the Washington National Records Center in Suitland, Maryland, for inclusion in the Library's archives. By year's end a total of 1,201 cubic feet of records were being stored at National Underground Storage in Boyers, Pennsylvania. Included in this total are 1,149 boxes containing 62,725 reels of microfilm.
A total of 60,497,844 impressions were processed through the Printing Unit of the Central Services Division. Of this total, 41,702,811 were printed in-house and 18,795,033 impressions were diverted to the Government Printing Office. Two new pieces of equipment were installed in the Bindery Unit, a "paddy wagon" used to pad forms and a combination folder-inserter. The paddy wagon will eliminate some of the manual work previously required in the padding process for forms. The folder-inserter will allow the unit to process rush jobs more efficiently. A new type of ink is now being used that reduces drying time from four days to eight hours. This has led to a significant decrease in the time required to process work in the Bindery Unit. Charges assessed for printing were reduced from $22.80 to $16.50 per thousand impressions, reflecting some reductions in the cost of supplies and, more significantly, savings realized through the use of state-of-the-art equipment and elimination of waste through application of improved systems. The Composing Unit produced 3,124 camera-ready pages, compared to 2,405 last year. One positive-response mailing was completed and the Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division mailing list was reduced from 5,237 to 2,195 subscriptions. Four other mailing lists were deleted and fifteen lists were added. Currently there are 96,491 names in the mailing list system. The Publishing Office is funding an additional terminal capable of performing typesetting functions directly from Compucorp disks. For the Hispanic Division, the Composing Unit completed typesetting of over a thousand pages of The National Directory of Latin Americanists, making it the largest project the unit has ever typeset.

A total of 3,481 separate items, including charts, posters, flyers, covers, brochures, transparencies, illustrations, and hand-lettered certificates were processed by the visual information specialists. In addition, 3,480 visual aids consisting of office identifications, posters and other graphic displays were processed through the Buildings Graphics Facility.

Until July, overseas offices were shipping books directly to libraries, universities, and other institutions in the United States. However, enforcement of postal regulations by the United States Postal Service regarding material being shipped from foreign countries has resulted in the processing of books and other printed matter from our overseas office through the Library's postage meter system before being forwarded to addressees. All outgoing books from the Exchange and Gift Division are now required to be boxed and hand-wrapped instead of being placed in padded shipping bags previously used for mailing. These new requirements have significantly increased the workload of the Postal Services Unit.

**Personnel and Labor Relations**

The Personnel and Labor Relations Office not only continued to provide a full range of personnel services during the year but also initiated several new programs and completed a number of significant projects.

The Library's nationwide recruitment program was fully operational this year, with recruitment and placement specialists visiting forty-three colleges and universities and nine professional association meetings.

The Library's first Handicapped Program was presented by the Staff Relations Office in October. It included a presentation on how reasonable accommodation can be provided on the job to handicapped individuals. A Handicapped Resource Center was established in the Staff Relations Office, where staff members and supervisors can consult pamphlets and articles on specific handicapping conditions.

On November 28, 1984, a representative from the Federal Labor Relations Authority (FLRA) conducted a consent agreement election for the professional and nonprofessional employees of the Law Library. Appearing on the ballot were the incumbent union—Law Library of Congress United Association of Employees (LLCUNAE)—and the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) Locals 2477 and 2910. As a result of the election, AFSCME Local 2477 now represents the nonpro-
fessional employees and Local 2910 the professional employees.

In response to a Recognition Petition request submitted on behalf of the Fraternal Order of Police to represent a proposed unit of Library of Congress Special Police officers, the FLRA ruled that the long-established bargaining unit for these employees remained appropriate and that no unusual circumstances were present to justify the severance of these employees from the established bargaining unit. Therefore, AFSCME Local 2477 continues to represent the Special Police.

In the course of the year there were 16,528 visits to the Library's health facilities by staff members and visitors. The staff of the Health Services Office performed 216 visual examinations and 231 medical examinations for preemployment and triannual certification and coordinated cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) training for 161 Library staff members. The annual health fair was held in May, with over twenty-three different public and private sector organizations participating and over 400 staff members attending. There were 359 work-related injuries reported this year, 132 of which required medical expense or loss of time.

The Personnel Operations Office processed 824 appointments, 547 resignations, 280 terminations of temporary appointments, 68 retirements, 1,050 promotions, 668 transfers and reassignments, 338 outstanding performance ratings, and 338 quality step increases.

The major emphasis during the year in the area of labor relations consisted of full-scale bargaining with the two AFSCME locals in the areas of Library-wide performance requirements and renovation/restoration of the Jefferson and Adams buildings. At the close of the year negotiations were in progress for a master contract with Law Library employees and the Special Police. Bargaining on the Congressional Research Employees Association (CREA) master contract has been held in abeyance pending a decision on several issues of negotiability from FLRA. Seven unfair labor practice (ULP) charges were filed, with the FLRA dismissing two cases and refusing to issue a complaint in five. A hearing was held in late September on a ULP filed by the Library against the union. The case is pending before an administrative law judge. Of five cases carried over from fiscal 1984, the FLRA dismissed two and allowed the labor organizations to withdraw three. The Labor Relations Office processed a total of thirty-nine grievances under contractual negotiated grievance procedures during fiscal 1985. Of these, the preponderance of decisions sustained the position of the Library. The labor organizations have appealed eighteen of these grievances to arbitration.

Twenty-two of the twenty-three appeals filed with the Office of Counsel for Personnel were disposed of, fourteen through trial, four through settlement, one through withdrawal by the opposing party, and three through dismissal. Final decisions were rendered in seventeen appeals during the year, fifteen of which were favorable to the Library. Eleven involved adverse actions, four were equal opportunity (EO) cases, one was an EO complaint processed under a negotiated grievance procedure, and one was an emergency action. Attorneys in the office reviewed fifteen settlements of EO complaints. Twenty-six adverse action cases were pending in this office at the beginning of fiscal 1985 and thirty new cases were received during the year. Dispositions were made in forty-two of these cases and fourteen are pending. In addition, seven employees were separated during the qualifying period, one temporary appointment was terminated for disciplinary reasons, and three employees were placed on enforced leave and suspension.

Nine proposed reorganizations in three different departments were considered and processed by the Position Classification and Organization Office. Among the individual classification actions were the following: 128 new positions established; 115 positions redescribed, 105 amended, 67 canceled, and 5 regraded. In addition, 749 requests for posting and 640 promotion plan recommendations were reviewed and approved.

The Recruitment and Placement Office processed 27,903 applications for posted vacancies.
Of this total, 6,648 (24 percent) were from Library staff. Last year 38,199 applications were processed, 8,263 of which were from staff members. The office issued 811 vacancy announcements and conducted 259 panels which rated 6,710 applications.

For the 1985–86 Intern Program, six applicants from the staff and six from participating library schools were selected, with one of the latter withdrawing.

In the Staff Relations Office, Handicapped Program activity increased dramatically, with 341 contacts made regarding handicapped individuals as compared to 207 in fiscal 1984. Requests for interpreters for the hearing-impaired reached 189. During the year the Handicapped Program coordinator provided onsite handicapped counseling services to staff members at the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped by establishing regular monthly hours at the Taylor Street facility.

Specialists in the Staff Relations Office provided individual counseling services to staff members on 7,808 occasions. In cooperation with the Health Services Office, the office provided classroom training for 103 management officials in the Employee Assistance (Health Assistance) Supervisory Training Program.

Major accomplishments in the Staff Training and Development Office included initiation of the Professional Development Series, a series of courses in the individualized learning mode; revision of the New Staff Orientation; development and publication of a three-year catalog of training courses; and commencement of an audio-video library of training experiences. The Professional Development Series, an independent study program, was initiated to accommodate managers, supervisors, and staff members who, because of their particular work hours and responsibilities, are unable to attend regularly scheduled classes. Through the use of audio-video cassettes and the guidance of employee development specialists, those participating pursue an independent program of study. Thirteen managers and executives of the Library participated in more than 1,112 hours of intensive leadership training at the Federal Executive Institute, Harvard University, the Association of Research Libraries Management Skills Institute, and elsewhere. During fiscal 1985, there were 337 participants in Career Development Seminars. The Staff Training and Development Office processed approximately 4,500 requests for training this fiscal year.

Photoduplication Service

The service issued twelve new circulars in 1985 to announce the availability on microfilm of significant research collections. Noteworthy manuscript collections included the Alaskan Russian Church Archives, the Henry A. Monday Collection and the Papers of Charles Evans Hughes. The Written Records of the Farm Security Administration and Pre-1801 Books about Music were also announced. A comprehensive list of all Eastern European newspapers available on microfilm was compiled.

Volume increased on both the coin-operated copiers and the microfilm reader/printers provided for the public. The number of coin-operated copiers now stands at twenty-eight, up from twenty-seven in fiscal 1984. After considerable searching and testing, a new coin-operated copier was acquired for the Prints and Photographs Reading Room. The copier renders superior reproductions from glossy photographs and halftones.

Financial projections for fiscal 1985 indicate a surplus of approximately $400,000. This has enabled the Photoduplication Service to increase its Treasury account balance and to be in a better position to purchase needed equipment. During the year the Internal Audit Office conducted an audit of the service’s accounting procedures and suggested modifications in cash collection procedures which are now being implemented.

At the close of the year the master negative microform collection reached 315,227 reels of film and 94,273 fiche. Significant collections added in 1985 included the 4,074-fiche set of German maps (1:100,000) filmed on the 105-mm cartographic camera. Two long-term ongoing
music projects—Music Copyright Deposits 1870–1928, and Opera Full Scores—were completed during the year.

Fiscal 1985 saw a 90 percent increase in microfiche produced by the Library's Overseas Operations Office in New Delhi. A total of 17,132 fiche were received, representing current and retrospective monograph and serial titles from South and Southeast Asia, the Middle East, and Africa. The service produces both silver halide and diazo copies for the Library and other requesters.

As part of its service to other agencies, the Photoduplication Service agreed to microfilm three deteriorating serial files for the National Agricultural Library. For the Food and Drug Administration, the service filmed and made available for distribution the complete file of the Food and Drug Review.
National Programs

Fiscal 1985 brought changes that affected the programs, levels of service, leadership, and name of the National Programs department. The department was officially designated National Programs on June 7 and the director's title changed to Assistant Librarian for National Programs. A change in departmental leadership had come on May 15, when Carol A. Nemeyer resigned as Associate Librarian for National Programs. Speaking of her plans to leave, Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin said: "Carol has been a splendid liaison with the Library and publishing communities and with our many other constituencies. For more than seven years she has been an innovative, thoughtful executive. While we are happy for her that she will be fulfilling a long-held dream to discover more of the world on the Nemeyers' sailboat, we will miss her very much." Dr. Nemeyer was responsible for all of the organizational units whose activities are discussed in this chapter. Her leadership in the Library of Congress and in the library profession as President of the American Library Association has been reported in these pages over the past few years. Applications for the department director's position were under consideration at the close of the fiscal year.

AMERICAN FOLKLIFE CENTER

In March the Federal Cylinder Project received a grant of over $118,000 from the Ford Foundation for a two-year dissemination project. Tapes made from the collections of wax-cylinder recordings held at the Library will be made available to select tribal archives and Native American cultural organizations in different parts of the country for use in curriculum development and other educational and cultural programming. The project was inaugurated in May when a panel of Native American specialists convened at the Library to assist the project team in developing approaches, procedures, and a list of appropriate people to contact about dissemination of the tapes. On January 24, the Folklife Center initiated a year of worldwide celebrations marking the 150th anniversary of the publication of the Kalevala, Finland's national folk epic, with a daylong symposium entitled "The Kalevala and Finnish Identity in Finland and America." The program, arranged with the assistance of the Embassy of Finland, included Finnish and American scholars discussing a wide range of topics related to the writing of the Kalevala and its significance as an identity marker in the past and present.

The symposium began with Aili Waris Flint and Austin C. Flint reading, in Finnish and English, respectively, one of the most famous episodes of the story. Finnish scholar Kai Laitenen then discussed the Kalevala as literature. Lauri Honko, who heads the Nordic Institute of Folklore, presented a paper entitled "The Kalevala Process," and folklorist William A. Wilson concluded the morning's portion of the program with "Partial Repentance of a Critic: The Kalevala, Politics, and the United States."

In the summer months the American Folklife Center participated in the Grouse Creek Cultural Survey, a project conducted in northwestern Utah in cooperation with the Utah State Historic Preservation Office, the Utah Arts Council, the Utah Folklife Center, Utah State University, and the National Park Service. The project was inspired by some of the recommendations included in the center's Cultural Conservation report, which urged that less tangible aspects of cultural heritage such as folk arts and folklife be included within the scope of documentation activities conducted for state historic preservation offices.

The center initiated two major questionnaire surveys during fiscal 1985 to gather information...
The American Folklife Center has joined with the Prints and Photographs Division, the Publishing Office, and the Exhibits Office to carry out a project to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of Roy Stryker's Photographic Section in the Farm Security Administration (FSA) and Office of War Information (OWI). The world-famous corpus of photographs from the section is in the Library's Prints and Photographs Division. The project will result in a book and an exhibit featuring photographic series from the FSA-OWI Collection.

American Folk Music and Folklore Recordings 1983: A Selected List became available in November 1984, and American Folk Music and Folklore Recordings 1984 appeared in August 1985. Both lists were mailed to libraries, public and community radio stations offering folk-music programming, folklore publications, and others who might purchase folk-music recordings.

Two Spanish publications were added to the center's list this year. Tradición popular y investigación de campo (Publications of the American Folklife Center, No. 3A) is a translation of the center's popular fieldwork guide, Folklife and Fieldwork. El Centro Americano de tradición popular translates a brochure about the center.

Folklife Resources in New Jersey, a guide to folklife collections housed at universities, historical societies, libraries, and other cultural institutions throughout the state, appeared in the spring. It compiles the findings of a questionnaire survey initiated in 1981 as a cooperative project of the Folklife Center and the New Jersey Historical Commission. Activities of the American Folklife Center: Services to the Nation, 1976-1985 introduces the center, archives, Board of Trustees, and staff, reviews the center's mandate and its history, and provides a detailed chronological description of the center's activities over the last nine years.

The center's 1985 Outdoor Concert Series opened on April 18 with John Cephas and Phil Wiggins performing their own special brand of East Coast blues on the Neptune Plaza. On May 23 the center presented Tahuantinsuyo, a trio from the Andes. The June 20 concert featured the Dry Branch Fire Squad, an Ohio-based group that specializes in traditional bluegrass music and country humor. On July 18 the center presented Scottish harp music and Gaelic songs performed by Alison Kinnaird and Christine Primrose. Seven members of the Hethu'shka or Warrior Society of the Omaha Tribe of Macy, Nebraska, performed traditional songs and
dances August 22. In conjunction with the Library's celebration of National Hispanic Heritage Week, the center presented a program featuring Ana Martinez, a leading Spanish flamenco dancer and teacher, her husband, and two of her students on September 19.

**Archive of Folk Culture**

For the Archive of Folk Culture, fiscal 1985 brought personnel changes, an expanding role for automation, and the acquisition of a huge collection of early sound recordings that document speech and verbal art—The American Dialect Society disc collection.

The position of secretary, receptionist, and clerk-typist was eliminated and a new archivist position established. The incumbent's responsibilities will focus primarily on processing new materials into the Library's collections. The American Folklife Center also set up a paid internship in the archive this year. The program will offer graduate students in folklore, ethnomusicology, library science, American studies, and related fields a chance to receive a small stipend while contributing to the archive's programs and learning from the experience.

Fiscal 1985 also witnessed significant growth in the archive's employment of automated information resources. New applications, new skills, and new equipment were all put to use. A display terminal was installed to provide access to the main files of the Library of Congress Information System (LOCIS). Word-processing equipment installed last year has continued to prove itself a godsend, being especially useful in the preparation of finding aids, directories, mailing lists, publications for automated typesetting, reference letters, and monthly activities reports.

On December 28, 1984, the archive and center were hosts to the annual meeting of the American Dialect Society. The day's program culminated with the presentation to the Library of a collection of approximately thirteen hundred disc recordings made during the early 1930s. Although the recordings are informally associated with the Linguistic Atlas of New England, the collection offers in addition many discs from Virginia, the gullah regions of Georgia and South Carolina, and Berea, Kentucky.

**CHILDREN'S LITERATURE CENTER**

A major event this fiscal year was the symposium, "Stepping Away from Tradition: Children's Books of the Twenties and Thirties," held at the Library in November 1984 and cosponsored by the Children's Literature Center and the Center for the Book. The symposium attracted children's book and journal editors, booksellers, curators, reviewers, librarians, authors, and illustrators from as far away as California, Mexico, Canada, and England. The program included John Tebbel, discussing publishing, Mildred Batchelder on children's librarianship, Anne MacLeod considering children's books as social expression, and Abe Lerner on the design of children's books. In addition, children's bookmaker Arnold Lobel discussed the contemporary artist-publisher relationship with his editor Elizabeth Gordon. The center also sponsored a celebration of the local children's Book Guild's fortieth anniversary. The center's annual selective, annotated bibliography of children's books was redesigned and published under a new title, *Books for Children*. The center also issued a bookmark that describes its various functions and, with the Center for the Book, cosponsored publication of Madeleine L'Engle's lecture *Dare to Be Creative*. James Fraser, editor of *Phaedrus: An International Annual of Children's Literature Research*, was engaged to prepare an illustrated guide to Library of Congress print and nonprint children's collections, and Tayo Shima, a Japanese children's book editor, is compiling for the center a selective bibliography of the Library's Japanese children's book collection.

Also, in cooperation with the Center for the Book, the Children's Literature Center began preparations for a symposium on children's book collecting, scheduled for November 1985. A full-color poster bearing the words "Children's Books at the Library of Congress" is being designed and will be issued at the symposium.
The center continued to serve a diverse group of patrons both within and outside the Library of Congress. Reference activities ranged from preparing children's book lists for the CBS/Story-Break children's television program and for a USIA exhibition in India to advising Egypt's First Lady on developing library services to children. The center's users included the news media, government agencies, publishing houses, libraries, cultural institutions, and individual researchers.

The center's chief, Sybille Jagusch, served as executive board member on the U.S. Section of the International Board on Books for Young People and as Secretary to the Children's Section of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions. She also served on the U.S. selection panel for the international Hans Christian Andersen Award. Margaret Coughlan, the center's reference specialist, was a member of the Caldecott Committee for the Association of Library Service to Children and represented the center on the children's book advisory group of the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

EDUCATIONAL LIAISON OFFICE

In fiscal 1985 the Educational Liaison Office made arrangements for 4,655 official visitors to the Library of Congress, including Ferenz Havasi, the highest ranking Hungarian official to visit the United States since World War II; Suzanne Mubarak, wife of the President of Egypt; the Prime Minister of Yugoslavia, Her Excellency Milka Planinc; and Lisbeth Sluether, wife of the Prime Minister of Denmark. Among the other foreign officials who visited the Library were the ambassadors of St. Lucia, Yugoslavia, the Netherlands, Egypt, Chile, Venezuela, Greece, India, and Ecuador, as well as Members of the Parliaments of Egypt, Paraguay, Brazil, the Philippines, Costa Rica, Argentina, Jordan, Australia, India, Spain, Indonesia, Nicaragua, Uruguay, the Netherlands, Sudan, Thailand, Sierra Leone, and the Federal Republic of Germany.

For the second year in a row, the Educational Liaison Office coordinated the Information Place, a reception center for visiting librarians attending the ALA Midwinter Conference.

Visitors from China now constitute almost a fourth of all foreign visitors. The office arranged the complete U.S. itinerary for two important delegations from the National Library of China, the Study Group on Computers and a party led by Hu Sha, Deputy Director of the National Library.

The 51st Council and General Conference of IFLA, held in the United States (Chicago) for the first time in fifteen years, brought national librarians from around the world to the Library of Congress for a visit hosted by Deputy Librarian William J. Welsh in his capacity as Chairman of the Conference of Directors of National Libraries. Special tours were arranged for IFLA committees of parliamentary librarians and librarians serving the blind and physically handicapped.

The LC Tour Office gave 2,576 tours to 57,739 visitors in fiscal 1985, including 1,936 regular tours for 42,446 visitors and 640 special tours for 15,293 visitors. The Special Events Office coordinated a wide variety of official functions for the Library during fiscal 1985, including the dedication of the U.S. postage stamp "A Nation of Readers," a symposium on the atlas, Children's Book Week, the tenth anniversary of the Women's Program Advisory Committee, a symposium on Alfonso X, a reception opening the British caricature exhibition, the "Books in Our Future" Great Hall dinner, the opening of the permanent copyright exhibition, and many others.

EXHIBITS OFFICE

In carrying out its mission of familiarizing the public with the holdings of the world's largest library, the Exhibits Office prepared and installed sixteen exhibitions this year, in addition to assisting in the preparation and installation of a large copyright exhibit and an exhibit on miniature lawbooks. The inaugural exhibition for fiscal 1985, "Books and Other Machines," traced the book's evolution, its adaptability.
through new technologies, and its influence on civilization from a twelfth-century Chinese sutra to an eighteenth-century pop-up medical book on anatomy to a videodisk and personal computer.

As part of the festival of India celebrated nationwide this year, the Library's "Discovering India" exhibition displayed such items as paper fragments in Indian scripts probably from the first millennium A.D., lantern slides of a wildlife expedition to the Himalayas by Theodore Roosevelt's sons, and letters from Thomas Jefferson's correspondence discussing political news of India.

Caricatures were the focus of three exhibitions at the Library this year. "The Realm of Folly" traced English caricature from 1620 to the present through two hundred prints and drawings satirizing British political and social life. After closing in February, the exhibition traveled to the National Gallery of Canada in Ottawa and to the Victoria and Albert Museum in London. "Looking at John Bull" exhibited drawings by non-British artists satirizing the British over a span of three hundred years, and "The Eye of a Caricaturist" provided insight into the perceptions of a modern cartoonist, Alfred Bendiner, through a cross-section of his collection of caricatures.

The growth of the Library's cartographic collections was highlighted in "Geography and Maps: Recent Acquisitions," which featured a sampling fifty-five of the more than eighty-six thousand items acquired in 1984 by the Geography and Map Division. "New for You" included fine prints, posters, master photographs, works in the popular and applied graphic arts, documentary photographs, and works of architecture, design, and engineering acquired over the past five years and recently cataloged or processed by the Prints and Photographs Division.

Posters produced by the Exhibits Office in conjunction with three exhibitions, "Words In Motion," "Art Becomes the Poster," and "The Realm of Folly," were award winners this year in the American Association of Museums competition.

This fiscal year 558 items from the Library's collections were loaned to supplement exhibitions in forty-seven institutions in the United States and in five foreign countries. Within the United States, museum galleries as near as the Smithsonian Institution and as distant as the Fresno Metropolitan Museum of Art, History, and Science in Fresno, California, borrowed for exhibition materials that allowed the public throughout the country to become familiar with the collections in its national library.

The Traveling Exhibitions Program booked nine exhibitions to be shown in twenty-nine institutions and several Southeast Asian embassies, and seven new exhibitions are being developed to add to its schedule of offerings.

A complete listing of exhibits appears in Appendix 12.

FEDERAL LIBRARY AND INFORMATION CENTER COMMITTEE

The Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC) remained at the forefront of information issues during fiscal 1985. The committee provided leadership not only in areas traditionally of concern to libraries but also in technological fields that relate directly to the future of library science. FLICC's operating network, the Federal Library and Information Network (FEDLINK), grew to some seven hundred agency libraries this year, becoming one of the top three library networks in terms of membership.

The committee coordinates cooperative activities and services among federal libraries and information centers and serves as a forum to consider issues and policies that affect federal libraries and information centers, needs and priorities in providing information services to the government and to the nation at large, and efficient use of federal library and information resources and services. This year FLICC continued to work toward improved access to information, further development and use of FEDLINK, research, and development in the application of new technologies to federal libraries and information centers, improvements in the management of federal libraries and inform-
The Education Subcommittee, which considers and plans general education programs for members of FLICC and for the federal library and information community, held its second annual Forum on Federal Information Policies at the Library of Congress on February 27. Twelve authorities from the federal and private sectors spoke on issues relating to the international flow of scientific and technical information. A pamphlet summarizing the proceedings was prepared for FLICC by Barbara J. Meredith and distributed free of charge to attendees and to other interested federal librarians and information specialists. FLICC's Program Development Subcommittee was established to consider ways of improving and facilitating communications relating to library technology and automation. The subcommittee's recommendation regarding experimentation with laser disk databases in the Microcomputer Demonstration Center was endorsed and plans were made to acquire a CD-ROM database, BIBLIOFILE. This is a MARC record database on a compact laser disk with a Hitachi laser disk player attached to an IBM personal computer.

The newly established Collection Development Subcommittee considers ways and means of fostering cooperative collection development among federal libraries and information centers. The subcommittee is looking into the possibility of such cooperation based on the Research Libraries Group Conspectus.

At the May 1 FLICC quarterly membership meeting, J. Timothy Sprehe of the Office of Management and Budget discussed OMB's draft Circular on Management of Federal Information Resources. At the August 14 meeting, Toni Carbo Dearman, Executive Director of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, reported on the NCLIS study on fees in public and academic libraries, and on September 27 problems that federal libraries have encountered with the Government Printing Office bindery were reviewed.

FLICC's chief program analyst has developed a microcomputer-based online catalog system, BIB–SRCH that will be made available to FLICC/FEDLINK members. Revenues generated will be used to support the Microcomputer Demonstration Center. FLICC is putting together a test package for distribution to four or five federal libraries. The software is seen as being especially advantageous for small libraries.

Federal Library and Information Network

The FEDLINK program offers any federal agency, through its library or information center, the opportunity to enhance its information resources. FLICC/FEDLINK gives federal agencies cost-effective access to a number of automated services for online research database searching as well as online cataloging, interlibrary loan, acquisitions, and serials control.

During fiscal 1985 FEDLINK participation grew 16.7 percent nationwide. Seven hundred agency libraries, information centers, and offices now cooperate in the use of thirty contractual services, with 1,613 interagency agreements this year for a total of $22 million. Of the agreements, 367 were new this year, reflecting an increased awareness of the FEDLINK program partially attributable to presentations by the FEDLINK director to nonlibrarians at General Services Administration-sponsored events.

Use of the online products and services contract with OCLC continued to expand in fiscal 1985, with 499 federal libraries now involved (up from 429 last year). In addition to using the cataloging subsystems, federal libraries have made increased use of interlibrary loan and the serials control subsystems.

OCLC has also expanded its services to include MICROCON, a retrospective cataloging service, and has added a microsystems program that enables member libraries to purchase selected microcomputer hardware and software products from OCLC. FEDLINK libraries ordered 195 M300 workstations and 57 micro-enhancers in fiscal 1985. FEDLINK also entered its members in OCLC's new Group Access Program this year. This feature enables FEDLINK member libraries to display only the holdings of the

45
group, if desired, and provides the mechanism for small federal libraries to use OCLC's Ill sub-system for a reasonable fee.

Access to OCLC's database of over 12 million records and 190 million holding symbols input by 4,900 members is available to FEDLINK members through the OCLC telecommunications network and also through Tymnet and Telenet.

In its second year of operation the FLICC/FEDLINK Microcomputer Demonstration Center offered a popular telephone consultation service to FEDLINK member libraries. Users can call for advice on almost any subject relating to the use of microcomputers in libraries. In-person consultation and demonstrations of various hardware and software products are also provided, by appointment. This year the center initiated a limited training program, offering a short course entitled Introduction to Telecommunications.

INFORMATION OFFICE

Audiovisual productions were a major focus of activity for the Information Office this fiscal year, although statistics indicate workloads continued to grow in other areas. Calls for assistance to media representatives increased from 3,547 to 4,052, news clippings routed to departments increased from 8,342 to 9,692, and questionnaires answered for the Library increased from 108 to 128. A total of 156 press releases were issued, a third more than last year.

In the spring the office initiated an innovative use of audiovisual techniques to keep staff better informed of Library activities. Daily inhouse programming on a television monitor outside the cafeteria in the Madison Building between 11 A.M. and 2 P.M. offered brief interviews with employees and features about the Library that had appeared on commercial television. Topics covered this year included the training of LC Special Police, the Library's film unit in Dayton, Ohio, the Mary Pickford Theater, an interview with the Librarian, the Optical Disk Pilot Program, dedication of the LaFollette Reading Room, the Chinese/Japanese/Korean computer system, the "Books in Our Future" exhibit and report, the Center for the Book, and the Fort Detrich, Maryland, Mass Book Deacidification Facility.

The Information Office was also involved in numerous other audiovisual productions interpreting and promoting Library programs and services to the public and to special audiences. These included the CBS News "American Treasury" series of one-minute programs on the Library and its collections and a project initiated with actress/producer Shelley Duvall to add messages promoting reading to her "Faerie Tale Theatre" series, which reaches some 5.4 million subscribers. Miss Duvall's reading promotion messages are the first of their kind on cable television. Miss Duvall also produced a sixty-second public service message based on the Librarian's Books in Our Future report to the Congress.

Another television project, to be aired nationwide on public television, features the Library of Congress on "Reading Rainbow," a PBS program for young people hosted by actor LeVar Burton. As liaison for the project, the Information Office cleared the script with the Library's curators, obtained approvals for locations with division and department heads, and arranged on-camera interviews with staff.

The Information Office assisted the Law Library in the production of a twelve-minute film, Legacy of Law. Liaison for the film included oversight of production from submission of script for clearance through final editing, with responsibility for all appointments and scheduling of camera crews. The production costs were underwritten by Mead Data Central. The film was shown at the national meeting of the American Bar Association. The office is also involved in the production of a videotape, "Managing America's Library," for the Associate Librarian for Management. The video production will be used for training and orientation of new employees.

The Information Office served as liaison for BBC Radio during a week at the Library in which officials and specialists were interviewed for a series that will focus on the role of the Council of Scholars and the preservation of materials in the Library.
In other public information activities, the office set up and staffed the Library's exhibits at the American Library Association meetings in Washington and Chicago, the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions meeting in Chicago, and the American Booksellers Association meeting in San Francisco. In cooperation with the staff of Sen. Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., the office also scheduled a press conference on the occasion of the presentation to the Congress of the Librarian's report Books in Our Future. The report was distributed to editorial writers and other media representatives and became the subject of hundreds of articles in newspapers and magazines.

The Information Office revised or completed a number of brochures and other informational materials this year. In addition, new ads for the Metro stops in the Washington metropolitan area were designed, approved, produced, and will be mounted in October.

The sales and information counters in the Jefferson and Madison buildings grossed $393,115.26 in fiscal 1985. The receipts are divided among the gift funds, originally used to produce the materials for sale, in addition to paying the salaries for two sales personnel. Catalog sales for the period amounted to 18 percent of the above total.

NATIONAL LIBRARY SERVICE FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Two areas of activity highlighted the accomplishments of the Library of Congress reading program for blind and physically handicapped persons during fiscal 1985. The first of these areas, involving consumer-related improvements, included new efforts to evaluate consumer input nationally, publication of a variety of new consumer-oriented reference materials, and development of "one place to look" access to NLS/BPH program materials. The second area encompassed international activities that included the Expert Meeting of the Section of Libraries for the Blind, International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), held in Washington, August 14–16.

Consumer-related Activities

Through its Consumer Relations Section, the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped has continued to improve its gathering and monitoring of comments from library users. NLS/BPH maintains an active liaison with organizations for blind and physically handicapped persons as well as with individual library patrons; in fiscal 1985 the number of letters from consumers answered by the section increased 93 percent over the previous year. In addition, the section has refined its effort to solicit and analyze comments from NLS users in its patron-comment logging procedures. The staff compiles monthly listings by subject area from the letters, telephone calls, and other information received from consumers, distributes information on significant quarterly trends to the network, and prepares follow-up reports covering responses to that information.

Through the use of gift funds received from the Leonard R. Stachura estate, in cooperation with the National Federation of the Blind, NLS/BPH has undertaken the braille production of Bartlett's Familiar Quotations. The braille edition will be made available, with the consent of Little, Brown & Co., the publishers, for purchase in the United States and abroad in hardback and paperback editions from the National Federation of the Blind. Four additional reference works are in production for release in braille editions: The Reader's Companion to World Literature, 2nd edition, edited by L.H. Hornstein; An Outline History of the World, by H.A. Davis; America in the Twentieth Century, 5th edition, by Frank Burt Freidel and Alan Brinkley; and Webster's New Geographical Dictionary, 1984 edition.

A national survey of reader interest in recorded reference materials was conducted during the year. The results will help NLS/BPH select appropriate reference materials in future years.
International Activities

Eighty-five participants from twenty-three countries attended the Expert Meeting of the Section of Libraries for the Blind, IFLA. They discussed the establishment of library service for blind persons in developing countries, continuing education and training in the provision of library service for blind persons, and text preparation and editing of braille and recorded material. The meeting was organized by Frank Cylke, director of NLS/BPH, and a local committee of NLS/BPH staff members. In addition, Mr. Cylke, as a member, attended the first meeting of the World Blind Union (formerly the World Council for the Welfare of the Blind), which has been reorganized to enhance worldwide dissemination of information and services for blind persons.

A "high-visibility" self-adhesive mailing label, first proposed in 1978 by the public resources officer, became a reality this year. The label, which reads "Blindpost" was developed by members of the IFLA Postal Subcommittee, Section of Libraries for the Blind, to provide ready identification and easier passage of materials and equipment mailed across international borders.

Office of the Director

The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped received approval from Congress to procure microcomputer equipment for both the Reader Enrollment and Delivery System (READS) and NLSNET. READS is a microcomputer-based, local-area-network system handling reader enrollment, circulation, magazine subscriptions, machine assignment, and routine functions for blind and physically handicapped libraries serving up to six thousand readers. NLSNET is a telecommunications network connecting NLS/BPH with network libraries, multistate centers, and contractors.

Beginning in January 1985, READS was pilot-tested at the Mississippi, Kentucky, and South Dakota regional libraries and in the NLS/BPH Music Section. In June all four pilot-site librarians met in Jackson, Mississippi, to assess the new system, which was enthusiastically endorsed. A READS Users Group was established to screen future requests for improvements to the system.

The NLSNET contract was awarded and development has proceeded on schedule, with piloting due to begin in January 1986.

A functional requirements study of the NLS/BPH Publications and Media Section was conducted this year, and suggestions for improvements through automation have been partially implemented with the installation of a dedicated Compucorp microcomputer for word processing. Other suggestions will be incorporated in future NLS/BPH information systems plans.

Public education initiatives included new national photomural exhibit backdrops designed last year and used for the first time this year. This national exhibit program brings information primarily to eligible readers and health professionals. The Publication and Media Section coordinated nineteen national conference exhibits, reaching more than ten thousand visitors. The section also helped coordinate the national celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Talking Book. A ceremony and reception in New York City paid tribute to the American Foundation for the Blind for developing the technology for the first Talking Book, to NLS/BPH for distributing the earliest recorded books, and to the American Printing House for the Blind for helping to produce them. The section also published and distributed forty-eight magazines, eleven bibliographies, eight catalogs, two brochures, five directories, and forty-seven other items in various formats to support the national program. A new graphic representation of the NLS/BPH network organization and a map indicating the national regions and regional libraries were designed under contract.

Of the $36.6 million appropriated for fiscal 1985, approximately 81 percent was spent on books and magazines (braille, cassette, and flexible disc), playback equipment, bibliographic services to readers, and support to the multistate centers. The Administrative Section coordinated preparation and bargaining of NLS/BPH perfor-
National Programs

Network Division

The Network Division continued to refine and strengthen services to patrons and network libraries during fiscal 1985. In addition to maintaining regular telephone, written, and personal contact with network agencies to resolve patron concerns and help the agencies meet their service commitments, the division concentrated on development of two slide/sound shows and two videotape productions providing an introduction to network library operations, orientation to NLS/BPH multistate centers, information on volunteers in network libraries (accompanied by a brochure for potential volunteers and a manual to help libraries establish and manage a volunteer program), and information on the use of the NLS/BPH program by organizations and institutions serving senior citizens (to be accompanied by a booklet for target organizations and a manual covering the Talking-Book program, multistate center activities, volunteer activities in libraries, and services to senior citizens).

Four multistate center contracts were issued in May 1985. Surveys of network agencies evaluating multistate center services were completed and the results incorporated in multistate center reviews. Procedures for quality assurance review of network-produced magazines were also strengthened and a review of books initiated. The MSC Supplies Catalog was updated and inventory reporting processes were enhanced. In answer to numerous network requests, a four-page fact sheet, "Talking Books and Reading Disabilities," was prepared and distributed in large quantities during the year.

To make replacement and additional copies of handcopied braille books available, Triformation Braille Service will thermoform and bind 4,200 copies ordered for patrons.

The Network Services Section refined its production of bibliographies, formalized its sharing of resources for promoting high-quality audio production of books and magazines, and intensified the application of American Library Association standards to the consultant program.

The Quality Assurance Program for network-produced material completed one year of operation in July 1985. The fifteen magazines in the program, which operates at the NLS/BPH Multistate Center for the Midlands, reach about 10,500 readers served by the network.

The process of factory overhaul of Telex duplicating and recording equipment established in the previous fiscal year has proved very attractive to the network. Twenty-three duplicators from thirteen agencies and fourteen master recorders from five agencies have been overhauled.

In addition to producing six new and three revised short bibliographies, the staff produced a bibliography listing the titles in the "Let's Talk About It" program spearheaded by the ASCAL Division of the American Library Association.

Approximately four thousand interlibrary loan search requests were answered, a decrease of 15 percent from the preceding year. This second year of decline in searches reflects increased searching of the BRS/BLND database by individual libraries, the availability of Recording for the Blind books on microfiche, and reaction to the issuance of a Network Library Manual entry discussing interlibrary loan activities.

"Designing and Conducting a User Survey," chapter 2 of the Consumer Relations in Network Libraries manual, was prepared and distributed.

The Network Services Section received 165 requests for a publication prepared last fiscal year, Maps and Graphics for Blind and Visually Handicapped Individuals: A Bibliography. These requests reflect the continued growth of interest in tactile maps and graphics. Following the recommendations made at the meeting of experts hosted by the section in September 1984 and advice from staff members of the Library's Geography and Map Division, the section improved the availability of the NLS/BPH tactile map collection. Multiple copies of forty-seven new maps were ordered, as well as map cases.
for improved storage and new mailing tubes to better protect maps borrowed by patrons. Forty tactile maps were circulated this fiscal year.

A survey to update information on the clearinghouse for federal documents produced in special format was mailed to various organizations. Reporting forms were also sent to network libraries, and the section responded to a number of requests for information from this file.

As a service to citizens living abroad, 2,619 disc books, 6,097 cassette books, and 318 braille volumes were circulated to overseas patrons. The Music Section began using READS, a microcomputer-based circulation system, for circulating all music materials and maintaining music reader and subscriber records and transactions. Section staff manually entered the active title file and much of the music reader file, which could be only partially loaded from Comprehensive Mailing List System (CMLS) data.

Responsibility for the maintenance of regional library readers' music magazine subscriptions was returned to network libraries, leaving the section responsible for only those readers not also served by a network library. Section paperwork was thereby reduced and the processing of subscription changes accelerated. READS further simplified subscription processing and eliminated most of the remaining paperwork. Responsibility for the maintenance of music magazine mailing lists was transferred from producers to CMLS in January. The results of the music reader survey were compiled. Work commenced on a music magazine survey to acquire information about reader interests, musical training, satisfaction with services, braille format preferences, and print size and paper color requirements for large-print music.

Standing orders for all new press braille music production continued with the Statens Bibliotek og Trykkeri for Blinde (Denmark) and the Royal National Institute for the Blind (England).

In fiscal 1985 the Reference Section received 17,500 requests for program information, copies of publications, and reference service, a 30 percent increase over fiscal 1984. A large portion of this increase can be attributed to the huge volume of requests for braille alphabet cards and bookmarks as a result of announcements in several national and regional periodicals. A mass mailing of the new reference and information services brochures to 16,000 libraries attracted considerable interest in Reference Section publications and program information.

The use of DIALOG and BRS automated databases in providing reference services continued to expand. A total of 405 automated searches were conducted, as compared to 350 last year. Demand for Reference Section publications continued at a high level. Five new publications were produced, four existing publications were revised, and ten continuing publications were issued. Two publications were allowed to go out of print because of limited demand or obsolescence.

The CMLS/Magazine Merge—an automated system to centralize individual library magazine subscriptions—was completed for network libraries in the District of Columbia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Oregon, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, and the Virgin Islands. At the close of fiscal 1985, thirty-one libraries had completed the merge process.

The functions normally associated with warehousing operations such as shipping, receiving, inventory control, and storage represent the principal activities of the Inventory Management Section. During the past year the section received from producers and network agencies more than six thousand mailbags containing 22,009 cassette containers, 8,970 disc containers, 2,343 braille containers, and 7,985 cartons. Over the same period the staff inspected more than twenty thousand cassette and disc books.

The section's largest project this year involved preparation for renovation of the upstairs area of the NLS/BPH building, with section staff packing and relocating collections to several preseleced sites.

The XESS book program ran smoothly during the year, despite some delays caused by delivery of some BRS tapes that were either incomplete or inaccurate. Nationwide, 553,843 books pro-
duced by NLS/BPH were redistributed or authorized for disposal—a drop of approximately 40 percent from the previous year. The decline seems to indicate that network libraries have cleared out their backlogs and are now reporting and disposing of excess books more frequently.

Materials Development Division

Production of C-1 cassette machines was sufficient to end a shortage of the machines that had been created when a previous manufacturer went bankrupt. In a continuing attempt to locate additional qualified bidders, section staff visited six potential cassette-machine producers in various parts of the United States.

The second annual meeting of the ad hoc Audio Equipment Advisory Committee was held in October 1984, with consumer representatives, Telephone Pioneers, and network librarians attending. The committee made recommendations on current production of equipment and related materials; prototype and preproduction equipment; long-term plans for design, procurement, repair, distribution, and retrieval of equipment; and communications among NLS/BPH patrons, network librarians, and repair groups on machine-related concerns.

The Braille Development Section began to distribute the revised edition of the Instructional Manual for Braille Transcribing, the basic text for sighted persons who learn the braille code so that they can transcribe print books into braille for blind persons. The high-speed braille embosser project entered the field-test stage. Braille readers using the Los Angeles regional library reported that the quality of books produced on the embosser was satisfactory.

The NLS/BPH Collection-Building Policy was implemented this year. A supplement to the Selection Policy for Reading Materials, it provides detailed information on existing collection-building activities and guidelines for the future.

The Special Foreign Library Collection of brailled and recorded materials acquired from overseas agencies now contains over a thousand titles in about thirty languages. Additions to this collection during the year included the Bible in cassette editions in Portuguese, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Nepalese, Telugu, Mandarin Chinese, Hausa, and Haitian Creole; brailled titles in English from England and Scotland, Spanish titles from Spain; and cassette editions of titles from Germany in German, Turkish, and Greek, from Japan in Japanese, from Canada in French, from Australia in Serbo-Croatian, Polish, and Vietnamese, and from Hong Kong in Chinese.

A run of 1,000 Easy Cassette Machines (E-1) was produced for evaluation in two phases before commencing production of an additional 29,000 units. Two E-1s were sent to each library and machine-lending agency, along with an instructional video cassette. An evaluation by this group and by 1,000 blind and physically handicapped patrons will enable the division to make desirable changes in the machines.

A total of 1,950 titles were assigned to various manufacturers and volunteers for production and distribution in braille or recorded format. Seventy mass-circulation magazines were produced and distributed in braille, flexible-disc, or rigid-disc format.

The section continued to direct and coordinate the national volunteer production system. Volunteers produced 180 hand-copied braille titles, which were duplicated and bound into 5,850 braille volumes.

The staff checked the quality of approximately two thousand cassette and braille control copies, fifteen hundred intermasters, and fifteen hundred master recordings for compliance with NLS specifications. As in past years, the staff continued to monitor manufacturers' performances against contract requirements and conducted on-site visits to ensure that materials produced for NLS/BPH met specified requirements and that all established quality-control procedures were being followed.

The full-inspection program implemented for cassette machines continued, with NLS/BPH inspectors traveling to the cassette machine manufacturer every two weeks to monitor production and test and approve all outgoing lots.
Fiscal 1985 was a stellar year for the Publishing Office. To begin with, as an anticipatory welcome for Earth's most famous extraterrestrial visitor the office brought out Halley's Comet: A Bibliography, compiled by Ruth S. Freitag. This definitive guide provides 3,235 entries covering the comet's history, orbital motion, and physical characteristics, meteor streams associated with it, preparations for space missions to study the comet, and popular reaction to its appearance.

Then, stars of stage, screen, and radio—not to mention movies and television—shone in Wonderful Inventions: Motion Pictures, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound at the Library of Congress, edited by Iris Newsom. The book brought together twenty-five articles on directors, cameramen, and actors, film music, restoration and preservation of motion pictures, and LC's motion picture, television, radio, and recorded sound collections. Examples of the film music discussed in the text are presented on two accompanying twelve-inch LP records.

And at the close of the fiscal year, protostars—both recognizable and anonymous—were themselves illuminated by Kemp R. Niver, whose Early Motion Pictures: The Paper Print Collection in the Library of Congress describes some three thousand early films that he recreated from paper prints. Dating from the years 1897 through 1915, the films had survived only in the form of contact prints submitted as copyright deposits, since the originals were on chemically unstable nitrate stock that was relatively quick to self-destruct.

A number of this year's publications had their origins in lectures presented by distinguished specialists in various fields of interest to the Library. Fine Printing: The San Francisco Tradition, by James D. Hart, was originally an Engelhard Lecture on the Book. Its printed version, designed by Andrew Hoyem and produced at the Arion Press in San Francisco, is itself a little masterpiece of bookmaking. The Musical Languages of Elliott Carter, by Charles Rosen, is a revised and expanded version of a lecture delivered extemporaneously at the Library in honor of Carter's seventieth birthday. W.B. Yeats's Second Puberty, by Richard Ellmann, was originally presented as a lecture under the auspices of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund. The Pathetic Fallacy was presented at the Library in May 1984 by Anthony Hecht, the Library's Consultant in Poetry, 1982–84. Points at Issue: A Bookseller Looks at Bibliography, by Anthony Rota, began as an Engelhard Lecture on the Book. Madeleine L'Engle's Dare to Be Creative! was the National Children's Book Week Lecture for 1983, and Born to Trouble: One Hundred Years of Huckleberry Finn, by Justin Kaplan, was originally presented in Fort Lauderdale under the sponsorship of the Florida Center for the Book.

Conferences also were a source of material for publication by the Library this year. The Act of Work, by Robert L. Heilbroner, was the opening lecture at a symposium on work sponsored by the Library's Council of Scholars. Lectures from the same symposium by Jaroslav Pelikan, Seyyed Hossein Nasr, and Joseph Kitagawa were published as Comparative Work Ethics: Judeo-Christian, Islamic, and Eastern. Science and Literature: A Conference includes papers by George Wald and O.B. Hardison as well as an open discussion. Books in Action: The Armed Services Editions, edited by John Y. Cole, is based on meetings held at the Library to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the Armed Services Editions, and The International Flow of Scientific and Technical Information: A Summary of Proceedings, prepared by Barbara J. Meredith, is a synopsis of presentations at the Federal Library and Information Center Committee's second annual Forum on Federal Information Policies.

An important mission of the Publishing Office is to produce reference works that not only bring selected materials to the attention of scholars and specialists but also inform the general public of the vast resources available in the nation's library. This year the office brought out several such works. The United States and Sub-Saharan Africa: Guide to U.S. Official Documents and Government-Sponsored Publications, 1976–1980, compiled by Julian W. Witherell, contains...

The Library's extensive collection of pamphlet literature on the law of slavery, covering the period from the Revolutionary War to the Civil War, is explored by Paul Finkelman in *Slavery in the Courtroom: An Annotated Bibliography of American Cases*. *Books for Children*, compiled by Margaret N. Coughlan with the assistance of a group of specialists, is a guide to books that will appeal to young readers, stimulate their imaginations, and meet their needs for information. *Making Today's Books Last: Vapor-phase Deacidification at the Library of Congress* reviews the causes of deterioration of mass-produced papers, outlines solutions developed by the Library of Congress, and discusses plans for a new diethyl zinc mass deacidification facility to be operated by the Library at Fort Detrick, Maryland. And as automation became increasingly important to all of the Library's operations, past applications and future trends were reviewed in *FIND: Automation at the Library of Congress, the First Twenty-five Years and Beyond*.

A number of documents relating to the Czechoslovak Declaration of Independence, including Thomas G. Masaryk's draft of the Declaration and the official copy delivered to President Wilson, are in the collections of the Library of Congress. *The Czechoslovak Declaration of Independence: A History of the Docu-
ment, by George J. Kovtun, includes both a detailed history and the texts of the draft, preliminary, and final versions of the document. Books about the Library itself are an important activity for the Publishing Office, with the staff often taking responsibility for preparation or compilation of the text in addition to the editorial, design, and production work normally performed. This year saw a revised and updated edition of the Guide to the Library of Congress, prepared by Charles A. Goodrum and Helen Dalrymple under the direction of the Publishing Office. The office has overall responsibility for compiling, editing, and producing the Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress and for publishing the popular report prepared for general distribution by the Information Office.

Special items for which the office was responsible this year included twenty-two new greeting cards, facsimiles of four shape books originally published in the 1850s and 1860s as stocking stuffers, new facsimiles of a 1565 world map by Paolo Forlani and a 1630 map of the North Pacific by João Teixeira, and a poster publicizing the collections and services of the Library's Asian Division.


A list of the Library's publications for fiscal 1985 can be found in Appendix 14.
Responding to congressional concerns that ranged from the farm debt crisis to the “Star Wars” program and from international terrorism to tax reform, the Service cleared 457,837 requests—15,590 (3.5 percent) more than in fiscal 1984. June was the busiest month, with an average of 2,297 completed requests per workday. The efficient handling of this workload could not have been accomplished without the streamlining of research and reference services and, concomitantly, the application of computer technology to the Service’s operations.

During the past year, a major systematic effort was undertaken to introduce automated workstations for CRS staff. Seventy stations were installed and a number of appropriate software programs were selected. A comprehensive training program was developed, and 601 CRS personnel were trained in one or more of the selected software packages.

Expansion in other areas was reflected in the increased participation in the Service’s training and outreach programs. Such seminar and institute programs drew a total attendance of 13,343 CRS and congressional staff, an increase of nearly 6 percent over the previous year.

In a memorable dedication ceremony on March 4, the Madison Congressional Reading Room was renamed the La Follette Congressional Reading Room in honor of Sen. Robert M. La Follette, Sr., and Sen. Robert M. La Follette, Jr. The Senators were recognized for their contributions to the development of reference and research services in support of the legislative function in American government.

MEMBER AND COMMITTEE RELATIONS

Member and Committee Relations (MCR) staff conducted eight institutes for Member and committee staff having legislative responsibilities, four for field office staff, and one for administrative assistants. The Capitol Hill Information Seminar was offered four times. Attendance at these programs numbered 1,353. During the first two weeks of January the sixth annual Public Policy Issues Institute was offered twice, with 645 legislative staff participating.

As the 99th Congress convened, the Service again conducted, in conjunction with the American Enterprise Institute and the Brookings Institution, a special four-day orientation program for newly elected Members. The twenty-three Members who attended were addressed by such experts as Paul Volcker, Brent Scowcroft, David Gergen, and Michael Novak, as well as by CRS analysts and specialists.

The Service offered an array of issue-oriented seminars for Members and staff of Congress. A seminar on the President’s fiscal 1986 budget submission drew 179 attendees and one on the President’s Strategic Defense Initiative drew 136. A quick-turnaround seminar on the Foreign Assistance Authorization Bill had 115 participants.

The House and Senate Agricultural Committees, the Farm Foundation, and the Service again cosponsored a 1½-day Agricultural Policy Conference in which 84 congressional staff participated. The Service also offered four workshops on federal rangeland issues which drew a total attendance of 287.

Among other topics covered in seminar programs were education policy, the Latin American debt problem, the Philippines, criminal law developments, tax reform and economic growth, arms control, Medicare, the African famine, the strong dollar, federal science policy for the eighties, the crisis in prison overcrowding, drug abuse, Jordan’s peace initiative, the Bhopal tragedy, synfuels policy, recent developments in the POW/MIA issue, tax reform, and antitrust and trade regulation. A total of 4,317 Members...
and staff participated in the 103 seminar and institute events.

The MCR staff gave 196 briefings for 5,299 congressional staff and interns to aid them in effectively using CRS resources. A total of 4,353 students from 492 Member and 60 committee offices attended the programs conducted for congressional interns through the year. The 3,078 summer interns represented a 5 percent increase over the total for the same period last year.

The MCR staff also conducted 280 briefings on CRS's mission and services for 1,612 noncongressional visitors, an increase of 6 percent over the previous year. Among these visitors were 397 members of foreign parliaments and parliamentary librarians, 429 cabinet-level officials from seventy-four nations, and 786 U.S. government employees and librarians from research, academic, state, and local public libraries nationwide.

In compliance with P.L. 88-246, the Service compiled the manuals for use in high school and college debates during the 1984–85 school year. The high school debate manual, What Is the Most Effective Water Policy for the United States?, was issued as Senate Document No. 99-20. The manual on the college debate topic, Should More Rigorous Academic Standards Be Established for All Public Elementary and/or Secondary Schools in the United States? was published as House Document No. 99-95.

The CPS Review now has a circulation of 7,384. Published for the Congress, it is also available to the public in single copies or yearly subscription through Government Printing Office stores and in depository libraries. The ten issues published in fiscal 1985 featured approximately eighty articles on public policy topics.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

During the past fiscal year, management and the Congressional Research Employees Association (CREA) commenced negotiations over the Library's Affirmative Action Plan for 1986. Specifically, the Library had proposed that the Affirmative Action Plan for 1983–85 be extended and, in addition, that two new programs be implemented, the Affirmative Action Recruit Program and the Target Series Development Program. While no agreement had been reached as of the end of the fiscal year, the parties did agree to pursue the matter further by requesting the assistance of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service in resolving the impasse. The bargaining process also continued with regard to the establishment of an Employee Assistance Program, covering all CREA bargaining unit members.

In January management and CREA successfully completed negotiations over the impact of a reorganization in the Government Division. In August the parties resolved, without the need for impact negotiations, a reorganization in the Congressional Reference Division. In the same month management proposed, and thereby commenced, the bargaining process with regard to a reorganization in the Economics Division. Additionally, management and CREA worked in a very cooperative fashion during the year on all issues relating to the introduction of microcomputers in the Service.

RESEARCH SERVICES

Senior Specialists' Activities

Senior specialists provided major current analyses; guided and contributed long-term and recurring major studies; led interdisciplinary and interdivisional teams; advised and consulted with Members, committees, and staff in various aspects of legislative and policy process; briefed and accompanied fact-finding delegations to foreign countries; assisted the Senate and the House in major congressional initiatives; and provided a bridge for the Congress to various academic and professional communities at home and abroad.

Major studies were completed on the Social Security and government retirement systems, small business, tax reform, the Senate committee system and workload, the U.S. military planning system, the U.S. deficit and monetary
Congressional Research Service

policy, international debt, exchange rates and the value of the dollar, international monetary policy, industrial innovation, utility deregulation, nuclear proliferation, education reform, the implications of various Supreme Court decisions for legislation, the civil service reorganization, arms control verification and compliance with arms agreements, the Soviet Union's policy in the Third World, and East-West commercial relations.

Interdivisional studies that included major senior specialist involvement focused on industrial policy in 1985, entitlement programs, East European economies, Soviet space programs, Latin American economies, inflation and recession in the U.S. economy, minerals and stockpile policy, industrial policy and innovations, East-West technology transfer, domestic housing, energy demand and conservation, and legislative-executive relations.

Senior specialist lawyers advised Members, committees, and staff usually on a confidential basis on a wide range of issues, including tax policy and reform, budget proposals (Gramm-Rudman-Hollings), election laws, foreign tax and commercial laws, foreign claims, terrorism, and treaties. Periodic studies supervised by senior specialists, such as the revisions of the Constitution Annotated, were carried on during the year.

Many Members and committees were assisted in their meetings with foreign leaders and specialists from abroad through briefings, background papers, and other types of support. The continued efforts of the Congress to improve its functioning through revised procedures and rules, proposed televising of the Senate, handling the budgetary process, and reacting to executive and Supreme Court rulings all drew heavily on senior specialists, especially those associated with the Government Division and American Law Division.

Senior specialists assisted committees, Members, and staff in maintaining effective relations with the broader professional community in the United States and abroad. Some periodic and regular meetings and joint research efforts were arranged with outside specialists and executive agencies on government finance and taxation, international economic issues, foreign policy issues, science policy, energy, and materials.

Meetings and workshops were also held to discuss in-depth issues tied to the congressional calendar's pending legislation or policy issues, such as the President's budget submissions, computer applications and information systems, the Reagan-Gorbachev summit, and current trends in American law. Senior specialists also regularly organized and participated in the Public Policy Issues Institute and other training institutes for the Congress.

American Law Division

The American Law Division provides legal reference, research, and analytical assistance to committees and Members of Congress. In fiscal 1985, as in previous years, the division participated in CRS legislative and public policy institutes, seminars devoted to recent developments in federal law, and the CRS Issue Brief system. It also published the Digest of Public General Bills and Resolutions (the Bill Digest), continued preparation of the decennial revision of the Constitution of the United States—Analysis and Interpretation (the Constitution Annotated), produced lists of subjects and policy areas which the various committees of Congress might profitably analyze in depth, and maintained a system to identify terminating programs and activities as well as the Bill Digest file of the SCORPIO system. Its principal function, however, was accomplished in responding to 33,789 congressional requests for legal analysis and information.

The Administrative Law Section presented a dozen public policy institute and federal law update courses on subjects varying from the Supreme Court's decision in Grove City College v. Bell through the management of federal lands to federal procurement and contracts law. The section assisted in the preparation of committee prints on civil rights laws and the legislative history of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1964 and subsequent amendments.
Its memoranda and reports appeared in congressional documents on proposed constitutional amendments, sundry civil rights issues, administrative law issues, environmental questions, and health law issues.

Among other issues, section attorneys analyzed the Equal Rights Amendment, legislation to establish a Commission on Civil Rights in the legislative branch, policies on pay equity and Title VII enforcement, the Federal Emergency Management Agency's alleged contracting abuse, enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act, the constitutionality of the General Accounting Office's bid protest function, Superfund reauthorization, and government regulation of carcinogenic color additives and of the pesticide ethylene dibromide.

The Congress Section presented seminars covering the legal restrictions on political activities by congressional staff and private law practice by Members and staff. Substantial reports in this area included one contained in the Committee on House Administration's Task Force Report on filling the seat for the Eighth Congressional District of Indiana, another on congressional committee access to material held by the Department of Justice, and a third on congressional intercession in agency decisionmaking.

The section also provided legal research in immigration law, federal employment, United States territories, foreign relations, and freedom of information. Additionally, the section responded to a great many requests in the areas that have traditionally contributed to its workload: handicapped discrimination, item veto, pocket veto, contempt of Congress, foreign trade, Hatch Act, Jones Act, diplomatic immunity, extradition, Indian law, balanced federal budget questions, lobbying with appropriated funds, and conflict of interest law.

The Supreme Court's decision in Garcia v. San Antonio Metropolitan Transit Authority was the catalyst for much of the Consumer Law Section's labor law activity. The Court's determination in Aguilar v. Felton added to the section's church and state law workload. The Court's previous decisions in this area and the legislative responses to them were covered in a Public Policy Issues Institute course and a federal law update seminar.

The section also presented a Public Policy Issues Institute on the Administration's tax proposals and assisted the House Committee on Ways and Means with its hearings on those proposals. Other analyses dealt with the rising tide of tax protests, IRS computer problems, and company car record-keeping requirements. The difficulties of America's financial institutions, friction in labor-management relations, and the search for a balance between consumer protection and commercial growth were the subjects of other studies.

The primary attention of the Courts Section was devoted to issues related to crime. It presented seminars on federal efforts to deal with pornography, forfeiture, the exclusionary rule, and issues arising under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) provisions of existing federal law. Other assistance in the area of criminal law and procedure included work on the Comprehensive Crime Control Act, state regulation of certain martial arts implements, the Aviation Drug Trafficking Control Act, pharmacy robbery legislation, and the President's Commission on Organized Crime.

In the area of domestic relations, problems involved with parental child-snatching, the division of federal benefits in a divorce case, and adoption generated several reports. The section also dealt with questions involving medical malpractice, sovereign immunity, the Feres doctrine, equal access to justice, federal judicial nominations, legal ethics, the televising of judicial proceedings, civil remedies under RICO, and judicial procedure.

In July 1985 the Bill Digest Section celebrated fifty years of service to Congress with a ceremony in the Library. The work of the section also received special recognition on the floor of the Senate.

Over eighteen hundred copies of the Digest of Public General Bills and Resolutions are provided to the congressional offices. Additionally, fifteen hundred are distributed to government depository libraries and private subscribers.
The final issue for the 98th Congress was released in February and included information on over twelve thousand pieces of legislation. Work progressed on the final issue for the first session of the 99th Congress, with over seventy-seven hundred documents analyzed and 21,300 indexing terms provided by the end of the fiscal year.

The Bill Digest online computer files, encompassing seven legislative databases, continued to be the most highly utilized components of the SCORPIO system. Several new and innovative features were added to enhance and streamline accessibility to legislative information. Significant cost reductions were also achieved.

**Economics Division**

The Economics Division responded to more than sixteen thousand congressional requests, about seventy-three hundred of them requiring a response within twenty-four hours. Over a thousand original written analyses and 235 major projects were completed. Of the latter, 69 involved substantial coordination with other divisions, support agencies, or committees of Congress. The division also provided personal briefings, consultations, and expert testimony at hearings and sponsored sixteen seminars and workshops.

The Business/Government Relations Section addressed such important issues in broadcasting and communications as an attempted takeover of a major broadcast network, residential access charges and lifeline telephone service, multiple ownership of radio and television stations, Corporation for Public Broadcasting budget proposals, federal actions affecting specialized customer premises telecommunications equipment, and the Federal Communications Commission's depreciation policy. The section also worked on corporate merger issues.

Studies related to securities trading covered a proposed ban on dual-class common stock, secondary markets for financial instruments, distribution of stock ownership by type of shareholder, a national market system for stock trading, and leverage contracts. Other research was devoted to broadcast advertising of beer and wine as well as to advertising restrictions and labeling requirements for smokeless tobacco products and cigarettes.

Much attention was given by the Housing and Transportation Section to budget proposals on housing assistance in general and to the effect of various proposed tax reforms on real estate investment, home ownership, and assisted housing production. Other concerns ranged from the health of the housing industry and trends in mortgage delinquencies and foreclosures to issues on the type and level of housing assistance generally and for special groups.

Congressional interest in transportation was dominated by the proposed sale of Conrail to the Norfolk Southern Corporation. Work was also directed toward the consequences of economic deregulation of airlines, trucking companies, railroads, intercity bus companies, and ocean-going ships. The section responded to inquiries arising from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) ocean liner code that went into effect in 1984 and the sunsetting of the Civil Aeronautics Board on January 1, 1985.

Competition from imports was a major issue for the Industry and Finance Section. A study was completed on industrial competitiveness of the U.S. manufacturing sector, and major contributions were made to a study of the competitive problems of the U.S. metals industry. Industrial competition with Japan was the subject of a volume of essays on Japan's economy and trade with the United States.

Issue Briefs, memoranda, and in-person briefings were used extensively to illuminate the ramifications of potential policy changes in the textile and apparel, steel, and automobile industries. An ongoing crisis in the property-casualty insurance industry generated work on insurance market cycles, regulatory policy, industry structure and market operations, liability issues, federal disaster insurance, restructuring of financial markets, victim compensation, and affordability of insurance.
International Section reports examined U.S. trade relations with the newly industrializing countries, U.S. commercial relations with the European Community, and U.S.-Mexican trade relations. Other reports examined U.S. foreign trade sanctions imposed for foreign policy purposes and the Reagan administration's sanctions against South Africa.

A committee print on services for exporters was prepared, and a report on the consequences of greater involvement by the states in international trade was included in a committee hearing on export promotion. Other section support for committee hearings dealt with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the world trading system, sanctions against South Africa, trade adjustment assistance, U.S.-Japan trade, and provisions of U.S. trade law.

Labor Section projects included an analysis of the U.S. labor force in a continuing recovery, a comparison of U.S. and foreign wage rates, and various reports on effects of the strong dollar and the trade deficit on plant closings, worker dislocation, domestic wages, and productivity-increasing investments. Other projects dealt with such topics as the computer revolution, employment and training options for older workers, the trend toward two-tiered wage systems, and the burgeoning service sector.

Assistance to committees included a study on methods for avoiding or easing the impact of reductions-in-force in the federal government and a survey on the length of notice given workers in various facilities in the electronics industry before their plants closed. Other studies incorporated in congressional documents covered data and measurement problems which hamper accurate evaluation of the Occupational Safety and Health Act's effectiveness, health hazards associated with video display terminals, the structure of employment in the steel industry, and the employment effects of the computer revolution.

The Money, Banking, and Quantitative Analysis Section prepared reports on the regulation of financial institutions and proposals for restructuring the federal bank regulatory agencies. An increase in the number of bank failures and banking crises in Ohio and Maryland generated a number of memorandums and a report surveying recent economic literature on federal deposit insurance.

Proposals to impose a temporary tariff on imports were analyzed in testimony before the Senate Committee on Finance, a CRS report, and several memorandums. Other analyses covered past economic activity, the relationship between changes in interest rates and economic growth, the misery index, inflation in the defense sector, saving and investment, the underground economy, and the limitations of economic statistics.

Proposals for overall tax reform spawned numerous reports from the Taxation and Government Finance Section. An Issue Brief provided a handy side-by-side comparison of detailed provisions of the proposals, and reports were prepared on specific aspects. Section members summarized the testimony on the administration's tax reform proposals before the House Committee on Ways and Means for a committee print, conducted a six-session briefing on taxation for staff of the committee, and also testified at committee hearings on the tax reform proposals.

A number of reports were prepared on other types of proposed taxes and on the general topic of tax avoidance, as well as on farm foreclosure sales and tax shelters in farming and cattle feeding. The taxation of foreign income, foreign investment in the United States, taxation in U.S. possessions, and a comparison of the tax burdens on individuals in the United States and other industrial countries were subjects of other studies.

Major reports were prepared on the effect of deficits and debt on the economy and interest rates and on whether the United States could grow out of or inflate its way out of its deficit. An Issue Brief on the Federal Financing Bank was substantially revised, and statistics were compiled on the federal flow of funds to the states and the composition of state and local revenues by type of tax.

The section handled approximately five thousand short-answer requests on such topics as...
interest on the federal debt, controllable versus uncontrollable expenditures, the budget freeze, federal credit activities, and general revenue sharing. The section was also repeatedly called upon to explain technical tax concepts.

Education and Public Welfare Division

The Education and Public Welfare Division supports Congress on issues relating to human resource programs and immigration. Spending for these programs is about half of the total federal budget. In fiscal 1985 the division responded to 18,500 inquiries, wrote seventy-four CRS reports and thirty-two white papers, and drafted fifteen committee prints which cited CRS assistance. In addition, 121 Issue Briefs were actively maintained and 32 new ones were written. Over sixty-six thousand copies of the division's Issue Briefs were distributed, representing one-fourth of the CRS total. Confidential memoranda and draft committee reports were also prepared.

The Income Maintenance Section contributed heavily to two comprehensive CRS studies and their follow-up work. The first study, published in December 1984 as a committee print by the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, identified and analyzed issues involved in designing a pension system for federal workers covered by Social Security. The costs and benefit distribution of proposed pension plans, based on the model and framework developed for the original CRS reports, have been used by committees and Members, as well as by the Congressional Budget Office, the General Accounting Office, and the Office of Personnel Management. The section also worked on a health-care financing project designed to strengthen its computer capacity to do impact analyses on legislative proposals to change Medicare's hospital and physician payment systems.

The section conducted a three-day seminar on Medicare for members of the full Committee on Ways and Means. Health experts from around the nation participated as faculty for the seminar. The section also presented two Public Policy Issues Institute courses.

Education Section analysts provided substantial assistance to Member and committee staffs in their consideration of the fiscal 1986 budget request for the Department of Education and prepared a major committee print for the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources on the reauthorization of the Higher Education Act.

To aid in the analysis of issues relating to federal student financial assistance in higher education, the section refined a computer model illustrating the effects of proposed amendments to the Pell Grant student assistance program and...
developed a model to analyze the long-term implications of proposed changes to higher education student loan programs.

Substantial assistance was provided to committees considering legislation to reauthorize the National Endowments for the Arts and Humanities. A significant contribution was also made to the analysis of the effect on education of President Reagan's tax reform proposals.

Other work dealt with education of the handicapped, civil rights, school reform, impact aid, school desegregation, educational research issues, and aid to historically black colleges. In addition, the section provided support to committee staff in their oversight of adult literacy, federal aid to nonpublic schools, school dropouts, teacher supply and demand, teacher certification, school finance, and educational vouchers.

Social Services Section analysts provided significant assistance to Members and committees during the consideration of major child nutrition and immigration legislation, including preparing for hearings, developing and analyzing legislative options, drafting portions of committee reports, preparing bill comparisons, maintaining Issue Briefs, and day-to-day consultations with congressional staff.

Significant assistance was also provided to committees on foster care and adoption assistance programs, commodity food programs, the proposed American Conservation Corps Act, and appropriations for a variety of social services and related programs. Other issue areas included child daycare, long-term community care for the elderly and disabled, and budget cuts proposed for the Job Corps program.

Two major committee prints—Impact of Illegal Immigration in the U.S. and Legalization of Undocumented Aliens in Selected Foreign Countries—were prepared for the House Committee on the Judiciary. The Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources printed Preliminary Oversight on the Job Training Partnership Act. In addition, the House Committee on Aging printed, as part of a hearing, a section analysis of the Older Americans Act regulations. Section staff also participated in a Public Policy Institute course on federal farm and food assistance programs.

The Retirement Security Model, a computer-based actuarial model designed and built by Methodology Section analysts with support from an actuarial consulting firm, was an essential component of the division's effort to assist Congress in designing a new pension system for federal workers covered by Social Security. The model was used extensively during the legislative debate on the new retirement system. Estimates from the model are used by both Senate and House committees with jurisdiction and are considered the bases of cost and benefit comparisons of contending proposals.

Section analysts devoted considerable effort to a report on children in poverty, building a complete computer library of Census Bureau Current Population Surveys. This series provides a wealth of data on the demographic and economic characteristics of the U.S. population from 1968 to the present. The section contributed to the follow-up report on Hispanic children in poverty and to studies on the distribution of income among families with children and the receipt of government transfer payments by these families.

Work began on the design of a computer model of Medicare's prospective payment system. This model will be used to assess the impact of changes in the payment system on hospitals and beneficiaries.

Within two weeks of the release of the President's fiscal 1986 budget, FY 1986 Budget Perspectives, a detailed look at historical spending for human resource programs and the President's budget plan, was issued. Considerable planning was required to make this document available in such a timely manner. The section also maintained an Issue Brief on human resource program budget issues and on alternative Pell Grant student loan program proposals.

Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division

The year's congressional agenda included extensive consideration of many vital national issues
within the purview of the Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division. Analyses, timely general background and topical Issue Briefs, a range of seminars and public policy institutes, several video and audio programs, and extensive briefings for individual Members and their staffs provided support on key policy issues relating to the environment and natural resources.

A new overview on agricultural issues was prepared by the Food and Agriculture Section, as were a series of 1985 farm Issue Briefs and an analysis of the fiscal 1986 budget proposals for the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The section conducted sessions on domestic farm policy and international agricultural issues for the Public Policy Issues Institute and participated in the subject and policy area projects, preparing summaries for about a dozen committees.

The 1985 farm bill resulted in considerable work. Section members coordinated summaries of twenty-seven days of House Committee on Agriculture hearings related to the farm bill debate and prepared a lengthy briefing book on the farm bill for the committee. A primer on federal farm programs was also revised and updated. Additional farm bill studies focused on the dairy diversion program, the sugar and tobacco price support programs, a proposal for a variable wheat loan rate, and pro/con analyses of wheat and feed grain proposals. Other topics included soil conservation questions, user fees for meat inspection, and several technical reports on nontraditional approaches to supporting farm incomes.

Of equal interest was the farm financial situation. A comparison of relief proposals, a lengthy compilation of farm credit statistics for the House Committee on Agriculture, and a report on various Farmers Home Administration programs and policies were completed. Section analysts also evaluated USDA's Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Program, commodity surpluses and their use in meeting food aid needs in selected parts of the world, USDA's commodity inventories and their disposal, and the potential for a dairy stamp program. International issues included barter, international commodity agreements, African famine problems, food aid programs, and U.S. agricultural trade and overall competitiveness.

The Environmental Protection Section responded to Congress's extension and revision of eight of the nine laws administered by the Environmental Protection Agency. The section produced a white paper, an Issue Brief on upcoming environmental issues, and a revised report summarizing environmental laws and participated in subject and policy area projects for the House committee. Section members also conducted Public Policy Issues Institute courses on acid rain, the Superfund, and general environmental issues, the latter videotaped for presentation on the House cable TV system.

High on Congress's environmental agenda was reauthorization of the Superfund. A key CRS report examined possible constraints on higher Superfund spending levels. Section members also worked closely with the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works on the reauthorization of the Clean Water Act's program of grants for municipal wastewater treatment plant construction and with the Library Services Division to produce a preliminary bibliography for the national high school debate topic on water policy as well as the debate reader.

Section members and senior specialists produced a major report which examined current related programs in the Clean Air Act, together with projections for future electricity demand. Other topics included the EPA budget, concerns emanating from the Bhopal tragedy, asbestos pollution in public buildings, and transboundary air pollution problems.

The budget was the focus of the Fuels and Minerals Section's attention. The section produced a new edition of its series of Issue Briefs on the U.S. Department of Energy budget and renewed its energy policy Issue Brief.

The major issue was the administration's proposal to suspend buying oil for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve after fiscal 1985. The section prepared a report on the cost of implementing the fill of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve compared to extending completion beyond the current five years.
The electric utility industry was the focus of interest as it struggled with financial problems. Section members analyzed the role of utilities in paying for acid rain reductions, contributed to a major study on prospects for the future of the industry, and prepared an Issue Brief on various issues related to electric power.

In December DOE's selection of three possible sites for a proposed radioactive waste repository led to many requests for background information on nuclear waste. Interest in the Price-Anderson Nuclear Liability Act also increased sharply, as did concern about the difficulties states are having in developing congressionally approved regional compacts for low-level radioactive waste disposal.

A major report on the implications of tariffs and quotas for restricting refined product imports was produced. Section members were also active in briefing congressional staff on various energy supply issues.

The Oceans and Natural Resources Section witnessed the opening salvos in the next round of legislative activity regarding timber sales below cost. Section staff oversaw completion of a major contractor report on timber sales procedures produced for the House Committee on Appropriations. Assistance was also provided to the House Committee on Agriculture's Subcommittee on Forests, Family Farms, and Energy in structuring a series of hearings and preparing background papers, hearings questions, and a summary report.

The section offered a course for the Public Policy Issues Institute on federal land management that was well attended and completed a paper summarizing federal land management operations. The staff also produced reports on grazing fees, rangeland issues, and acid rain impact on forests and orchestrated a series of workshops for House and Senate committees. Section members helped prepare a hearing summary on the controversy surrounding selenium-contaminated runoff from a Bureau of Reclamation project in California.

Fisheries management research focused on reauthorization of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act. Other resource management issues included management of the national stockpile, surface mining regulation, the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) leasing program, OCS oil and gas development, and water resource management.

**Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division**

Strong congressional interest in foreign and defense policy developments shaped the work of the division over the past year. The division responded to concerns regarding crises in Central America, Southern Africa, and the Middle East; to congressional interest bearing on U.S. relations with the new Soviet leadership and their implications for East-West arms control negotiations; and on the size and scope of the U.S. defense budget and foreign assistance programs.

The division greatly increased its use of microcomputers. Databases on the defense and foreign assistance budgets and on U.S. and Soviet nuclear arms inventories made it possible to conduct significant new historical and prospective studies, while the ability to generate high quality graphics helped clarify and highlight significant trends.

A divisionwide project of special note was Fundamentals of Nuclear Arms Control, a project requested by the Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. Workshops for the committee and others in Congress on issues surrounding arms control and their implications for broader U.S. concerns were presented. Each workshop featured a draft study authored or coordinated by the division; three of these studies were subsequently published by the committee. Other divisionwide projects included committee prints prepared for the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and reports on U.S. special operations forces and congressional use of the power of the purse to influence the conduct of U.S. foreign policy.

The Central Research Section continued to play a vital role by handling a large volume of short-term requests and providing research support to analysts on major projects. Twenty per-
cent of the division's total requests and 32 percent of those requiring between one and eighty hours of work were handled by the section. In addition, the section wrote numerous short papers.

Congressional interest in various foreign assistance, United Nations, and arms sales issues dominated the work of the International Organizations, Development, and Security Section. The section designed and directed Foreign Aid Facts, a divisionwide project that produced a series of sixteen Issue Briefs on major recipients of U.S. economic and military aid.

The section organized three seminars that focused on the major issues in the foreign assistance authorization bills and testified before a House subcommittee on the evolution of American economic and military aid programs. In addition, an Issue Brief on U.S. population programs was produced.

On U.N. matters, section members developed a number of short papers dealing with various aspects of U.S. financial support for the United Nations, produced an Issue Brief on the United Nations' Decade for Women Conference, and answered numerous questions concerning the U.S. withdrawal from UNESCO.

Work on arms sales issues included major studies of U.S. military assistance and arms sales programs, recent trends in conventional arms sales by leading world suppliers, and prospects for U.S. arms sales to the People's Republic of China.

In other areas, the section responded to numerous inquiries regarding terrorism and produced an Issue Brief on international airport security following the TWA hijacking last summer. One section member drafted position papers on international debt issues for the congressional delegation to the Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference and accompanied the delegation to the meeting in Togo.

The defense budget and procurement continued to dominate the workload of the Manpower, Budgets, and Policy Management Section. Analysts produced a comprehensive primer on the budget process and reports on trends in congressional changes in the defense budget, the relationship of U.S. Department of Defense budget reductions to the overall federal deficit, and structural modifications of the defense budget process. They also analyzed the nature of congressional actions on DoD authorizations and appropriations in recent years and examined changes in DoD acquisition objectives for major weapon systems during the Reagan administration.

Section analysts responded to queries on defense procurement and contracting issues and on military manpower and defense organization questions. A major report on the security of U.S. embassies and other overseas installations was especially timely in meeting congressional queries on this sensitive subject.

Volume 2 of The U.S. Government and the Vietnam War: Executive and Legislative Roles and Relationships, covering the years 1961-64, was published by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in December 1984 and immediately received critical acclaim. Princeton University Press has informed the committee of its intent to publish the entire work. The study, researched and written by a division specialist, has been nominated for the D.B. Hardeman Prize of the Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs at the University of Texas.

The Defense Policy and Arms Control Section covered such diverse issues as allegations of waste, fraud, and abuse at General Dynamics; the DIVAD (Division Air Defense) gun; the nuclear freeze; the Geneva arms control talks; the Strategic Defense Initiative; and the Navy's proposed new SSN-21 attack submarine. A noteworthy project was the development of a computer model that provides quantitative data for analyzing the effects that strategic arms control proposals might have on nuclear stability and deterrence.

Other work concerned strategic homeporting, the policy of not declaring whether U.S. ships carry nuclear weapons, and the allocation of ship overhaul and repair work to private and public shipyards. The Navy's 600-ship plan also received critical attention.

The work of the Europe/Middle East/Africa Section shifted somewhat from the Middle East
and alliance problems in Europe to the problems of Southern Africa. One Issue Brief on South Africa dealt with U.S. sanctions legislation. The policy alert on repeal of the Clark amendment on Angola responded to an issue that arose in Congress with little advance warning. A report on U.S. policy toward the countries of Southern Africa rounded out the regional coverage. The section also participated in a major interdivisional project on the Africa famine.

European issues facing Congress involved arms control and the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) and NATO burden-sharing. Major studies were prepared by the section on alliance policies toward SDI and the Persian Gulf and on Soviet policies toward Nordic Europe and Iran. Issue Briefs on the Geneva arms control talks and on the Stockholm Conference on Disarmament in Europe were produced.

Middle East issues included the Israeli economy, aid to Middle East countries, the Middle East peace process, and the Iran-Iraq war. Analyses were also prepared on the proposed U.S. arms sales to Jordan, the Lebanese hostage crises and the broader problem of international terrorism, and developments in Sudan and Cyprus.

Congressional interest in Central America remained intense but was supplemented by revived interest in issues concerning the rest of Latin America, such as democratization in Argentina and Brazil and the debt problem. The Asia/Latin America Section produced a new Issue Brief on the "Contadora" proposal and substantially revised its brief on Nicaragua.

A policy alert on the controversial May 1984 elections in Panama identified and explored issues that later contributed to the surprise resignation of Panama's president. At year's end the analysts provided the major elements of a policy alert on the implications of the Mexican earthquake.

Noteworthy products on Asian issues included reports on U.S. arms sales to China, reform in China and its implications for the United States. Afghanistan after five years of Soviet occupation, the United States, Pakistan, and the Soviet threat to southern Asia, and Japa-
including testimony on the institutional effects of the Supreme Court's decision on the legislative veto. He has also aided committee inquiries into the budget process.

The specialist in legislative institutions was occupied with revisions of studies on the history and development of the Senate's whip system and on the history of the House of Representatives and coordinated a one-day institute on congressional oversight. He also provided a study of Senate procedures regarding conference papers and completed assistance to the Temporary Select Committee to Study the Senate Committee System.

During the first half of the year, the Congressional Organization and Process Section's work focused on closing and opening offices, organizing committees and subcommittees, committee funding questions, assignment procedures, the basics of the allowance system, and rudimentary questions on legislative procedure. Significant research was also undertaken on past efforts in lobbying reform.

In April the section began work on a massive project to recodify the rules of the House of Representatives, preparing side-by-side comparisons, assisting in research, writing commentary on several rules, and reviewing all of an analysis drafted by a contractor. The multi-volume document is scheduled for completion early in fiscal 1986.

Significant briefings and analyses by the Executive Branch Organization and Operations Section covered civil service reform, downgrading, budget proposals affecting government employees' pay and benefits, the Ramspeck Act, reductions-in-force, whistle-blowing, growth of the White House staff, and the Hatch Act. Extensive assistance was also given to the Quadrennial Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries.

The section prepared a comprehensive report on recess appointments, beginning with the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Considerable time was also spent on Freedom of Information Act oversight, national security controls on scientific communications, policies of the commercial broadcasting networks in granting air time for opposition replies to presidential broadcasts, and press gallery accreditation procedures.

The Intergovernmental Relations Section produced an inventory and funding history of block grants and a report on the role of the Office of Management and Budget in intergovernmental relations. Work also focused on community development programs targeted for reduction or termination in the administration's budget proposals. Analyses were prepared on how different funding levels would affect the distribution of Community Development Block Grant funds and on legislation to establish a system of "Economic Growth Zones."

A seminar on U.S. drug control policy was presented, and reports were written on illicit drug use in the District of Columbia and on law enforcement activities relating to drugs. The section also wrote a report on management of the federal prison system and presented a seminar and briefing on the crisis in prison overcrowding, correctional education, and privatization of prisons.

The work of the Political Institutions and Processes Section reflected increased congressional interest in issues related to the electoral process. The section provided a report on House apportionment following the 1990 census, using preliminary census projections that could not have been prepared by available staff without the use of a microcomputer to calculate alternative apportionments and to draw maps.

Other analyses included patterns of elections for open and vacant seats in the House from 1868 to 1984, the adjusting of state populations used for reapportionment to account for aliens, a comparative study of voting on a rest day or a workday in various countries, and classification of congressional districts of the 99th Congress on an urban-to-rural continuum. The section also analyzed issues related to campaign finance and participated in a workshop on the subject.

The Survey Research, Public Opinion, and Federal Statistical Policy Section completed development of the issue opinion survey polls file and prepared it for introduction into the SCORPIO system. The section worked closely
with the Senate and House committees regarding the work of the Bureau of the Census and assisted the Librarian in conducting a survey of the users of the Library of Congress.

Staff worked on the D.C. Criminal Victimization Survey, a report on children in poverty, an updated report on the status of the major federal statistical agencies, and surveys conducted by Member and committee offices. The section participated in an analysis of congressional foresight and the assistance that can be provided by the legislative support agencies.

The Civil Rights Section prepared reports on elimination of the Professional and Administrative Career Examination (PACE) and suspension of testing for many federal positions, legislation to amend the Federal Fair Housing Act, admission of states into the Union after the original thirteen, and American Indian affairs issues.

Section members consulted with committee and subcommittee staff on nondiscrimination in employment, affirmative action, D.C. statehood, territorial issues, religious conflict in Lebanon, school prayers, equal access to school facilities, and religion and public policy. In addition, numerous requests were answered on legislative issues in the 99th Congress of importance to women and to Hispanic Americans.

The Federal Budget Process Section examined such topics as declaratory statements in Congressional Budget Resolutions and the enforcement of revenue floors in such resolutions, spending controls tied to debt limit adjustment procedures, House floor amendments to authorization bills, Senate amendments to appropriations measures, recent trends in the use of supplemental and continuing appropriations, and a historical study of annual appropriations enacted between 1945 and 1984.

The section also assisted Senate and House panels examining reform of the congressional budget process, undertook studies on various aspects of executive budgeting, and provided briefings and consultations for Members and staff to assess the implications of legislative proposals or to provide background on the status of the annual budget process.

Science Policy Research Division

The Science Policy Research Division responded to over four thousand requests for information. Approximately two-thirds originated from Member offices and one-third from committees, with the research for committees tending to be more extensive in character. Many reports subsequently appeared as committee documents. Twelve new Issue Briefs on emerging issues were also produced.

Congressional interest in military aspects of space, particularly the President’s Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), was high. The Energy, Aerospace, and Transportation Technology Section gave numerous briefings explaining the SDI and related issues, and approximately 250 congressional staff members attended a roundtable session on the subject.

The section also wrote reports on directed energy weapons and on U.S. and Soviet positions on the militarization of space, a summary of the major issues regarding SDI, a portion of a report on the SDI and U.S. alliance strategy, and a new Issue Brief on antisatellite weapon systems.

In civilian space affairs, section staff coordinated briefings for and accompanied a congressional delegation visiting the Soviet Union to discuss space cooperation. The section also updated committee prints on space activities of the United States and other nations and on the biographies of all those who have flown in space. Several reports on the commercialization of space were also written.

Safety was the major concern in the transportation area. Detailed chapters on motor vehicle, aviation, railroad, and roadway safety and safety research were written for a committee print. Issue Briefs on automobile crash protection and on drunk driving were updated, and numerous memoranda were prepared in response to questions concerning the large number of commercial airplane accidents in 1985.

In the energy area, section members contributed to a handbook on alternative energy technology and policy and an analysis of federal budget cuts in energy. Other reports and briefs
The Geosciences, Materials, and Industrial Technology Section conducted a seminar on the future of the U.S. Synfuels Corporation and prepared major reports on petroleum resources in North Africa, domestic offshore areas, and the northwest European region and on domestic crude oil production projected to the end of the century. The section also revised a handbook on alternative energy technology development and policy and contributed to a committee report on various energy policy issues in the 99th Congress.

Assistance was provided to the Office of Technology Assessment in studies on U.S. natural gas availability as well as on oil and gas technologies in the Arctic and in deepwater. Aid was also given to committees dealing with legislation on clean coal technology.

In conjunction with the Economics Division, a report was prepared on the modernization of the steel industry, and committee assistance was provided on research and development programs in steelmaking. Other reports dealt with the National Defense Stockpile, strategic materials vulnerability, U.S. dependence on South Africa, international commodity organization fact sheets, and flammability of materials.

Major committee assistance was provided on the reauthorization of the Fire Prevention and Control Act and on aspects of the Federal Emergency Management Agency's nuclear materials transportation training program. A seminar and briefings were given on responding to chemical emergencies, in the wake of the Bhopal accident and in conjunction with Superfund legislation reauthorization. Major reports were prepared on the history of the federal role in pipeline safety, risk activities in federal agencies, and evacuation of offshore oil and gas facilities.

Subjects of other studies included reauthorization of the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act, the National Weather Service, the budget of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, "nuclear winter," the U.S. Coast Guard budget, the International Geosphere-Biosphere Program, climatology of the sub-Saharan African drought, and proposed extension of daylight saving time, as well as tornado prediction, offshore oil spills, and water desalination.

The Life Sciences Section spent considerable time on issues related to the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), including funding and research for cures, prophylaxis, education, testing, and questions concerning the segregation of AIDS victims. Concomitant concerns about public safety and the aging American population provided the impetus for examination of questions concerning tests and age-based standards for the performance of jobs affecting public safety.

Continued reports about serious adverse effects of certain vaccines prompted a study of the benefits and potential risks of vaccination programs and the workability of various injury compensation schemes. A laboratory using nonhuman primates as the subjects of research on trauma to the brain was broken into in 1984, and the aftershocks from that event generated work on the humane and appropriate treatment of laboratory animals used in biomedical research.

The deadly industrial incident in Bhopal, India, raised the issues of workers' and communities' rights to know of the chemical hazards around them and of federal, state, and local preparedness to handle chemical emergencies. The section dealt with such inquiries and also dealt with questions on the neurotoxicity of drugs and chemicals; the cost of Alzheimer's disease demonstration centers; the health effects of radiation from power lines, video display terminals, and airport security systems; and the feasibility of plans to compensate veterans and civilians exposed to atomic weapons testing.

The Policy, Information, and Behavioral Sciences Section served as a major contributor to the activities of the House of Representative's Science Policy Task Force. Several bibliogra-
philosophies, a chronology of significant events in science policy, and committee prints on big science facilities, social and behavioral sciences research and development, and the impact of the information age on science, as well as hearings assistance, were provided as part of this effort.

Other products included reports on the supply and demand for U.S. scientists and engineers, U.S. civilian and defense research and development funding, and proposals for the establishment of a federal department of science and technology. The section continued to provide support for numerous hearings dealing with science and technology functions in the executive branch and maintained an Issue Brief on research and development funding for fiscal 1986. Substantial hearings support was provided in the areas of high-technology development, industrial innovation, and technology transfer. Additionally, the section contributed to a committee report on the U.S. climate for entrepreneurship and innovation, and two new Issue Briefs on technology transfer issues were prepared.

The section also provided significant hearings assistance in the areas of supercomputers, competition in international satellite systems, and access to Japanese scientific and technical information. Other products were new Issue Briefs on computer crime and on supercomputers and artificial intelligence, as well as a report on selected developments in information technology and their impact on various occupations. The section continued its participation in interdivisional efforts, including projects on telecommunications trade and the new OMB circular dealing with the management of federal information resources.

SPECIAL RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

External Research

The needs of the Congress for wide-ranging, often technical research have required the Service to draw occasionally on outside sources to respond fully to requests. Through its contracting authority, the Service has available a spectrum of resources from the private and academic research communities that could not be retained economically on a permanent staff basis. This ability to draw on outside expertise for both quick-response and longer-term projects greatly enhances the capacity of the Service to meet congressional needs.

Seventy-five contracts were let in fiscal 1985 to assist in carrying out seventy-two projects in response to congressional needs, at an average cost of $8,900. Contract efforts reflected major public policy concerns of the Congress. Assistance was obtained in studies on such policy issues as the debt problem of Latin America, the USSR in the Third World, negotiation with the Soviets, the role of technological change in nuclear arms control, tax reform and economic growth, Medicare, world sugar trade, the business cycle, federal policy and control of drug abuse, the impact of current changes in leadership of the Peoples Republic of China, and the East European economies.

Graphics Coordination

The Service supplies congressional offices only with graphics that form an integral part of analyses prepared by CRS researchers. Assistance is given to congressional staff in determining appropriate sources for the preparation of visual information for hearings, floor statements, press conferences, and the like. These include statistical charts, maps, graphs, and similar illustrative material. Other graphics products are supplied on a limited basis for CRS use only. To ensure the most effective method of preparation, all graphics requests are handled through the Office of Research, Analysis, and Multidisciplinary Programs.

This year 136 requests for graphic products were completed through contracts, an increase of 19 percent over the 114 contracted in fiscal 1984. A total of $41,319.25 was spent in fiscal 1985, an increase of 7 percent over the previous year's total. The use of inhouse computer graphics facilities by the Office of Automated
Information Services and the divisions continued to expand.

Interagency Activities

Cooperative activities between CRS and the other three congressional support agencies continued to expand in fiscal 1985. Dozens of meetings, seminars, and workshops were held with the staffs of the support agencies, covering a wide range of subject areas. Meetings on broad subject areas with all four agencies' specialists attending were held on defense, toxics and the environment, social security, and nuclear proliferation, the purpose being to maximize the utility of resources for Congress through cooperative contribution and nonduplication.

Administrative meetings with representatives of the interagency coordinating group were held approximately every six weeks to discuss coordinating activities generally and to review all major studies newly initiated by the four agencies. The Service also continued to assist its sister agencies by responding to 4,424 requests for information.

Interdivisional Teams

Interdivisional teams bring together persons from all units of the Service who have different professional skills and a mutual interest in subject areas that are being considered by the Congress. This year there were interdivisional teams on the following: appropriations, authorizations, and budget processes; agriculture, food, and nutrition; bicentennials of the Constitution and the Congress; civil rights; domestic and international space activities; education; energy; executive organization; foresight; housing; information resources, technology, and policy; international economic policy; oceans; retirement income programs and issues; taxation; and women's issues.

Numerous team meetings, seminars, and workshops were held on a wide range of subjects. Many of these were attended by staff from other congressional support agencies as well as congressional staff. These team activities provided a forum for the views of experts both in government and in the private sector, keeping staff informed of recent developments in a wide range of areas.

Inquiry Status and Information System

The Inquiry Status and Information System (ISIS), under the Office of Research, Analysis, and Multidisciplinary Programs, is responsible for reporting the status of inquiries and preparing official CRS statistics. ISIS continued to refine and expand management reports and enhanced communications with divisions. Individual and special reports were prepared on request. To meet continuing needs for more detailed information, the timely distribution of statistical data to CRS management was emphasized and new monthly reports and revised instruction manuals were developed. The manuals resulted in easier and more efficient reporting techniques. The ISIS management team worked closely with the Automated Systems Office in the development of ISIS needs and priorities. Six clerks input a total of 457,837 completed congressional requests.

Major Research Projects

In fiscal 1985, 829 major research projects were completed, a 10 percent increase over the previous year. Of those completed, 26 percent were interdivisional. The subject and policy reports, which are statutorily mandated to be submitted to all committee chairmen at the beginning of each new Congress, were completed. Teams of analysts from all CRS divisions worked together to develop these reports.

Assignment, Reference, and Special Services

Inquiry Section

The Inquiry Section processed 251,384 congressional requests, a 3 percent increase over fiscal
In October, January, February, March, April, May, June, and July, the section processed more requests than in the corresponding months of any previous fiscal years. Enhancements to the ISIS system permitted direct electronic transmission of inquiries from the section to the research divisions. This development not only eliminated hand delivery of requests but allowed the section to assign a request to the answering division within seconds.

In addition to receiving congressional requests by telephone, in person, and in writing, the section received requests from House offices through the Electronic Mail System (E-Mail). This has been especially useful for district offices in time zones other than eastern. The E-Mail network is also used internally in the Service to transmit requests received in the CRS reference centers to the Inquiry Section for assignment.

The section developed three additional methods of placing requests. In December it began distributing a preaddressed form for ordering CRS reports and information products which allows requesters to send inquiries through inside mail or to a CRS reference center. To accommodate requesters who, when all lines to the Inquiry Section are busy, prefer to have their calls returned, the section installed an answering machine that can also be activated when the building is closed. A separate telephone number was established for individuals wishing to order CRS products by identification number.

Congressional Reference Division

The Congressional Reference Division cleared 292,065 requests in fiscal 1985, a new high for the division and an increase of 4 percent over fiscal 1984. The division dealt with this expanding volume of requests with a combination of established streamlining techniques such as transfer of appropriate requests to reference centers and reliance on anticipatory prepackaged team kits and Info Packs.

Remodeling and renaming were paramount in the reader services area. The historic Jefferson Congressional Reading Room, located in room 109 of the Library's Thomas Jefferson Building since its inception as the Senate Reading Room in 1897, was vacated as part of the overall Jefferson Building renovation and restoration project. The first interim location for the Jefferson Congressional Reading Room is an alcove of the Main Reading Room.

In a dedication ceremony on March 4, 1985, the Madison Congressional Reading Room was renamed the La Follette Congressional Reading Room in honor of Sen. Robert M. La Follette, Sr., and Sen. Robert M. La Follette, Jr.

The division is in some respects a microcosm of the Service, responding to requests across the spectrum of issues of concern to Congress. The Info Packs most requested this year were on tax reform, legislative procedure, budget process, grants and fundraising, and Nicaragua. Interest in tax and trade issues was intense. In addition, crisis issues such as the hijacking of TWA flight 847 to Beirut and the assassination of Indira Gandhi generated a tremendous volume of requests. The division joined with other CRS divisions to deal with these requests expeditiously.

Microcomputers made their entrance during the year, and the division took the initiative in studying their communications capabilities. Using microcomputers to communicate with and retrieve information from the SCORPIO system and from outside commercial databases will be a principal application. In addition, the division will be looking at the possibilities afforded by microcomputer communication between the division proper and its reading rooms and reference centers.

Fiscal 1985 saw the near-completion of the division's quotation verification project. The "quote file," a unique collection of quotations, ranging from classical to contemporary, that have been requested by Members of Congress for use in speeches, newsletters, and correspondence, has been scrupulously examined and the sources of the individual quotes verified. Those quotes that are spurious or unverifiable have been annotated accordingly. The quotes in the file were categorized and indexed in preparation for a book to be published by the Library of Con-
gress in 1987 in conjunction with the 100th Congress.

Library Services Division

During fiscal 1985 the Library Services Division undertook a series of actions that enabled the division to respond more quickly and more thoroughly when unanticipated events precipitated a large volume of requests for information. Those steps ranged from forming a series of task forces and intradivisional teams to study the kinds of information collected and the way it is disseminated to reorganizing and revamping a section of the division’s Main Reference Files, the Service's principal central source of background information.

Bibliographic projects undertaken during the year resulted in several new products for use by congressional offices. Each of these activities was carefully reviewed to ensure that it was complementary to the division's basic mission of providing library and information support to CRS researchers and to the Congress through the bibliographic database and the Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) service. Growth in the SDI, as measured by the accompanying requests for articles since fiscal 1981, has exceeded 70 percent. The number of bibliographic products prepared and distributed tripled in the same period, now totaling over 250 products prepared annually: 174,000 copies of these were variously distributed during the year.

Two staff teams were organized to explore how the division collects information and subsequently packages and delivers it, either for CRS researchers or for congressional clients. One group worked on reviewing responsibilities and streamlining efforts in the various subject areas. A second set of teams studied the materials selected by the division staff and the accessibility of these materials to the researchers and the congressional staff.

A nine-month survey of materials checked out from the main reference files showed that 80 percent was for direct use by congressional staff in the La Follette Congressional Reading Room. This same survey provided data on the subject areas of the most used files and pinpointed those that need to receive extra maintenance attention. In response to congressional interest, the division mounted an intensive effort to collect background materials on organizations, foundations, and associations and strengthened this section of the Main Reference Files quite considerably.

Because of the currency of the material, news articles and editorials have always been very popular with congressional offices. During the past year the division designed two products that draw on this material and focus on the stories in the news headlines. Editorial Commentary white papers include editorials and news analyses devoted to single issues—the first three dealt with child abuse, farm income and debt, and the Philippines. A corollary product, Current Editorials, is distributed through the Selective Dissemination of Information service and features several topics each week. Tax reform and its effects on various programs was a constant topic of concern and consequently was featured during most of the year.

Based on the division's research guides, which give a thorough description of the best resources to use when doing research on particular topics, abbreviated “Research Road Maps” were developed this year for those conducting research in the CRS reading rooms and reference centers. They highlight resources prepared by the Library Services Division and list other readily available research tools. The sixteenth edition of the Legislative Indexing Vocabulary was issued and the series of microthesauri was continued. The microthesauri serve several purposes. They lead the researcher to the literature in the bibliographic database and also assure the user that all possible terms have been searched and all relevant materials retrieved. A series of Economics Book Reviews, which collect all the book reviews over a specified period from a specified set of journals in the field of economics and reproduce them in full text, was made available to congressional offices during the year.

The introduction of microcomputers in the Service generated a need for literature on this technology, and a Union List of Serials in Micro-
computers was produced and updated several times. The microcomputer has also been engaged in the Library Services Division's activities. A portable index to the main reference files is stored and updated in the microcomputer, and plans and programs are under way to track book acquisitions and expenditures for books and serials in the division's microcomputers. The computer-based serials management system is also being adapted to serve a reference function.

During the fiscal year, subject access terms were added to the citation for each title received in the Service so that requests asking for lists of magazines or journals in particular subject areas could be generated using this database. A new Serials Directory— replacing the CRS Magazine Manual—lists the locations of all journals received in the Service. Separate lists for each division, including its retrospective holdings, are derived from the computer database.

The division's principal computer-based bibliographic product—the CRS bibliographic database and the SDI service generated from it—continued to grow and change in response to its users during the year. The profile term "budget documents" now brings together all the relevant federal and congressional publications and discussions of the budget; Current Editorials is being issued, as discussed above; and addition of each state's name and region as profile terms provided a refined searching capability for retrieving state-oriented literature. The number of congressional subscribers to the SDI expanded to 709, an increase of 14 percent. The number of articles provided in response to requests from congressional subscribers grew to 93,000 in fiscal 1985, an increase of 22 percent.

Language Services Section

During fiscal 1985 the Language Services Section completed approximately 1,900 requests for research and translations, both orally and in writing. Approximately 3,000 pages of translations were sent out, 85 percent of them from or into Spanish, German, or French. Topics of particular interest included those related to foreign policy issues, such as materials on Central America, as well as documents on drug trafficking, acid rain, hazardous wastes, nuclear energy, and human rights.

AUTOMATED INFORMATION SERVICES

Data Processing Support

As in the past, the Office of Automated Information Services supported a number of specialized projects for the CRS research divisions. Illustrative examples include a foreign aid appropriations tracking facility and an administrative statistics/graphics system. Because of the increasing benefit of such large files to many researchers, AIS provided special training in mainframe statistics and also supported the use of computer graphics within the research divisions by creating graphs centrally on a demand basis and by teaching the research staff to do their own graphs.

Of major importance to CRS management objectives was the installation of remote printers in the research divisions. By the end of the year all divisions had such printers and all were operating properly.

Major Issues System

The Major Issues System staff edited 212 new Issue Briefs and placed them into the SCORPIO system during the year. These titles included such current issues as education, tax reform, student financial aid programs, and the 1985 Farm Bill. Briefs already in the system which received the greatest number of requests included studies on the U.S. trade deficit, tax reform, the space shuttle, U.S. assistance to Nicaraguan guerrillas, South Africa, and the Strategic Defense Initiative.

The file averaged about four hundred titles, with some 43,457 copies ordered directly by congressional offices and another 221,026 copies distributed as inclusions in other CRS responses. Also, the editions of Major Legislation of the Congress were published.
Online Systems Training and Support

A major addition to the user support operation this year was the establishment of a professional troubleshooting service. The complement of staff, however, is sparse, and the absence of a single professional for any reason strains the troubleshooting operation.

AIS ceased offering classroom training to interns, while training for CRS and congressional staff remained the same as in previous years. The growth of systems added to the diversity of required training, and the range of classes expanded, especially in the external database area.

Fiscal 1985 also marked the realization of a long-expected drop in congressional use of the bill files. As anticipated, Hill staff are increasingly relying on the more current LEGIS systems, especially for activities such as checking bill status. Congressional use of other SCORPIO files remains at or above previous levels. It should be noted that while the frequency of congressional searching is beginning to decline, the actual number of congressional offices using SCORPIO is steady or increasing. Finally, the overall level of searching by all users continued at a very high level. One indicator of the utility of the training program is the conservative projection that if all the searches now conducted by CRS and congressional staff had to be done by a central search center instead, that center would have to be staffed by about forty full-time people.

The diversity of external databases continued to grow, as did the CRS need for them. The major external systems for which AIS provides extensive training and troubleshooting support are NEXIS, DIALOG, and VUTEXT. Owing to resource constraints, CRS staff and management were more conscious of the need to make full use of external systems. As a result, AIS has undertaken major training, documentation, and direct troubleshooting activities that parallel its efforts for LC systems.

Audiovisual Products

During the year, twenty-six new television programs were produced for broadcast on the congressional cable system. Among these were fourteen programs presented in the 1985 Public Policy Issues Institute. Other programs dealt with such issues as Soviet/U.S. relations, the economy, and acid rain. Twenty new Audio Briefs were also produced, based in most cases upon the soundtracks of CRS television programs. About thirteen hundred copies of the Audio Briefs were ordered by congressional offices.

Two new slide shows were produced, one for support of the internal training program of CRS and the other in support of the House Information Systems. The small audiovisual staff also provided considerable support for other CRS units in the form of recording and photographic services.
In late 1984, Processing Services laid the cornerstone for strategic goal-setting through a series of planning workshops. In fiscal 1985 the department continued to define and redefine its organizational identity and to establish priorities among its goals and objectives.

As an introduction to some strategic issues for division officers and supervisors, Processing Services sponsored a seminar in January 1985 which focused on the history of managing change at the Library, publishing trends in the year 2000, networking through the Linked Systems Project, and the impact of automation on the field of librarianship. In February the Assistant Librarian for Processing Services, the three department directors, the executive officer and assistant executive officer, and a facilitator met to develop a mission statement and to identify the future goals and objectives of the department. Throughout the year, divisions in Processing Services participated actively in the strategic planning process and developed draft action plans to chart yearly progress toward department goals. The first year of the strategic planning process is scheduled to culminate in October 1985, when the final action plans will project the objectives, products, and services of the department for the next five-year period.

Fiscal 1985 witnessed numerous personnel changes within the department. Gerald R. Lowell assumed the responsibilities of chief of the Cataloging Distribution Service. E. Christian Filstrup reported as assistant chief of the Overseas Operations Division and was later assigned as temporary field director of the Cairo office. Michael W. Albin was named chief of the Order Division. E. Gene Smith assumed the responsibilities of field director of the Jakarta office, and John C. Crawford was appointed field director of the New Delhi office.

The department completed plans for the creation of the Technical Processing and Automation Instruction Office, which will be responsible for administering training programs in technical processing and in the use of automated technical processing systems by department staff. The office will become fully operational in 1986.

Processing Services staff participated actively in both national and international library associations. Noteworthy achievements within these communities included: the election of Henriette D. Avram, Assistant Librarian for Processing Services, as the first Vice President of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions; awarding of the Margaret Mann Citation in Cataloging and Classification to Lucia J. Rather, director for cataloging, by the Cataloging and Classification Section of the American Library Association (ALA); and the election of Judith P. Cannan, head of the English Language Serials Cataloging Section, Serial Record Division, as Vice President/President Elect of ALA's Resources and Technical Services Division.

The Acquisitions and Overseas Operations Directorate witnessed the continued addition of significant gifts and purchases to the Library's collections, conversion of the Special Foreign Currency Program in India to a dollar-funded program, conclusion of several new exchange agreements with foreign libraries, addition of significant new purchase sources and agreements to provide bibliographic services to improve acquisitions, continued growth and refinement of the Cataloging in Publication Program, enhancement of cataloging functions in the overseas field offices, and further development in the design of automated acquisitions and serials management systems.

The Cataloging Directorate's wide-ranging areas of interest this year included: cataloging (productivity, arrearage reduction, and solution of complex cataloging policy issues); cooperative projects (further refinement and expansion
of participant projects with the Research Libraries Group, Western Library Network, and the Online Computer Library Center); and automation activities (planning implementation of such future online systems as Visual Materials, Machine-Readable Data Files, and Subject Authorities).

The Directorate for Bibliographic Products and Services promoted the design, development, and distribution of such new products and services to the library community as: British Library cataloging records in USMARC format, implementation of UNIMARC for the exchange of cataloging records, and institution of the Select MARC: Retrospective Conversion service. The directorate continued technical support for the CONSER Project and the United States Newspaper Project. Cataloging activities focused on the successful introduction of online environments for full-level and minimal-level serial cataloging records. Automation activities revolved around online applications development, including the Serials Location System (SERLOC), phase 2 of the National Union Catalog System, online input/update systems for Subject Authorities, Visual Materials, and the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections, etc.

**ACQUISITIONS AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS**

The end of an era occurred for the Indian Special Foreign Currency Program (formerly the PL-480 Program) after twenty-three years of service to libraries and scholars, students, and patrons. From 1962 to 1985, thousands of copies of books, serials, newspapers, gazettes, motion pictures, microfilm, microfiche, maps, pamphlets, prints, posters, and other library materials were acquired, processed, and distributed by the New Delhi office. Although a modified dollar-funded program will continue the project, a special chapter has been closed in the history of the Library's acquisition programs.

The results of a survey of participants in the Karachi office programs indicated that the majority of libraries would support a dollar-funded program for both Pakistani and Iranian publications. In Karachi, the English-language program, servicing approximately 235 American colleges and public libraries, was terminated due to the anticipated conversion of program funding to a U.S. dollar basis.

The director for acquisitions and overseas operations, the Overseas Operations Division, and the Automation Planning and Liaison Office continued to specify equipment needs for office automation and bibliographic systems in the field offices. Microcomputers and software were ordered for the Cairo, Jakarta, New Delhi, Rio de Janeiro, Karachi, and Nairobi offices. In New Delhi a contract was awarded to a consultant to analyze microcomputer use for acquisitions activities in that office and to design an appropriate acquisitions system. It is hoped that this pilot online system will serve as a prototype for systems in the remaining five field offices.

The March report of the Library-wide Acquisitions Review Committee identified the requisites for phase 1 of the proposed Automated Acquisitions System. These requirements were based on studies of the use of the Automated Process Information File, an evaluation of the stability of the existing Library Order Information System (LOIS), and the potentials of commercial systems.

Planning continued for production of the Monthly Checklist of State Publications using a microcomputer. The design of this system includes basic online entry preparation by individual bibliographers and development of an integrated online system to produce camera-ready copy of the publication, as well as potential communications links to other bibliographic systems in the Library.

The Machine-Readable Data File Project, a cooperative effort between the Cataloging in Publication (CIP) Division, the Automation Planning and Liaison Office, and the Special Materials Cataloging Division to catalog machine-readable data files and software, is slated for introduction in mid-1986. Under this project, software titles will be cataloged as part of the CIP program by the Special Materials Cataloging Division.
Planning continued for implementation of the CIP Software Pilot Project, also scheduled for introduction in mid-1986. These plans provide for participation by traditional CIP book publishers as well as some nontraditional publishers producing only software. Software publishers have been selected and are being contacted. Applications software (e.g., spreadsheets, database management, educational games, etc.) will be included in the pilot project; however, arcade games will be excluded.

Purchases

Regular orders placed by the Order Division for mainly noncurrent and nonbook materials totaled 15,693, a slight increase over the 15,479 orders placed the previous year. Blanket-order requests numbered 11,218, a 3 percent decrease. As a result of the transfer to the division of responsibility for inputting dealer and LC recommending officer selections of current monographs to the Automated Process Information File, searching increased by 20,321 titles.

Difficulties with Italian acquisitions were encountered due to the demise of the Bibliografia Nazionale Italiana (BNI) and nonreceipt of Italian government publications. Because BNI cards were no longer available, the Italian blanket-order firm issued its bibliographic cards as the basis for LC selection of current publications. In the initial year of the authorization, only a few Italian government publications were supplied by the Library's blanket-order dealer.

New blanket orders were placed for current African émigré publications issued in the United Kingdom and France and for Czechoslovak émigré publications issued throughout Western Europe. New blanket orders were also issued for Arabic publications appearing in Israel and the occupied West Bank, for Cypriot publications, and to a dealer in Manila to improve coverage of current Philippine imprints.

Procedures were clarified for acquiring videotapes of British television programs, and a new allotment was established to monitor expenditures from the Books General/National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging (GENPAC) appropriation for current television and motion picture purchases.

Of the bids placed for 243 items at forty-nine auctions, 129 were successful. One of the most important purchases this year was a group of nine Walt Whitman letters.

Subscriptions were issued to the New Delhi office in anticipation of conversion to a dollar-based program. To expedite processing time, most new orders placed for CRS were transmitted online via the Faxon LINX system.

Serial expenditures from all funds amounted to 31 percent of the total spent for purchase of library materials. The average per-piece cost for current and noncurrent serial issues increased 12 percent, from $2.59 to $2.90. The total number of subscription orders rose to 39,853 (35,144 titles).

The number of invoices received by the division totaled 23,398.

Payments from the GENPAC appropriation were reduced by approximately 2 percent, a downward trend that will continue if the appropriation continues to be cut. A total of $5,848,914 will be available in GENPAC funds for purchases, approximately $600,000 less than the previous year. Decreases in the GENPAC appropriation will primarily affect noncurrent purchases because of the Library's priority for continuing subscription and blanket-order arrangements. Noncurrent expenditures decreased to $1,740,461 in fiscal 1985.

The dollar remained strong for purchases from a number of the major book-publishing countries such as the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, West Germany, Austria, and Japan, where the average price of books decreased. Book prices increased, however, in Canada, France, Switzerland, Italy, the USSR, China, and Taiwan. The average book price in the United States increased by 6 percent. The average price of law serials increased by approximately 16 percent, with the Library's total expenditure for these serials amounting to 66 percent of payments from its Law appropriation.

In cooperation with the Collections Development Office, the Order Division, Exchange and
Gift Division, and Overseas Operations Division continued to participate in the series of seminars on foreign acquisitions. These sessions provided opportunities to survey particular areas, to identify strengths and weaknesses of acquisitions programs, and to offer suggestions for improvements.

Exchanges

Activities of the Exchange and Gift Division spanned international and national exchanges, new exchange agreements, foreign and national document receipts, gift acquisitions, and further developments in automation.

International exchange receipts totaled 472,322 pieces, including 204,516 received on official exchange and 267,806 arriving in response to nonofficial exchange arrangements with 14,815 institutions throughout the world.

Receipts from the Iberian Peninsula, Latin America, and the Caribbean by the Hispanic Acquisitions Section increased significantly. An agreement was concluded with the National Library of Chile to provide surplus deposit copies of current commercial Chilean imprints to the Library in exchange for LC MARC tapes.

Receipts from existing sources in China, Japan, Vietnam, South Africa, the Sudan, Yemen, the Comoros Islands, and Israel also showed a marked increase. Attempts to expand exchange coverage with Chinese provincial and regional government agencies and other provincial sources are under way. In the Far East, ten new exchanges were concluded, including agreements with the Institute of International Studies and the Institute of Law of the Chinese Academy of Social Science to secure legal publications not normally available through official exchanges.

Microfilms of a number of valuable Russian publications (mostly prerevolutionary) were received from several Soviet exchange partners.

Gifts

The Gift Section coordinated the acquisition of numerous valuable gifts and deposits, including the papers of Thomas G. Corcoran, Patricia Roberts Harris, Roy Wilkins, James Michener, Vincent Price, Sigmund Freud, Anna Freud, and Elmo Pickering. Additional organizational papers were received from the American Historical Association, the National Society of Arts and Letters, the Vietnam Memorial Fund, and the Bollingen Foundation. The Library continued to receive as gifts and deposits the original music manuscripts of such composers as George Gershwin and Erich W. Korngold.

Documents

Receipts from the Government Printing Office rose by approximately 25 percent, while receipts from other federal agencies declined slightly. Semianual meetings with staff from the office of the Superintendent of Documents helped to identify and to resolve functional problems in the official exchange program and forged closer cooperative ties between the Library and the Government Printing Office.

At the end of this fiscal year, membership in the Documents Expediting Project totaled 127 university, public, and special libraries. Four libraries joined the project during the year. Distribution of congressional courtesy mailings continued; the division shipped 5,590 packages this year.

State document receipts numbered 127,000 pieces, an increase of 6 percent, while transfers from federal agencies decreased slightly. The Monthly Checklist of State Publications contained a total of 29,053 bibliographic entries, an increase of approximately 2 percent.

Special Foreign Acquisitions

The Overseas Operations Division, in cooperation with various other divisions in the department, provided intensified cataloging training at a series of presentations held at the Library's offices in Cairo, Jakarta, Karachi, Nairobi, and New Delhi.
In March a field directors’ conference in New Delhi was attended by the Assistant Librarian for Processing Services, the director for acquisitions and overseas operations, the director of the Collections Development Office, Overseas Operations Division officials, field directors, and assistant field directors. Discussion topics included automation of office and bibliographic functions in the field offices, gradual shifting of responsibility for particular cataloging functions to these offices, throughput studies, staff development, and a wide spectrum of administrative issues.

In June the division hosted an all-day session attended by nineteen participants in the South Asian programs centered in the New Delhi and Karachi offices. Discussions covered the future of the New Delhi program under dollar-funding, prospects for continuation of the Karachi office, and automation in the overseas field offices.

The Cairo field office introduced Turkish and Armenian acquisitions into its processing flow during the year. Throughput time for forwarding copies of books and serials to the Library of Congress was improved significantly. There are now twenty-eight participants in the Cairo program for research materials. Eleven libraries are participating in the Arabic Reading Collection Program.

In the Jakarta office acquisitions increased by 25 percent for new monographs, 15 percent for new serials, and 47 percent for microfiche titles. Total receipts numbered 103,382, representing a 5 percent increase.

The Karachi field office continued to produce accessions lists for Brazil, Eastern Africa, the Middle East, and Southeast Asia. Special efforts were made to acquire materials published by Afghan rebel groups in northwest Pakistan. A significant development was the routing of current Iranian monographs from the Library’s blanket-order dealer in Tehran through the Karachi office; six shipments have been received since April 1985.

While acquisitions in the Nairobi office remained relatively stable, cataloging production and throughput time for publications improved dramatically. Acquisitions trips were made to twelve countries, including for the first time the Comoros Islands.

The New Delhi field office concentrated its efforts on preparing for the transfer from rupee to dollar-funding. Microfilm and microfiche production increased by 25 percent and 61 percent, respectively. The office negotiated successfully with the Central Secretariat Library for the loan of rare princely state publications to be cataloged, collated, and microfiched. All of the files of the accessions lists for India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, South Asia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei, Southeast Asia, Middle East, Eastern Africa, and Brazil through 1984 were microfiched. As these are now available through the Library’s Photoduplication Service, the extensive files of originals could be discarded.

Since September 1984, 11,979 monographic records have been input to the Overseas Entry Data System in India. Records were later entered into the Automated Process Information File at the Library. A total of more than 4,500 minimal-level cataloging entries have now been added to the MARC file without further processing.

Acquisitions by the Rio de Janeiro office totaled 42,175 pieces, as compared to 37,773 pieces for last year. These gains resulted from an increase of more than 3,000 serials and a successful campaign to identify and obtain high-quality Brazilian posters for the Library’s collections. The poster campaign brought in more than 2,000 items from which a selection was made to reflect the creativity of Brazilian graphic artists. The office also acquired the first Brazilian television programs through a gift from Rede Globo, a large, privately owned communications network.

The Tokyo office received approximately 65,000 catalog cards from the National Diet Library, prepared 9,520 preliminary catalog cards for the Library of Congress, and shipped to the Library 9,213 books. In March it was announced that, because of the accomplishments of the Chinese, Japanese, Korean (CJK) Project, the LC office in Tokyo would close at the end of calendar 1985, marking the end of another chapter in the history of the Library’s acquisitions and cataloging programs.
Cataloging in Publication

For the Cataloging in Publication Division, fiscal 1985 was characterized by further enhancement of its program and continuing progress in automation. With approximately two thousand participating publishers, the Cataloging in Publication (CIP) program received 31,893 books for addition to the Library's collections, with a market value of approximately $956,790.

A total of 36,354 new CIP entries were prepared, a 5 percent increase over last year. CIP data are now being provided for 77 percent of the titles eligible for inclusion in the program. Turnaround time was again held at a minimum, with 93 percent of all titles prepared and returned to publishers within 10 working days. The average processing time per title is 7.7 days. The division also input 15,743 prepublication changes to CIP records during the year. As previously, the changes most frequently reported by publishers were: titles, dates of publication, International Standard Bibliographic Numbers, and added entries.

In October the National Library of Medicine (NLM) began providing descriptive cataloging for all biomedical titles submitted to the CIP program, in addition to the medical subject headings and medical classification provided since 1974. A September throughput study showed that NLM catalogers had attained the same rates as the Library's catalogers.

Claiming activities by the division were highly successful. This year 96 percent of the CIP titles published in 1984 were received, although 58 percent of all titles required issuance of claims three months after the scheduled publication date. In fiscal 1985 the division issued 22,378 claims to publishers for CIP titles.

In spite of numerous claiming attempts, approximately 7,500 CIP titles published from 1972 to 1982 have not been received. Based on the assumption that the majority of these titles were no longer available or were never published, a cooperative project involving the Cataloging in Publication Division, the Descriptive Cataloging Division, and the Shelflisting Section was undertaken in May to update these LC MARC records, using bibliographic records created by the Research Libraries Information Network or the Online Computer Library Center participants.

A new procedure now identifies CIP titles that are out of print or out of stock indefinitely. Four hyphens are placed in the PPD field and a cataloger's note is added to indicate out-of-print status. In January the CIP Publishers Manual, outlining requirements for program participation and providing answers to policy and procedural questions, was distributed to active participants. The manual is being included in the information kits sent to new publishers.

Of the 14,000 small presses in the United States identified by the R. R. Bowker Company, the CIP Division has thus far identified 800 that qualify as CIP participants; half of those are currently participating in the program. The division is developing an introductory CIP information kit to accompany a letter of invitation addressed specifically to qualifying non-CIP small presses.

The cooperative efforts of the division, the Automation Planning and Liaison Office, and the Automated Systems Office resulted in the development of the Cataloging in Publication Management Information System. This system will provide the capability to create a directory of CIP publishers, as well as statistical capabilities for reporting, among other things, the number of titles published each year by each publisher.

Preassigned card numbers totaled 16,756 in fiscal 1985, about the same as for the two previous years.

The division continued to provide the Royal Library in The Hague with a monthly list of titles submitted to the U.S. CIP program by Dutch publishers. The Dutch CIP program uses this information in preparing lists for new Dutch titles. During the year inquiries about initiating CIP programs were received from Honduras, Italy, and Portugal.

CATALOGING

Descriptive Cataloging

In August the chief of the Office of Descriptive Cataloging Policy participated in a meeting of
the Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR 2. During this session, proposals were approved for the following changes: in the rules for sound recordings, new provisions for describing digital compact discs; in the rules for motion pictures and videorecordings, new examples for videodiscs; reformulation of alternative rules for personal name headings to ensure a more consistent treatment of authors of Hebrew and Yiddish literature; and in the rules for uniform titles, provision for arrangements of popular music. The proposal for the first draft revision of the chapter of rules for machine-readable data files, incorporating new provisions for software, was also approved. This revision will be submitted to the national libraries and the national library associations of Australia, Britain, Canada, and the United States in early 1986. The steering committee accepted a proposal by the publishers of AACR 2 to reprint in 1988 the consolidated text of AACR 2 with all revisions made to date.

The office held extensive meetings with the Catalog Management and Publication Division on authority work for headings that are not found in the Name Authority file but are used on libraries' reports to the National Union Catalog. The office also met with the Manuscripts Section of the Special Materials Cataloging Division to plan the inception of authority work for many of the index entries found in the ongoing National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections.

During the year the office participated in the revision of International Standard Bibliographic Description documents for monographs, serials, nonbook materials, and cartographic materials.

The Descriptive Cataloging Division focused its attention in fiscal 1985 on increased cataloging productivity, reduced arrearages, control of the growth of a cooperative nationwide authority database, staff training, and projects to enhance the Library's database.

The division ended this reporting period with high productivity and reduced backlogs. More than 100,000 monographs received full-level cataloging during the year, and 14,506 minimal-level cataloging records were added to the Library's database. The average productivity rate was 1.04 for monographs cataloged per hour, compared to .94 in 1984.

In the CIP verification process, 30,225 catalog records initially generated for monographic materials at the prepublication stage were upgraded, as compared to 28,484 last year.

By the end of July, 58,930 preliminary records had been created, compared to 52,119 records over a similar period in 1984.

The Name Authority Co-op (NACO) project made plans for the implementation of an online environment. This transition, a result of the Linked Systems Project, will impact dramatically on NACO receipts from member institutions and the distribution of NACO authority records. NACO members will key their records to their utility and will transfer these records electronically to the Library. When records arrive at LC, the Library will automatically distribute them, along with LC-created records, to the participating utilities. NACO worked closely with staff from various divisions in the Library and the utilities to develop plans and policies for this innovation.

Thirty-six libraries participated in NACO in 1985. Joining NACO this year were the Utah State Library, Cornell University Library, Stanford University Library, Wyoming State Library, and the St. Louis University Law School Library. In addition, the Eighteenth Century Short Title Catalog/North American Project began contributing headings from the British Library.

In fiscal 1985 NACO participants produced 50,772 authority records, a 47 percent increase over 1984, together with 16,145 bibliographic records, a 29 percent increase over the previous year. NACO libraries now contribute 20 to 25 percent of the records currently added to the nationwide authority file and submit change requests to the authority and bibliographic files at the rate of 3,000 to 4,000 per year.

Noteworthy Shared Cataloging Division activities in 1985 included introduction of minimal-level cataloging (MLC), steps toward improved production and reduced arrearages, staff training, automation advances, and participation in numerous projects.
The development and implementation of minimal-level cataloging was a major achievement of the division during 1985. MLC production for the year totaled 11,740 titles. In addition, the Library prepared 451 minimal-level cataloging records in various languages for the National Library of Medicine.

Cataloging production for new titles totaled 84,804 items, a slight increase over the previous year. Catalogers' productivity climbed to titles per hour, a marked increase over fiscal 1984.

The division participated in several training programs during the year. A Training Working Group was created to develop instructions for new descriptive catalogers and proposals for reviser training and to assess other training needs in the division. An Administrative Working Group was established to present a series of Shared Cataloging lectures to enhance staff awareness of current library trends in LC and the library community. A Cataloging Working Group was formed to give advice on cataloging policy affecting the division, to review proposed documentation, and to investigate and recommend ways to improve cataloging productivity and throughput time.

The Special Materials Cataloging Division continued the transition from a manual operation to an automated work environment for enhanced bibliographic control of special materials.

This fiscal year, music catalogers consolidated their earlier online experience to produce high-quality, full-content-designated music bibliographic records. The addition of online procedures to descriptive and subject cataloging routines for each item resulted in a 10 percent decrease in productivity; however, this decline was offset by increased efficiency, improvements in real utility, and psychological gratification.

As part of the Library's commitment to the National Plan for Retrospective Conversion in Music, the Music Section created automated series authority records for series listed in the "Edition, Historical" article in The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians.

The Audiovisual Section set a record in 1985 while alternating between online and offline work patterns. Productivity in the online work component (nonmusic sound recordings) increased by 33 percent, while production in the offline component (i.e., educational films, slides, etc.) increased by about 2,000 items over the previous year.

Cooperative efforts continued between Processing Services and other departments of the Library working toward introduction of the Visual Materials application in late 1985. This total online system will replace the current batch-production process for audiovisual materials at the Library. Visual material records will be created by the Audiovisual Section of the Special Materials Cataloging Division, the Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division, and the Prints and Photographs Division. Printed card requirements were coordinated with the Cataloging Distribution Service. Preliminary steps to introduce the Visual Materials online system included preparing an input manual, compiling and executing test plans, securing terminals for staff, revising current work routines, impact bargaining, and clearing the pipeline of work in progress.

The Manuscripts Section continued working in a traditional card-dominated environment during the year. However, the section made preparations for producing the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections through an electronic process. The 1983 National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections (text volume and an accompanying four-year index for 1980–83) was published in March. The 1984 National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections (text volume and an accompanying five-year cumulative index for 1980–84) was sent to press in September.

Rare book catalogers enjoyed a very productive year. A major accomplishment was completion of the project to catalog the remaining volumes in the Lessing J. Rosenwald gift. This collection, a treasure of reference sources bearing on Mr. Rosenwald's extensive collecting interests, added 1,165 new titles to the Library's holdings.
In January the section reached another significant milestone when the first of three volumes describing the Library's holdings for western-language medieval and Renaissance manuscripts was sent for publication. Volume 1 of the bibliography includes sixty-three descriptions of biblical and liturgical manuscripts.

Plans were developed to place the thirty-thousand-item Bound Pamphlet Collection in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division under automated bibliographic control.

Subject Cataloging and Classification

The Subject Cataloging Division faced critical arrearage problems in fiscal 1985 because of vacancies.

At the close of the fiscal year, 178,345 titles had received subject cataloging, compared to 184,286 titles cataloged during fiscal 1984. Cataloging arrearages in the division grew at a significant rate. At the end of the year 67,060 items remained uncataloged, compared to 45,893 in 1984. To remedy this situation, an Extended Cataloger Detail Program was instituted to transfer to the division several catalogers from the Descriptive Cataloging Division and the Shared Cataloging Division.

The Classification Schedules Editorial Section added 4,090 new classification numbers to the schedules, with annotations kept up-to-date throughout the year. The Shelflisting Section filed 934,297 permanent shelflist cards, and the Shelflist Services Unit input 121,706 titles to the Automated Process Information File, as compared to 118,673 titles added during the previous year.

Publications produced by the division during fiscal 1985 included the third edition of the classification schedule BX, Religion: Christian Denominations; Subclass KJV–KJW, Law of France; Subclass KDZ, KG–KH, Law of Latin America; the fourth edition of Class L, Education; and Subclass BL–BQ.

Supplements to LC Subject Headings (second quarter of 1984 through the first quarter of 1985) and microfiche editions of LCSH (cumulated through December 1984) were published. Work was completed on the tenth edition of Library of Congress Subject Headings, which will be available in mid-1986. The revised edition of the Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings was sent to press in September (anticipated publication date is November).

In an unprecedented flurry of activity, the Subject Headings Editorial Section produced seven quarterly supplements to LCSH in a ten-month period, reducing the publication lapse time from eighteen months to five months.

In fiscal 1985 the Decimal Classification Division assigned Dewey Decimal Classification numbers to 123,737 titles (an all-time high). In May a separate 80-page classification schedule was published for 004–006, Data Processing and Computer Science, and Changes in Related Disciplines. The editor of DDC recast, expanded, and edited the work completed in England on the Introduction to the Dewey Decimal Classification for Schools in English-speaking Countries, a 250-page abridgment resulting from cooperative efforts among the School Library Association (U.K.), Forest Press, and the division. The publication, fourth in a series of works previously titled Introduction to the Dewey Decimal Classification for British Schools, will be available in early 1986.

Decimal Classification, Additions, Notes, and Decisions, number 4:5, containing expanded tables for Japan and South Africa, was published in June. Much effort was expended on the revision of the Index for Edition 20. The focus of indexing will be shifted from the classification to the topics on which books are written, using terms familiar to librarians and the public rather than indexing the classification by means of the terms found in the schedule.

To expedite the movement of material through the Library's processing stream, a five-day turn-around time was instituted in the division in August. Items no longer remain in the division for more than five working days. Fewer titles have DDC numbers, although most of those acquired by libraries will be classed.

Workshops were presented on decimal classification in Topeka, Kansas, and Lincoln,
Nebraska, in July, and a speech on the DDC was delivered at the classification preconference of the annual meeting of the American Library Association in Chicago in July.

The division cooperated in the OCLC/Forest Press/Council on Library Resources online catalog project to test the utility of augmenting an online subject catalog with classification data from the index and schedules of DDC. Preparation of a final report by the project director is scheduled for October 1985.

Machine-Readable Cataloging

Fiscal 1985 ended on a high note for the MARC Editorial Division. Productive output climbed in several areas, work backlogs declined, and production of online products continued.

At the close of the fiscal year, the MARC Books database contained 2,188,897 records and the Name Authorities database 1,416,145 records. A total of 166,420 monograph records and 211,412 authority records were added to the Library's database—an increase of 13.4 percent and 6.9 percent, respectively, over the previous fiscal year. (These figures reflect more than 41,500 book records and 81,745 name authority records converted by private contractors, 10.9 percent and 1.5 percent more than in 1984.) The division converted 106,414 book records, 121,037 authority records, and 5,307 film records during the year.

In December a major milestone in the twenty-year history of the Library's Machine-Readable Cataloging Program was reached with the verification of the two millionth book record.

With book record arrearages reaching an all-time high of 34,009 as a result of the success of the cataloging divisions in reducing their accumulated backlogs, the MARC Editorial Division undertook a special effort to remedy the situation. Implementation of revised work routines, coupled with staff enthusiasm, had reduced the MARC Books arrearage to 22,560 records by the end of the fiscal year.

The division relied heavily on contract services for record conversion and maintenance functions. Contract conversion of books records to the MARC book format continued, with 41,500 records added to the database this fiscal year. A total of 81,745 authority records were converted and added to the Library's database by the contractor. Work continued on major contracts for the maintenance of records residing in the MARC Books database, with onsite vendor personnel utilizing LC's automation equipment to access the online system. Specific contracts upgraded name and series headings to AACR 2 form and updated subject heading fields.

Two major documents governing MARC Name Authority record creation and maintenance were completed this year, the NACO LSP Manual: Content Designation Conventions for USMARC Records and the NACO/LSP Change Guide.

Cooperative Cataloging

In June the Library of Congress and the Research Libraries Group (RLG) agreed to plan for a nationwide program for coordinated cataloging that would include as participants other research libraries that are not RLG members. The purposes of the program will be to enhance access to library materials and to rationalize shared cataloging for gains in processing efficiency. Interrelationships between collections development, preservation, and cataloging will also be examined.

After completion of a pilot project, transition to the online CJK/Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN) environment by the Japanese Section, the Shared Cataloging Division, and the Chinese/Korean Section of the Descriptive Cataloging Division was completed successfully. During 1985 the Library input approximately twenty-eight thousand new records to the RLIN database for Chinese, Japanese, and Korean items.

Introduction of the CJK terminal at the Library aroused much interest among staff and visiting librarians. To meet demands for information about the terminal and its capabilities, the department contributed to a film short entitled The CJK Tradition Transformed.
Harvard University and the University of Chicago continued their cooperative efforts with the Library. Chicago converted to machine-readable form Library of Congress bibliographic records not in MARC for books on science and technology, with access points upgraded to AACR 2 and subject headings upgraded to LCSH. Harvard contributed records for the original cataloging of monographs, chiefly in English and Western European languages. The two libraries contributed a total of 13,199 book records, 7,773 name authority records, and 857 series authority records.

A cooperative project between the University of Illinois Library (Urbana-Champaign) and LC is planned to divide responsibility for cataloging publications in Russian from five major Soviet publishers. The Library of Congress will input cataloging data received from Illinois into the MARC file. The project is scheduled to begin in early 1986.

The Library initiated a cooperative reporting project with five universities—Cornell, Duke, Indiana, Princeton, and the University of California (Los Angeles)—for reporting foreign-language titles for which MARC records do not exist. Preliminary catalogers will search the titles and any that are found in LC will be upgraded. Titles not found in LC will be analyzed to determine if the Library is acquiring all of the foreign-language titles that it should. Reports on the results of this study will be available in 1986.

A series of meetings were initiated between representatives of RLIN, the RLG Advisory Group on Hebrew Support in RLIN, and Library of Congress staff. The discussions covered analysis of left-right and right-left character strings within single and/or adjacent subfields, accommodation not only of Hebrew but of other Hebraic languages (e.g., Yiddish, Judeo-Arabic, and Ladano), and the possible inclusion of digraphs and certain precoordinated combinations of characters in the Hebraica character set. The Library plans to begin using the RLIN system for Hebrew cataloging in 1987.

The University of Chicago Library received additional LC training on procedures for inputting original cataloging into the MARC Books file. After acquiring terminals for searching the LC database, the National Agricultural Library received training in the preparation of Chinese name authority records and in MUMS searching.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

Serials

In fiscal 1985, the Serial Record Division made significant strides in automation, operational streamlining, and staff development. Implementation of the Serials Location System (SERLOC), the harbinger of a comprehensive serials management system, marked a new era for serial processing activities.

A cooperative effort by the Serial Record Division, the Automation Planning and Liaison Office, and the Automated Systems Office resulted in the design and implementation of the Serials Location System, which is dedicated to the conversion of manually produced core serials management data from the Serial Record file to machine-readable form. The Library awarded a six-month contract for input of bibliographic locations data from active visible file entries to the SERLOC database, and a Serials Location (SERLOC) Input Manual was prepared and used as a training medium for the contract team. Input of visible file data began in mid-June, and by the end of the fiscal year 25,000 online records resided on the SERLOC database.

The Processing and Reference Section accessioned 1.5 million pieces in fiscal 1985, an increase attributable to revamped work routines. A Serials Accessioning Manual was prepared as a training tool for the section and as a resource medium for other divisions in the Library. In view of its potential applicability to serial operations in other libraries, this manual was published and made available to outside institutions in February 1985. Administrative restructuring, staff initiative, and use of The Cataloging Assistants Manual, prepared in 1985, provided more rapid and accurate preparation of new entries for the Serial Record file.
Online serial cataloging continued to be a focal point for the English and Foreign Language Serials Cataloging Sections. Transition to a total online environment progressed rapidly, due in large measure to staff adaptability and enthusiasm. Serials catalogers produced 10,562 records in fiscal year 1985, a 3.5 percent increase over the previous year.

In May the CONSER Minimal-Level Cataloging Section was created in the Serial Record Division to provide descriptive cataloging and online creation of MARC records by means of CONSER for selected serials held by the Library. Serials selected for minimal-level treatment include new materials of low research value; reproduction microforms (including microforms produced by the Library's Preservation Microfilming Office and microforms purchased by the Library), materials housed currently in the Serial Record arrearage, and selected serial titles from microform sets.

The Editing and Input Section participated in the Bibliographic Flip Project to update headings in pre-AACR 2 MARC serial records to AACR 2 format. This fiscal year 10,500 headings were reviewed, resulting in the upgrading of 1,000 records to the AACR 2 form of heading. The section was trained to develop searching strategies for bibliographic and authority files in both manual and online environments.

A contract was initiated by Processing Services to analyze the current status of the CONSER Project and to chart new directions for CONSER by assessing the goals, objectives, membership criteria, and management structure of the project.

Besides maintaining the current MARC Serials Editing Guide, Second CONSER Edition, the division began preparing a new CONSER Editing Guide, a manual written from an AACR 2 perspective, which will document both CONSER policies and technical procedures.

The United States Newspaper Project, funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities, was initially a program based on the contributions of national repository collections of newspapers. In 1985 the project was expanded to a comprehensive state-by-state inventory and cataloging program involving the cooperation of state institutions, agencies, and individuals collecting and organizing newspaper resource repositories. At the end of the fiscal year, the USNP database contained approximately forty thousand bibliographic records and seventy-five thousand holdings reports.

The first update to the Newspaper Cataloging Manual: CONSER/USNP Edition was published in the second quarter of 1985, incorporating rule interpretations, updated examples, and corrections made to the manual since its original publication in 1984.

The New Serial Titles Section contributed 7,892 new records and 114,969 added locations to the CONSER database for publication in New Serial Titles, a record high since NST was automated in 1981. This fiscal year 148,442 reports were received, a decrease of approximately 11 percent from fiscal 1984.

In October the tenth annual meeting of the directors of the International Serials Data System (ISDS) was held in Paris, France. Agenda items included the structure of the ISDS database, control of ISSN block assignments, annual statistics that the International Centre can generate for national centers, standards for serials, maintenance of the ISDS Manual, and discussion of nonprint materials, conference publications, and other problems endemic to specific types of serials.

The CONSER Abstracting & Indexing Coverage Project identified and added appropriate indexing coverage notes to approximately 46,000 unique MARC serial records corresponding to the 101,500 titles searched from lists supplied by participating abstracting and indexing services. A supplemental grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities and a matching grant from the F. W. Faxon Company has extended the project through the spring of 1986.

The National Serials Data Program assigned 6,622 International Standard Serial Numbers to U.S. titles this year, a 15 percent decline from the preceding year due to lower than normal staffing levels.

Catalog Management

During fiscal 1985 the Catalog Management and Publication Division increased significantly its
production of National Union Catalog records, introduced records for microform masters to the NUC database, initiated name authority record creation, and continued its regular editorial routines for microform publications.

The division received 1,028,000 reports of pre-1956 imprints for inclusion in the National Union Catalog, a dramatic increase of 116 percent over receipts for fiscal 1984. Sixty-eight percent of these reports were duplicates of the Library's records and were forwarded for entry into the National Union Catalog Register of Additional Locations.

Production for the division increased dramatically, with 66,924 records added to the NUC database, bringing the total of NUC records housed in the automated file to 92,343. (These records represent monographs published in 164 countries and in 97 languages.) The NUC database also contained records for microform publications (reproductions of previously published works and items published originally in a microform format). At the end of the year, the database contained 11,316 microform records, 5,615 of them microform masters.

Reports of post-1955 imprints totaled 4,040,835 cards, an increase of 16 percent over fiscal year 1984. Of these, a total of 2,796,125 reports were forwarded for inclusion in RAL.

The division instituted procedures for creating and inputting name authority records this year. A total of 10,573 name authority records were added to the Library's authority file.

Catalog Publication

Publications produced this fiscal year included: thirteen cumulative monthly issues of NUC: Books, containing 320,453 bibliographic records of U.S. and foreign publications, on 104 register microfiche and 1,397 index fiche; thirteen monthly issues of NUC: U.S. Books, which contained a total of 143,138 records for books with U.S. imprints generated in 79 register fiche and 661 index fiche; four quarterly issues of NUC: Audiovisual Materials, consisting of 5 register fiche and 215 index fiche, included 4,239 records of motion pictures, videorecordings, filmstrips, transparency sets, and slide sets cataloged by the Library. NUC: Cartographic Materials, consisting of four quarterly issues containing 10,107 records on 6 register fiche and 287 index fiche, was sent to subscribers, as were five issues of Name Authorities. Cumulative Microform Edition in 1,696 fiche. The NUC Register of Additional Locations, Cumulative Microform Edition, containing 36,562,986 locations for 4,557,592 entries, is in process.

A number of bookform editions were published by the division in fiscal 1985. The 1984 annual for Music, Books on Music, and Sound Recordings was sent to the Government Printing Office for printing in February, and the January-June issue was forwarded to GPO in August. Newspapers in Microform, a thirty-five-year cumulation of foreign and U.S. titles, was distributed to subscribers in May, and the thirteenth edition of Symbols of American Libraries was distributed to subscribers in late September.

In 1985, the Filing Section expended much energy reviewing and replacing or repairing entry cards in the Main Card Catalog preparatory to microfilming by K. G. Saur, Inc. By the close of the fiscal year, review and file maintenance procedures had been completed for letters Q through Z. Saur completed microfilming for the letters R through Z. The microfilm edition of the catalog, with a reduction of 48:1, will be made available by Saur on both 105-mm roll film and standard 105-mm by 148-mm cut fiche.

Cataloging Distribution Service

The Cataloging Distribution Service witnessed extensive changes, retrenchment and revitalization during fiscal year 1985. CDS devoted much time and energy to automation activities, enhancement of product lines, staff training and development, and identification of future goals and products for the division.

In support of the National Serials Data Program, CDS facilitated proper selection and conversion of serial records for distribution to the International Serials Data System in Paris. The
division sends the Paris office a monthly tape of all records with newly registered International Standard Serial Numbers (ISSN) and key titles.

During 1985 CDS also continued its efforts to build a system to support distribution of the Library's Chinese, Japanese, and Korean records currently created through the RLG/RLIN system. Agreements have been reached with this utility concerning the USMARC character set, tape format, and REACC documentation for records being sent to the Library.

In April, with the cooperation of the Network Development and MARC Standards Office, the division made available the first files of the British National Bibliography cataloging records in the USMARC format. Through parallel agreements with the British Library and the Library, any U.S. organization may now have access to British National Bibliography records on tape.

A new service, Select MARC: Retrospective Conversion, was introduced by the division in July. Customers can now request specific LC MARC records from the CDS database in five MARC formats (Books, Serials, Maps, Visual Materials, and Music).

In conjunction with the MARC Editorial Division, CDS provided cards to the Carrollton Press to fill gaps and/or replace cards that were not legible from Carrollton's previous filming project for the REMARC project.

With implementation of a MARC Distribution Service program entitled Collaboration for Bibliographic Records in Art (COBRA), the division began a redistribution service of cataloging records created by Boston Public Library. Institution of this service made bibliographic data on art exhibition catalogs more widely available.

A national marketing survey initiated by the Cataloging Distribution Service was beneficial in completing new or revitalized product lines made possible by implementation of the Subject Authorities online application. The division also investigated the possibilities and potentials for initiating the CDS Disc Distribution Pilot Project for dissemination of MARC bibliographic data and/or authority data records via disc for a three-year period to Library users and/or end users outside the Library of Congress. The pilot project will explore the potential utility and benefits of instituting such a permanent distribution service, and will evaluate the division's role in disc technology and record distribution. In late 1985, CDS completed arrangements for awarding a contract to investigate various design issues for the Disc Distribution Pilot Project.

Automation Planning

The Automation Planning and Liaison Office continued to provide automation planning, applications development, and user assistance to divisions in Processing Services. The office's activities spanned specifications development for new systems or changes to existing systems by the Automated Systems Office, assistance to divisions in determining requisites for new products or changes to existing products produced by the department's automated systems, and coordination of the installation and locations of automation equipment.

The office was designated as the responsible body for coordinating office automation efforts within the department. An official policy was established to ensure that all future hardware and software purchases would be fully compatible for office automation and acquisitions use in the department or in overseas field offices.

A variety of automation activities were completed by the office during fiscal 1985. Requirements for the Subject Authorities online system were approved, and test plans for application, file conversion, and transfer to the Cataloging Distribution Service were completed. Implementation of the new system is scheduled for late 1985.

A Serials Technical Coordinating Committee (STCC), consisting of representatives from Processing Services, the Law Library, Research Services, the Copyright Office, and the Congressional Research Service, was formed to consider the requirements for an automated serials management system that could meet the needs of several departments in the Library. The group was formed as a subcommittee of the Library's Committee on Automation Planning (CAP). A
blueprint for a phased release of serial management components was completed by STCC and presented to CAP. The report recommended an approach to project development that included establishment of a management committee to provide assistance and direction to the project, monitor project status, and serve as a conduit for channeling information to departments and for expressing departmental concerns and priorities to project management. With CAP's approval for continued development of an automated serials management system in March, a more detailed project plan was designed. Work on the structured specifications for the system continued, with completion of the specifications scheduled for spring 1986.

Cooperative efforts continued between the Automation Planning and Liaison Office, the Catalog Management and Publication Division, and the Automated Systems Office for development of Phase 2 of the National Union Catalog (NUC) system. Phase 1 provided for online input of NUC reports from other libraries to the Library's database. Phase 2 will enable participating libraries to send to the Library of Congress machine-readable records for loading into the NUC Resource File or the Register of Additional Locations (RAL) file. The new phase will involve only reports of new titles or added locations for books; other forms of material will continue to be processed manually.

The office continued to work on developing requirements for the following online applications or system tools for the department: Visual Materials, Automated Acquisitions, Cataloging in Publication Automation Needs, Online Input/Update for Machine-Readable Data Files, PREMARC Input/Update System, LC/University of Illinois Bibliographic Cooperative Project, National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections, and the replacement of Four Phase Terminals by COMTERM Terminals.

**NETWORKING**

The Network Development and MARC Standards Office worked to promote cooperation in automation and networking among national and international libraries in fiscal 1985, in addition to developing new and revised standards for the MARC formats. Staff continued to serve as the secretariat for the Network Advisory Committee (NAC), which convened in November 1984 to discuss the information economy in the United States and its impact on libraries and library networks.

In May NAC met to identify key issues in networking and to assist the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science in revising the networking section of its 1975 program document, Toward a National Program for Library and Information Services: Goals for Action. During this session, a Network Advisory Statistics Subcommittee was created to investigate statistical requirements for measuring library activities, and a Network Advisory Communications Subcommittee was established to identify future NAC activities that would generate wider dissemination of NAC program results and recommendations.

The office completed work on two networking publications: *The Information Economy in the U.S.: Its Effect on Libraries and Library Networks* (Network Planning Paper No. 10), containing papers and summaries of activities from the November 1984 NAC meeting, and *The Library of Congress Network Advisory Committee: Its First Decade* (Network Planning Paper No. 11), which provides a history of NAC activities. Both publications are available from the Cataloging Distribution Service.

Cooperation between Processing Services and the Automated Systems Office continued on the Linked Systems Project (LSP). Largely funded by the Council on Library Resources, LSP is a cooperative venture in which the Library of Congress, Research Libraries Group (RLG), Western Library Network (WLN), and Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) are implementing computer-to-computer links for the exchange of bibliographic data.

The Standard Network Interconnection (SNI), the telecommunications component of LSP, serves to interface host application programs with the LSP communications link. The SNI
facility at the Library was planned and built through the cooperative efforts of the Network Development and MARC Standards Office and the Automated Systems Office. It is based on the International Standards Office Open Systems Interconnection Reference Model, which was developed by the standards community to overcome the cost and complexity of communications between systems that use different hardware, software, and data representations. SNI is operating between the Library of Congress and Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN). Testing was completed between the Library and WLN and between the Library and OCLC.

Because of cost benefits derived from shared bibliographic data and the potentials generated by use of one consistent authority file by many institutions, the Authorities Implementation was selected as the initial LSP application. Authorities Implementation provides maintenance of the Name Authority Co-op (NACO) file—an integrated consistent name authority file built jointly by the Library and participating libraries in the linked system.

Project achievements in 1985 included successful completion of intersite testing of LSP Record Contribution and Distribution between the Library and RLIN and implementation of authority record distribution from LC to RLIN in September. With LSP Record Distribution, RLIN is now able to maintain an authority file current to within twenty-four hours with LC. In addition, RLIN users have early notice authority records preceding full LC records by several months.

A revised agreement between the Library and the British Library for the exchange and use of national bibliography records, was signed by the two national libraries in January 1985. Under this agreement, the Library of Congress and the British Library will act as format conversion centers for translation of each other's records to their respective national MARC formats. The basic subscription contract for the use of these records is between the originating national library and the end user. In accordance with this agreement, the Library instituted a conversion service for British Library MARC records in April 1985 which provides a major new shared cataloging resource for U.S. research libraries and leads to cost reductions and increased cataloging efficiency.

The Library began to supply a copyright notice to all LC MARC tapes on April 1, 1985. The notice states that LC records are copyrighted by the Library when distributed outside of the United States. This policy will allow the Library to remain the chief distributor of its records overseas, encouraging increased numbers of customers and a lower-than-average subscription price for MARC tapes.

An advance in international exchange of MARC records was the introduction of UNIMARC, the international MARC format, for catalog records by the Library. Through the UNIMARC format, developed by a joint working group of the Section on Cataloguing and the Section on Information Technology of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions, all major LC MARC distribution services are available in UNIMARC and USMARC formats. A second UNIMARC conversion program is being developed at the Library for full utilization of other agencies' UNIMARC records by the Library.

In mid-1985 the Network Development and MARC Standards Office began investigating possibilities for including information on multiple versions of a bibliographic item (e.g., original, microform copies, optical disk copies) in the original MARC record. A Multiple-Versions Committee was created in the department to work with the office on this project. The committee will study the problem of multiple-version data, with special emphasis on the control of brittle book replacements, data in the National Register of Microform Masters, application of piece identification numbers, and the recording of mass deacidification treatment information.

A consultant is investigating the impact of revising the Library's handling of multiple-version information on shared cataloging through the bibliographic networks, interlibrary loan, union list construction, and special projects such as the United States Newspaper Proj-
The project is investigating the possible use of the new MARC Holdings Format to record information about reproductions and other version information.

In response to suggestions from the American Library Association's Committee on the Representation in Machine-Readable Form of Bibliographic Information (MARBI), the office completed a preliminary study on integrating various USMARC bibliographic formats (e.g., books, serials, map, music, etc.) into a single, unified USMARC format. Format integration would promote greater flexibility and stability in the USMARC format by assigning content designators to any type of applicable material instead of restricting designator use to records for specific media. Format integration could also solve the problem of the content designation of mixed-format items (e.g., a microform of a map).

In fiscal year 1986 the Library will consult with the U.S. bibliographic community to determine the cost implications of format integration and whether additional steps should be taken.

Ten USMARC format proposals were prepared for consideration by ALA's MARBI committee in July. The proposals pertained chiefly to archival moving-image materials in the visual materials format and to the authorities format. Specifics on the ten proposals considered by the MARBI committee were published in a new "MARC Update" column which will appear occasionally in the Library of Congress Information Bulletin to communicate information about the USMARC formats to the library community.

During the fiscal year the office prepared several publications on MARC formats and standards. The USMARC Format for Holdings and Locations was published as a final draft and supported current requirements of the NISO standards for serial and nonserial holdings statements. MARC Formats for Bibliographic Data (MFBD), Update No. 10, was published and provided content designation for archival and manuscript control format as well as data elements added to the visual materials format for use with two-dimensional materials. MFBD, Update No. 11, containing a revised Appendix IIC (List of Languages and Language Codes), lists seventy-three new language codes. The additions resulted from recommendations of the NISO Z39 Standards Committee on Language Codes. The remainder of Update 11 consisted of corrections to Update 10. All of these publications are available from the Cataloging Distribution Service.

STAFF ACTIVITIES

Because communication with the library and information communities is an integral function of Processing Services, the department was represented at numerous seminars and workshops during the year. Attendance at these sessions afforded the opportunity for continuous dissemination of information about the accomplishments, goals, and objectives of the department.

In fiscal 1985 Henriette D. Avram, Assistant Librarian for Processing Services, spoke to librarians in New Delhi at a meeting sponsored by the United States Information Service. She also spoke at meetings of the Chinese American Library Association, ALA's Resources and Technical Services Division, the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) General Conference in Chicago; the Research Libraries Group in Palo Alto; and the Texas Library Association in Dallas. Mrs. Avram chairs the National Information Standards Organization's International Committee, the Network Advisory Committee, and is Vice chair/Chair elect of ALA's International Relations Roundtable. She is a member of the Committee on Bibliographic Control of the Association of Research Libraries, the ANSI Information System Standards Board/International Standards Coordinating Committee, the IFLA Program Management Committee, the IFLA Executive Board, and the IFLA Section on Information Technology. Mrs. Avram attended the IFLA committee meetings in Chicago and The Hague; Network Advisory Committee meetings in Washington, D.C.; ALA's annual and midwinter meetings in Washington and Chicago; meetings of the Council on
Library Resources' Bibliographic Service Development Program in Boston and Washington; meetings of the Dewey Decimal Classification Editorial Policy Committee in Washington; meeting of the International Committee of the Eighteenth-Century Short-title Catalog in Toronto; membership meeting of the Association of Research Libraries in Cincinnati; and the meeting of the Association of Bibliographic Agencies of Britain, Australia, Canada, and the United States (ABACUS) in Chicago.

Lucia J. Rather, the director for cataloging, delivered a presentation to the Illinois Library Association in Chicago and chaired the Library of Congress Law Classification Advisory Committee meeting in Washington. She also attended ALA's midwinter and annual meetings in Washington and Chicago; a meeting of the Research Libraries Group (RLG) Standing Committee on Library Technical Systems and Bibliographic Control in Palo Alto; RLG's East Asian Libraries Program Committee meeting in Philadelphia; Dewey Decimal Classification Editorial Policy Committee meetings in Washington; the Association of Research Libraries meetings in Cincinnati; the IFLA committee meeting in Chicago; and the ABACUS meeting in Chicago.

Mary S. Price, the director for bibliographic products and services, presented papers at ALA's annual meeting in Chicago, IFLA's annual conference in Chicago, and the Arizona State Library Association's Presentation on LC Bibliographic Products and Services. During the year she attended the IFLA Working Group sessions on newspapers in London, the International Serials Data Systems Governing Board meetings in Paris, a CONSER meeting at OCLC in Dublin, Ohio, and ALA's midwinter and annual meetings in Washington and Chicago.

Robert C. Sullivan, director for acquisitions and overseas operations, presented a review of acquisitions activities affecting the overseas offices at the Field Directors' Conference in New Delhi and a review of highlights of the department's acquisitions activities at ALA's midwinter and annual meetings in Washington and Chicago. Mr. Sullivan visited the Library's overseas field offices in Cairo, Karachi, and Tokyo during this year. He also served on the Membership Committee of the National Information Standards Organization.

During the year department staff participated in meetings of numerous library and information organizations, including ALA's midwinter and annual meetings in Washington and Chicago, which included a variety of ALA divisions, committees, and discussion groups as well as the Resources and Technical Services Division; the IFLA committee and board meetings in Chicago; meetings of the National Information Standards Organization, Z-39 subcommittees D (Computer-to-Computer Protocols), N (Character Sets for Bibliographic Use), and W (Nonserial Holdings Statements) in Washington; the Canadian Task Group on Computer Protocols in Ottawa; the International Organization for Standardization, Technical Committee 46, Subcommittee 4, Working Group 1 (Character Sets for Bibliographic Use) in London; CONSER meetings in Dublin, Ohio; International Serials Data System meetings in Paris; and Association of Research Libraries meetings in Cincinnati.
According to some versions of tradition, libraries are quiet, cloistered refuges, and librarians their appointed guardians against change. It is doubtful that these stereotypes fit many American libraries or librarians, at least not the Library of Congress and its staff, and certainly not the Research Services department. Change is the watchword, and energy the characteristic of the Library in the 1980s. The year 1985 is no exception.

Dynamic growth characterizes the collections, which move forward, not like some giant, implaceable lava-flow, uniform throughout, but in spurts and sudden movements. This year a certain subject area is active, that year a particular language group. One of the major trends of the 1980s has been the welcome opening of opportunities to enrich the Chinese collections through direct acquisition from the People's Republic of China. These developments produced some growing pains, but through interdepartmental consensus we now have more controlled growth and beneficial shaping of the collections. There have also been great energy and impetus behind the growth of the film, video, and recording collections, but with the help of a qualified consultant these are coming under better control.

Changes in space allotments have become a way of life for the Library of Congress over the past few years, particularly evident with initial occupancy of the Madison Building in December 1979 and with the preparation for renovation and restoration of the older buildings in 1985. Most collections have been relocated for better service to readers, in fulfillment of the Library's "encyclopedia plan." In addition, several relocations of offices and divisions have already taken place in anticipation of the renovation, and more are in the offing. Over the next few years, every non-Madison office or division will be affected, and readers will learn to seek familiar materials in unfamiliar places.

Readers themselves are another variable in the equation. No one can correctly predict what will be the subjects or materials of interest from one year to the next, though the Library staff must try to do so and to regulate its collection, bibliographical, and reference services accordingly. We welcome the unpredictability of reader concerns, a healthy sign of a free and unregulated society.

The poignant element of change for an institution like the Library of Congress is the departure of valued staff members, many of whom have given virtually their entire working lives to this institution. Even the hope with which new employees are greeted as they begin their professional careers cannot immediately compensate for the loss of the wisdom and experience of long-time employees. In 1985 Donald L. Leavitt announced that, because of illness, he would retire at the close of the year from his position as chief of the Music Division. (The effective date of his retirement was October 29, 1985.) Only the fifth person to hold the position in the eighty-eight-year history of the division, Mr. Leavitt oversaw a major expansion in the concert programming (and associated resources), the move into ample quarters in the Madison Building, and a major reorganization of the Music Division. Edward N. MacConomy, who during forty-one years of service held many positions of leadership in Research Services, retired June 30 from his position as chief of the National Referral Center.

Other retirements of note were those of Dorothy G. Kearney after thirty-nine years with the Library of Congress, most recently as assistant to the coordinator of reference services in the Serial and Government Publications Division; Anthony Kostreba, head of the Periodical Section in the same division; Myron M. Weinstein, head of the Hebraic Section, African and Middle Eastern Division; Abraham Bodurgil,
Turkish area specialist in the same division, after forty-five years of federal service; Robert V. Allen, Russian/Soviet specialist in the European Division; and Don C. Marcin, head of the Processing Section in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division. All these staff members had thirty years or more of federal service, mostly with the Library of Congress. Their expertise will be missed.

Two retired officers of Research Services died during the year. Marvin V. McFarland, retired chief of the Science and Technology Division, died February 25. On May 7, in an incident that deeply disturbed the Library staff, Robert H. and was murdered in his Alexandria apartment. He was the retired chief of the former General Reference and Bibliography Division and assistant director for bibliographical services of the former Reference Department.

There were no appointments at the level of chief or above and no major administrative changes, except for the reorganization of the Federal Research Division, approved in March, to bring the division's structure into clearer alignment with specific world areas.

A welcome trend, not unprecedented but showing continued signs of health, is cooperation with other cultural institutions. There is frequent cooperation by foreign embassies with the Library's area studies divisions and with established literary and musical series as well. New signs have been the cooperative program of the Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division with the National Air and Space Museum in a film series about flight, held in the fall, the Hispanic Division's luncheon seminars in cooperation with the Woodrow Wilson Center, and the forthcoming Shakespearean film festival, planned in cooperation with the Folger Shakespeare Library.

**ACQUISITIONS**

Consultant Mary Ahearn completed her year-long study of acquisition policies and procedures in the Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division (MBRS). Her report recommending increased selectivity in certain division acquisitions was discussed in July by officers of MBRS, Research Services, Processing Services, and the Collections Development Office. Many of the recommendations have already been put into effect, reducing by more than 30 percent material being considered for acquisition, particularly copyright deposits of film and video materials. Collections in the custody of MBRS are the fastest growing in the Library, necessitating greater selectivity and control.

The story of acquisitions is only partly one of policies and procedures. It is also a story of particular accomplishments, partaking of adventure, competition, and plain hard work.

**Some Notable Acquisitions**

The voice of Alfred, Lord Tennyson reciting his "Charge of the Light Brigade" is only one of the many treasures to be found in the BBC sound archive. The Library reached agreement in 1985 with BBC Radio to acquire copies of this selective archive, containing some five thousand items. Other agreements executed during the year will bring to the Library the choicest British television programs and series from the Independent Television Companies. Already such series as "Nicholas Nickleby," "Brideshead Revisited," and "The Jewel in the Crown" have been acquired and, in some cases, earmarked for early screening in the Library's Pickford Theater. The latter agreements owe much to the efforts of the chief of the Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division, who also arranged for acquisition of the 166 " Omnibus" television programs, a 1950s/1960s series which he created and produced. Other acquisitions included thirteen hundred aluminum disc recordings from the 1930s, given by the American Dialect Society and documenting regional speech habits of that era, and thirteen Bettini wax cylinder recordings, among the rarest of audio formats. The Library now holds 20 percent of the Bettini cylinders known to exist. The largest gift of television programs ever made to the Library from outside the United States occurred Decem-
ber 27 with the receipt of material from the Globo TV Network, Brazil’s largest.

The Library’s Music Division holds an extensive Victor Herbert collection, formed mainly in the 1950s and 1960s through gifts by the composer’s daughter. This collection was strengthened in 1985 by purchase of the holograph music manuscript of Herbert’s Suite of Serenades, like George Gershwin’s Rhapsody in Blue composed especially for Paul Whiteman’s famous Aeolian Hall jazz concert in 1924. The division also received an early unpublished Kurt Weill song cycle, Ofrah’s Lieder, and additions to its Edward MacDowell, Ernö Bloch, and Samuel Barber holdings, the latter through a bequest of almost a hundred additional music manuscripts. An unusually large number of manuscripts of commissioned works were also received. Renewed efforts to strengthen the division’s Bach holdings followed receipt of a report on this subject by Robert L. Marshall, the first Harold Spivacke Consultant.

The Manuscript Division accessioned more than two million items, nearly half of which are in the archives of New York radio station WOR. The papers of the late Patricia Roberts Harris, educator, diplomat, and cabinet officer, were received shortly before her untimely death. Important manuscripts of Sigmund Freud were received from the estate of his daughter, Anna Freud, and as gifts from Dr. Ruth Eissler. To the Library’s unparalleled Walt Whitman Collection were added the earliest Whitman letters known to exist, nine in all, written in 1840 and 1841, when the young Whitman was a somewhat discontented schoolteacher on Long Island. A report on 1983 Manuscript Division acquisitions was published in the Library of Congress Acquisitions series.

Original drawings for the Vietnam Memorial competition, including Maya Lin’s winning design, are among the year’s notable additions to the Prints and Photographs Division collections. These materials had been received in the Manuscript Division as part of a large archive concerning the memorial. Other notable acquisitions include the Van Ravenswaay-Piaget collection of six thousand photographs of early Missouri architecture, documenting the building traditions of German settlers, and 315 European and American prints and drawings donated by the Alfred Bendiner Foundation. The gift adds special depth to the division’s holdings in French satirical drawings. The poster collection grew by more than 3,000, including 662 posters by noteworthy contemporary Brazilian designers. Naum Gabo’s portfolio of monowoodcuts, Opus 1–12, is the highlight of several fine prints acquisitions.

The Rare Book and Special Collections Division continued to build upon the Rosenwald Collection’s base of livres d’artiste. One highlight for 1985 is Le Frère mendiant (1959), the most beautiful book stemming from the collaboration of Pablo Picasso and the Russian poet/publisher Iliazd. There were also acquisitions featuring the work of Henri Matisse and Max Ernst, among others. The division is expanding its holdings of original paperback editions since 1959, with comprehensive selections from copyright deposits.

Ian Woodner of New York City presented to the Librarian a large wall map of Vienna, engraved in 1777 and composed of twenty-four separate sheets. The map measures 11 feet, 4 inches high by 13 feet, 5 inches wide when mounted as a single map, as it was before a delighted luncheon assemblage of international experts gathered for the Library’s atlas symposium, October 25–26, 1984. The mapmaker was Joseph Daniel von Huber. The twentieth-century mapmaker Hal Shelton was honored at a luncheon and exhibit opening May 23, when some of his recently donated original hand-painted color relief maps were on display. Maps of decidedly different sort are those produced by an O. sensing and aerial photography. The Library acquired a “browse file” providing access to early seven million images taken by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the U.S. Geological Survey, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the Department of Agriculture. The Science and Technology Division completed its holdings of standards issued by the American National Standards Institute with the purchase of 350 items.
Foreign Language Acquisitions

Two large offers presented an unusual opportunity to improve the European collections in 1985. From a list of nearly 2,000 titles offered from the Estonian State Library, 470 were selected. An additional 200 titles were selected from a group of Romansch publications in Switzerland.

A number of Southeast Asian materials were acquired, including several hundred reprint volumes of scarce Khmer materials and some valuable dynastic histories of Thailand and rare writings of the Thai royal family selected from duplicates offered by Yale University. Some pre-World War II Thai monographs were also acquired on microfilm from the University of Michigan Gedney Collection.

As indicated in earlier reports, the Library has made a determined effort to control the influx of Chinese books by eliminating duplicate sources of acquisitions and other means. Purchases declined 20 percent in 1985, and additions to the cataloged collections by 12 percent. Discussions in China and Hong Kong by the head of the Asian Division's Chinese and Korean Section contributed to this result. Among other notable Asian acquisitions were 300 additional volumes of the massive Imperial Library collection (Ssu k'u ch'uan shu), the original manuscripts of which are now housed in the National Palace Museum in Taiwan and which are currently being photoreprinted on a subscription basis. Additions to the Japanese collections also declined, by about 14 percent over the previous year.

During his term of office (1976–82), Mexican President José López Portillo distributed each year to selected individuals some luxury gift books. In 1985 the Library was able to acquire all five rare and unusual titles. Other Hispanic and Latin American acquisitions of note were a complete file of the Teología Espiritual from the Facultad de Teología de San Vicente Ferrer, Spain, and eighty-one nineteenth-century Guatemalan presidential messages. Recommending officers in the Hispanic Division recommended more than eighteen thousand items for acquisition in 1985.

Thirty-one new writers were recorded for the Archive of Hispanic Literature on tape, many of them Hispanic American authors recommended by the head of the Hispanic Division's Reference Section in Albuquerque on a trip undertaken with that purpose in mind. The division also videotaped interviews of two noted authors—Jorge Luis Borges and José Luis Castillo Puche—for addition to the collections. Six European authors were also added to the Archive of World Literature on tape. All English-language readings in the Library's regular literary series are routinely recorded for addition to the archive of poetry and literature.

Microform Acquisitions

In September the Library received the first shipment of master negative microfilm of El Tiempo, a major newspaper published in Bogotá, Colombia, under an agreement that permits the Library to duplicate the film. The years 1911–82 will be covered. At present there are no holdings of El Tiempo in the United States for 1911–30 and only partial holdings for 1930–70. Newspaper microfilm exchange agreements were also reached with the national libraries of Brazil and Venezuela. The Biblioteca Nacional of Brazil has agreed to supply positive microfilm of four major Brazilian newspapers within six months of publication. A comparable agreement exists with the Biblioteca Nacional of Venezuela for four Venezuelan newspapers. The films of these important South American newspapers will be housed in the Serial and Government Publications Division.

A large number of new microfilm titles and sets were acquired in 1985 and added to the holdings of the General Reading Rooms Division's Microform Reading Room. Some sample titles are: Polish Independent Publications, 1976– (“Solidarity” periodicals), Playbills from the Harvard Theatre Collection, Early American Imprints (Evans) in microfiche, Archives of the Fabian Society, Telephone, a comprehensive collection of telephone directories, and Social and Political Status of Women in Britain: Journals.
The Manuscript Division added to its microfilm holdings through continued preservation microfilming of its own collections. In 1985 the major collections filmed included papers of Charles Evans Hughes (150 reels), German Captured Documents (121 reels), and John Haynes Holmes papers (54 reels). In addition, the division added several collections on film from other sources, including papers of the Southern Regional Council (225 reels), Great Britain, Foreign Office 371 (USA) records (129 reels), papers of Jane Addams (82 reels), and papers of Charles Francis Adams (55 reels). The Music Division, which marked the fifteenth year of its own preservation microfilming project, now has a continuing order for a series of music manuscripts in European libraries being reproduced on microfilm by Harvester Press.

The Hebraic Section of the African and Middle Eastern Division reports the receipt of microfilm copies of nineteenth-century newspapers that were important in the revival of the Hebrew language as a medium of daily life and significant in the formative period of the Palestinian Jewish community, including Havazzelet (1870–1911) and Ha-Zevi (1884–1911). Its Yiddish holdings were augmented by acquisition on microfilm of the Jewish Daily Courier (Chicago, 1893–1947).

The Library also acquired 99 reels of microfilm of the Chin shen lu, an annual register of Ch'ing dynasty gentry officials, 1757–1917, and microfiche of 132 Chinese rare books from the renowned Van Gulik Collection in Leiden, the Netherlands.

MANAGEMENT OF COLLECTIONS

Major relocations of material in 1985 included the entire technical report collection of the Science and Technology Division and nearly half a million tapes and recordings in the Madison Building. The Collections Management Division, which is responsible for such departmental tasks, also relocated Processing Services arrearages, legal document collections of the American Law Division, CRS, and collections of the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. A great deal of material was relocated as well at the Landover Center Annex. All these tasks were in addition to continued relocation of the classified collections in accordance with a master plan for their use, the so-called "encyclopedia plan."

The science reference staff in the Science and Technology Division established and issued "Science Reading Room Collection Guidelines" in 1985 to improve the handling of materials in the reading room, identify gaps in the reference collection, and assist the staff in its ongoing education in various fields. About 1,000 titles were added to the European Reading Room reference collection, with emphasis on West European sources. More than 150 titles were added to the Dutch collection alone. The African Section of the African and Middle Eastern Division was able to consolidate its reference collection after its move to new quarters in the Adams Building, in preparation for renovation. Another reference collection, that of the Newspaper and Current Periodical Reading Room, has been completely refurbished and, when necessary, rebound, the latter work carried out by the the Preservation Office's Mobile Binding Unit staff.

A complete inventory of the Dayton C. Miller Collection of musical instruments was undertaken by the full-time curator. All instruments were accounted for, and no damage was evident from the move of the collection to its new vault in the Madison Building. During the year the curator completed extensive aids for access and use of the more than sixteen hundred flutes and flute-like instruments in the collection. In another development, music librarian Robert Palien completed a training period in the Manuscript Division. A revised accessions system is being developed in the Music Division, more nearly resembling that used in the Manuscript Division, for greater uniformity in handling archival and manuscript material in the two divisions.

A special project was begun this year to bring under control some thirty thousand pamphlets in the bound pamphlet collection of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division. The divi-
Research Services

A procedures manual to achieve minimal level cataloging control. In April Margaret Smith of the Descriptive Cataloging Division was detailed to the Rare Book Division to study problems in this collection. Subsequently it was decided that Processing Services staff will work on the collection in 1986, a development that will yield important dividends to the Library's researchers. Several major collections in the Manuscript Division were made available for research, including materials relating to Roy Wilkins, Hugo Black, Earl Warren, and A. Philip Randolph, four men who have helped shape twentieth-century American history. The Wilkins Papers are now open for consultation under restrictions proposed by the donor. Case files dated after 1955 in the Black Papers may be consulted under the same conditions governing access to Justice Black's earlier papers. The Warren Papers, which had been closed for ten years after the Chief Justice's death, have been organized and are available for use, as have the Randolph Papers and records of the U.S. Works Projects Administration relating to the Federal Writers Project and the Historical Records Survey.

Progress of the Inventory

The inventory of the general collections reached 60 percent completion in 1985, satisfying progress but not as near completion as the overall schedule projected. There was a turnover rate of nearly one-third in the Collections Improvement Section staff, necessitating additional recruitment and training. In addition, the major classes worked on in 1985 were D (History, except American) and P (Literature). Both these classes are high in the number of volumes on reference assignment and pre-1801 imprints. (The latter are being systematically reassigned to the Rare Book and Special Collections Division.) Under either circumstance shelfmarkers must be prepared. In 1985, nearly 140,000 such shelfmarkers were required. Nevertheless, class D was completed and substantial progress made on class P. When the latter is completed—sometime in 1986—only four classes will remain to receive attention. They are A (General Works), F (American History), T (Technology), and Z (Bibliography). During the year 166,623 shelves were inventoried and 17,209 volumes weeded from the general collections. Some sixty-four thousand obsolete charges were removed from the Central Charge File.

Collections Security

A special report on overall collections security by John Knowlton of the Manuscript Division was completed in January 1985. To assess and implement its recommendations, a departmental collections security committee was appointed in March, under the chairmanship of the special assistant for planning management, Research Services. The committee, which has met monthly since its formation, has reviewed existing security arrangements in various divisions, proposed a new security system for the Coolidge Auditorium and Whittall Pavilion, reviewed proposed departmental circulars on security matters, and addressed particular administrative needs for greater collections security. Its 1986 task is a full-scale review of existing Library regulations on collections security and proposals for change.

PRESERVATION

Pamela W. Darling, special consultant to the National Preservation Program Office, submitted a final report April 30, 1985, covering the activities and accomplishments of her three-year consultancy. During that period the National Preservation Program was organized, staffed, and located; the Mellon intern program launched; a series of preservation institutes planned or held; and various cooperative projects initiated or carried out.

A fully staffed National Preservation Program Office (NPPO) became operational in 1985. Its most visible accomplishment was publication of National Preservation News, the first two num-
bers of which appeared, edited by Carolyn Morrow. Staff of the NPPO also took responsibility for the third and final national preservation conference, "Library Preservation: Fundamental Techniques," jointly sponsored by the Library of Congress and the Resources and Technical Services Division of ALA. The conference was held at Stanford University, August 26–30. A rerun of the 1984 conference, "Library Preservation: Implementing Programs," was held in Arlington, Virginia, March 8–9. This series of conferences has had a demonstrably positive effect, especially in guiding institutions wishing to initiate preservation programs.

NPPO also provided introductions to library preservation for visitors, including sixty members of the Council of Directors of National Libraries (CDNL) who met at the Library in August. The director for preservation and the NPPO staff are closely involved in planning for the April 1986 CDNL international conference on preservation, to be held in Vienna.

The Library completed its assignment in the Research Libraries Group Cooperative Preservation Microfilming Project, begun in fiscal 1984. Approximately three thousand American imprints from 1876 to 1900 in the CS class were processed and filmed. Minimal-level-cataloging information on the microfilmed titles was made available to the library community through the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN). Project responsibility rested with the Preservation Microfilming Office, working in conjunction with NPPO.

The Binding Office prepared and transmitted 272,978 volumes for binding in 1985, including 40,000 volumes from the general collections for rebinding. The large number of "rebinds" derives from the activity of the Library's inventory of the collections. The Binding Office was also active in plans for the Library's proposed piece-identification-number (PIN) labeling project.

A major project of the Conservation Office was the treatment of four oversized engraved maps by William Blaeu from the Geography and Map Division. Approximately five hundred atlases from that division were also rehoused. The Minassian Collection of more than one hundred calligraphic sheets and miniatures from the Near East Section, begun in 1984, was completed. Another special project involved the Serge Lifar collection of Sergei Diaghilev materials, purchased in 1984, for the Music Division. Treatment required extensive restoration of an important notebook and rehousing of eighty-eight boxes of unbound material, devising a color code for the various composers represented in the collection, and constructing sixty-six special book boxes for the library acquired with the collection.

Authorization and appropriation of funds to construct a diethyl zinc (DEZ) paper deacidification facility have shifted the focus of Preservation Research and Testing Office activity. Still to be addressed are the design of the quality-control system for plant operation and back-up analysis support for small-scale testing being conducted for the Library by Northrup Services at Goddard Space Flight Center in nearby Maryland. Several new initiatives were begun, one of the most far-reaching being an attempt to define the specifications for illumination levels for objects on exhibit. A major research program on this problem will begin in 1986.

SERVICES TO READERS

In his famous 1814 letter offering to part with his library in behalf of the collections of the Library of Congress, Thomas Jefferson wrote that there was no subject on which a Member of Congress did not need to be informed. The history of the United States and of the Library of Congress has proved Jefferson correct, and not only with respect to Members of Congress. All authorized users of the Library make large demands upon Research Services staff. During the year one Member of Congress phrased his appreciation of the department's services—in this case supplied by the Hebraic Section—as follows: "The Library of Congress has proven once again that no task is beyond it." In the 1980s the departmental goal is to facilitate timely handling of the multitudinous requests received from Congress and the public, and from Library staff working in behalf of those constituencies.
A Collections Control Center has been established in the Collections Management Division to monitor and control operations of two computer systems within the division: the Book Paging System (BPS) and the Automated Book Conveyor System. The center has already been able to reduce the down time of the conveyor system, a persistent source of irritation, as well as the number of misdirected boxes. The operators also monitor remote BPS printers, a significant factor in book service and likely to be even more significant in the future. In time the Collections Control Center will be expanded to provide high-speed printing for the staff and possibly to serve as a center for printouts based on public searches of the Library's databases. In a related development a new position—public service officer—was established in the Collections Management Division to oversee book service and the automation operations that support it.

The electronic Book Paging System now handles more than a hundred thousand requests per year, over 13 percent of them for items in the general collection, despite the fact that access to the BPS is now limited to Library staff. Even though major software modifications must be made before the pneumatic tube delivery system for requests can be discontinued, use of automated book paging continues to expand, largely because of increased access to BPS terminals and greater system reliability.

Not all developments worthy of note are electronic, however. In February the Japanese National Union Catalog in the Asian Division was brought to a successful conclusion. The cutoff date for entries is January 1982. A total of 878,600 cards in this catalog are filed alphabetically by main entry, with forty-six institutions represented.

One form of service to readers that might easily be overlooked is the series of briefings, seminars, and orientations offered to visitors and groups throughout Research Services. The African and Middle Eastern Division, for example, received librarians, academicians, and government officials from twenty-nine nations of the Middle East and Africa in 1985, as well as many others from Europe, Asia, and the United States. A large number of local and national groups arranged visits to the Local History and Genealogy Reading Room to hear formal presentations on the subject of genealogy and the Library's uniquely extensive holdings in the field. Almost every division reports comparable activity in its own area of subject expertise. International visitors were especially evident before and after the August meeting of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions in Chicago.

Loan Division Activities

An increasingly large percentage of incoming requests to the Loan Division arrive by electronic means (the Research Libraries Information Network, Online Computer Library Center, or House Information System, for example). By year's end, the proportion of electronic to other requests was more than 20 percent, as opposed to less than 10 percent in 1984 and less than 1 percent in 1983.

The user surveys undertaken by the Library in 1985 gave generally high marks to all services, including loan. However, in response to suggestions from the congressional user survey, the Loan Division extended its hours of operation so that congressional telephone loan requests can be accepted until 6 P.M. daily, with arrangements being made to record later requests for early attention the following day. The Capitol Station also extended its regular hours of service. The station normally remains open as long as either house of Congress is in session. One of the longest continuous periods of coverage occurred April 22–23, when Congress was in session for fifteen consecutive hours.

To facilitate borrowing of material by foreign or distant U.S. libraries, the interlibrary loan period has been extended from thirty to sixty days, allowing for additional shipping time. To facilitate service for Library of Congress staff, a satellite charge station was opened in the Madison Building, where most Library staff have their offices or workstations.
Performing Arts Library

The Performing Arts Library (PAL) at the Kennedy Center continues to be a busy place, and the staff is at work to make its services more useful. More than fifteen thousand readers used the library in 1985, an average of more than sixty per working day. More than two thousand reference requests were answered by telephone or correspondence during the year. The Kennedy Center archives, available through PAL, were partially rearranged and described. Since the Kennedy Center opened in 1971, there have been more than twelve thousand separate performances. A corrected list of these is now available at PAL, compiled by volunteers who are members of the Friends of the Kennedy Center. An archival set of printed programs is being completed, with a separate reference set for public access. Over the next two years the staff hopes to complete an index to the programs, which should be of considerable benefit to those seeking information specifically about the Kennedy Center activities. For more general inquiries an effort has been made to focus the five-thousand-volume reference collection and to tailor it into a “source of sources.”

PUBLIC PROGRAMS

The program of screenings in the Mary Pickford Theater continues to expand—in scope, in technical improvements, and in the audience it reaches. The theater's capabilities were extended in 1985 by installation of a large-screen video projection system to complement the motion picture projection facilities. Public screenings nearly doubled in 1985, reaching a total of 135 evening programs. To these should be added the Saturday morning “Movies for Children” series and an experimental series of TV classics (mainly comedy, all 185 motion picture and television shows received public presentation during the year in sixteen separate series (see Appendix 13).

A highlight of the year was “An Evening with Jason Robards,” in which excerpts from Robards's films and television appearances were climaxed with scenes from the classic 1960 television production of Eugene O'Neill's The Iceman Cometh. Mr. Robards, in Washington for a revival of the play at the Kennedy Center, was interviewed at intervals throughout the evening by the chief of the division. Also present for the program, which drew a large and appreciative audience, were his director, José Quintero, and his co-star, Barnard Hughes. They and other members of the cast also came to the Pickford Theater for private afternoon screenings of additional O'Neill films and television productions.

Another highlight of the year was a visit on June 17 by Ginger Rogers, who discussed her own films, excerpts of which were shown, with the division chief and Charles (Buddy) Rogers as the Pickford Theater began its third full year of operation.

The Music Division celebrated Johann Sebastian Bach in several ways in 1985. A lecture, “On Bach's Universality,” by the first Harold Spivacke Consultant, Robert L. Marshall of Brandeis University, was delivered March 21, the 300th anniversary of the composer's birth. More than twenty-five works by Bach were programmed during the 1984-85 season, including concertos for one, two, three, and four harpsichords performed by the New York Chamber Soloists, the Goldberg Variations performed by Trevor Pinnock, and The Art of the Fugue as arranged and performed by the Library's resident quartet, the Juilliard String Quartet. The resident Beaux Arts Trio played all eleven Beethoven trios in February and March. Andrew Porter, musicologist and music critic of The New Yorker, lectured February 11 on his new translation of Arnold Schoenberg's Pierrot Lunaire, commissioned by the Library's Whittall Foundation. The following night the work received its premiere performance by the Da Capo Players, Elaine Bonazzi, mezzo-soprano, Frederik Prausnitz, conductor. The Library of Congress Summer Chamber Festival, Miles Hoffman, music director, presented its fourth season of June performances to full houses and excellent reviews. The second Festival of American Chamber Music, in the spring, opened with a rare performance of The Mock
Robert Fitzgerald, 1984-85 Consultant in Poetry, became the first person in the nearly fifty-year history of the consultantship to die during his term of office. A memorial program of poetry, translations, and music in his memory was held at the Library April 30. Throughout the year Reed Whittemore served as Interim Consultant. The twenty-ninth Consultant in Poetry, Gwendolyn Brooks, was appointed in May and assumed her duties in September.

Several of the fall literary programs had been planned with Mr. Fitzgerald's advice and counsel, especially the appearances of Sir Charles Johnston, Annie Dillard, and John Hersey. In addition, two omnibus programs of foreign poetry were presented: postwar poetry of the Netherlands and Flanders in the fall and a daylong program on contemporary Israeli poetry in the spring. Other highlights were the completion of Richard Ellmann's series of four annual lectures on Irish writers with an April 16 lecture on Samuel Beckett, and Lucille Lortel's production of Sprechen Sie Brecht, April 22-23. One of the most popular programs of the year took place November 17 when Maya Angelou read from, recited, talked about, and performed her poetry and other writing. Appendix 13 includes a list of literary programs.

Various public lectures and symposia were held throughout the year. The atlas symposium October 25-26, referred to earlier, was jointly sponsored by the Geography and Map Division and the Library's Center for the Book. Another two-day international conference was held March 14-15, sponsored by the Near East Section, African and Middle Eastern Division. "Innovation and Tradition in the Arabic Sciences" drew 160 participants. Seven authors and academic specialists appeared in the noontime reading and lecture series sponsored by the Hispanic Division: Prof. Jorge Ruedas de la Serna (Mexico), Cuban poet Pablo Armando Fernández, Catalan author Carmen Laforet, Mexican historian Guadalupe Jiménez, Chilean author Jorge Edwards, Cuban author Gabriel Cabrera Infante, and Prof. Modesto Suárez (Mexico). In addition, the division cosponsored with the Embassy of Spain the appearance April 27 of Spanish guitarist Josep Joan Henriquez and a seminar on the 700th anniversary of the death of Alfonso X. The Hispanic collections of the Library were the subject of a symposium held December 28, 1984, in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Modern Language Association of America. On November 24, 1984, the European Division hosted a symposium commemorating the twentieth anniversary of the Fulbright program in Yugoslavia, cosponsored by the Embassy of Yugoslavia and the United States Information Agency. Former Senator J. William Fulbright was guest speaker.

PUBLICATIONS

Some Library of Congress publications prepared by Research Services staff and mentioned in earlier Annual Reports have subsequently been singled out for special commendation. Revolutionary America, 1763-1789: A Bibliography (1984), compiled by Ronald Gephart, was cited as "a monumental work...absolutely essential for the study of Revolutionary America" by Choice, the Journal of ALA's Association of College and Research Libraries. It was also recognized in American Libraries and Library Journal as among the year's outstanding resources and as deserving "a star in history." Railroad Maps of North America (1984), compiled by Andrew Modelski, was also cited by Choice as one of the best reference works of the year. Similarly, Letters of Delegates to Congress, 1774-1789, edited by Paul Smith and others, volume 11 of which appeared this year, was described in the William and Mary Quarterly as "one of the most efficient, comprehensive, reliable, and useful of the editorial projects in early American history." Other recent publications receiving recognition were Perspectives on John Philip Sousa, edited by Jon Newsom, and Historic America, Buildings, Structures, Sites, compiled by Alicia Stamm and edited by C. Ford Peatross.

The department continues to produce candidates for such recognition. In anticipation of the
fourth predicted return of Halley's Comet, the Library has published *Halley’s Comet: A Bibliography*, compiled by Ruth S. Freitag, senior science specialist in the Science and Technology Division and a long-time student of such celestial phenomena. The 585-page volume lists more than three thousand references to popular and scientific literature on the comet.


Much productive bibliographical effort continues to go into brief bibliographical lists in established series of such publications. The Science and Technology Division issued four new titles in the *Tracer Bullet* series (including *Sharks, Optical Disk Technology, and Acupuncture*); the National Referral Center brought out five new titles in the *Who Knows?* series (including *Electronics and Foreign Policy*), and the General Reading Rooms Division prepared several "How to Find" pamphlets (treaties, materials on labor) and "Read More about It" lists. In honor of the Eleanor Roosevelt centennial, that division also prepared *First Lady*, a selective bibliography of materials by and about Mrs. Roosevelt.

The story of an important twentieth-century state paper is told in *The Czechoslovak Declaration of Independence: A History of the Document* by George J. Kortun of the European Division. It reproduces several manuscripts from the Thomas Masaryk and the Woodrow Wilson Papers in the Manuscript Division. Among the most unusual publications of the year were facsimiles of four nineteenth-century shape books drawn from the collections of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division. For the numerous other publications and annual volumes in the Library’s major bibliographical projects, consult Appendix 14.

**EXHIBITS**

Although Research Services involvement in virtually all Library of Congress exhibitions goes without saying, three major exhibits in 1985 merit special mention.

On December 5 an exhibition of British caricature opened in the Madison Building Gallery, including two hundred prints, drawings, and paintings, mostly drawn from the Royal Library Collection of Political Prints in the Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division (P&P). The exhibit was jointly planned by the Library of Congress, the Yale Center for British Art, and the Victoria and Albert Museum in London and was supported by the Caroline and Erwin Swann Fund in the Library of Congress and the Swann Foundation. Bernard Reilly of the P&P staff was closely involved in planning the exhibit. (Mr. Reilly is also responsible for planning regular exhibitions of political drawings from the Swann Collection in the Library’s Oval Gallery.)

Additional P&P treasures were in the exhibit "Never for You," on view in the Madison Gallery from July to October 1985. Nearly three hundred items were on display, all of them acquired or made available within the past five years. A number of P&P curators helped select items for the exhibit’s six groupings—fine prints, posters, master photographs, documentary photographs, popular and applied graphic arts, and works of architecture, design, and engineering—which conform to the organization of material in P&P.

The Library of Congress’s first contribution to the nationwide Festival of India was an exhibition in the Great Hall, "Discovering India," from June to October 1985. A relatively new member of the Library staff, Allen Thrasher of the Asian Division, served as curator of the exhibition, which was opened by the Indian ambassador and which excited much admiring comment throughout the summer for its beauty, its educational value, and its exotic quality.
STAFF ACTIVITIES

Geraldine Ostrove, newly appointed head of the Music Division's Reader Services Section, is serving as president of the Music Library Association. She is also past president of the U.S. Branch of the International Association of Music Libraries, Archives, and Documentation Centers. The chief of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division served on an advisory committee to Brown University's Annmary Brown Memorial. He was also appointed to the board of the new journal Rare Books and Manuscripts Librarianship.

The chief of the Loan Division was elected to IFLA's Standing Committee on Interlending and Document Delivery. She continues to chair the National Information Standards Organization's Subcommittee for an Interlibrary Loan Standard.

The chief of the Manuscript Division, in addition to serving as executive secretary to the Council of Scholars and administrative officer of the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise, is preparing a supplement to Max Farrand's Records of the Federal Convention of 1787. The supplement, to be published by Yale University Press, is being sponsored by the Holmes Devise. The chief of the Geography and Map Division was appointed to the U.S. National Committee for the International Geographical Union. He was also featured prominently in both Time magazine and the New York Times in articles about his division, its holdings, and its subject field. The assistant chief of the Hispanic Division is chairing the Quincentennial Committee of the Society for Spanish and Portuguese Studies.

The director for general reference was elected vice-president and president elect of the Reference and Adult Services Division, ALA.

The director for area studies was one of five library directors and officers, mostly from the Independent Research Libraries Association, to spend three weeks in Germany in the spring visiting major libraries and museums. The Assistant Librarian for Research Services was appointed to the Committee on Literature and Art Archives of the International Council on Archives.

BASIC WORKLOAD

On August 7 the Rare Book and Special Collections Division recorded its 50,000th individual reader since the present registration system began in 1955. Many of these researchers have used the division's facilities repeatedly during that period. Other landmarks of a slightly different sort reached during the year were the fiftieth anniversary of the Local History and Genealogy Reading Room and the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Federal Research Division.

The number of readers in all reading rooms dipped below the one million mark for the first time in several years, largely because of a 5 percent drop in use of the general reading rooms, though circulation of materials within the Library remained virtually constant (2.2 million items). Significant increases in the number of readers occurred in only four reading rooms: European, Science, Manuscript, and Newspaper and Current Periodical. Some divisions which experienced a decline in readership, such as Music, noted sharp increases in reference correspondence, though overall reference correspondence also declined. There was a slight increase in processing activities in the department and larger increases in data processing and preservation activities. Statistics also show that greater percentages of staff time are spent in administration, a trend that is not a welcome one.
Law Library

In fiscal 1985 the Law Library set out on a clear course to better inform its diverse users about its collections and services and the unique ways in which it can assist Congress, the legal profession, and the public. The Law Library provides service to Congress in the form of in-depth research reports, legal analyses, and testimonies and translations covering all aspects of foreign, multinational, and international law. The Law Library also serves users who may be scholars in other disciplines in search of legal materials, other law libraries needing to verify the existence of a particular item, practicing attorneys in both the public and private sectors in search of critical legal resources, or members of the general public faced with a need for legal information but with no other law library or professional staff to turn to for help. In recognition of the highly specialized needs of some of its patrons, the Law Library created a new bibliographer position and a foreign legal reference specialist.

With the varied needs of its users and others in mind, the Law Library also hosted the opening reception of the annual meeting of the Association of American Law Schools in January 1985. The Great Hall in the Library's Thomas Jefferson Building provided an appropriate setting for an event at which the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States were the guests of honor. The Chief Justice, along with the Librarian of Congress, the Deputy Library of Congress, and the Law Librarian welcomed the more than two thousand law school professors and deans who attended. A Law Library exhibit entitled "The Bench and Its Books" gave the guests a glimpse into the history of the Court and of past Justices' attitudes toward books, reading, and the various libraries to which they had access, including both the Law Library and their personal collections. The display featured books that had been written by Justices or had been owned by them, along with Library of Congress circulation ledgers that gave evidence of the Justices' professional reading habits.

In the summer Law Library staff contributed to the programs at the annual meetings of the American Bar Association, the American Association of Law Libraries, and the International Association of Law Libraries.

When the American Bar Association held its annual meeting in both Washington, D.C., and London, the Law Library used the opportunity to premiere its documentary film, Legacy of Law for those in attendance. It also provided specialized briefings for members of several ABA sections, hosted a tour for the heads of foreign bars at the convention, and held two symposia on comparative libel law with distinguished panels of British and American lawyers, law professors, journalists, and publishers. The Law Library also mounted an exhibit at the Lawyers' Expo in cooperation with the Copyright Office and displayed its miniature lawbook collection both in its reading room in the Madison Building and in the Middle Temple of the Inns of Court in England.

Legacy of Law was featured again at the American Association of Law Libraries convention in New York and was also the centerpiece of a workshop on teaching legal research. In addition, Law Library staff members presented programs on topics as diverse as copyright law, opportunities for study and research abroad, and international arbitration.

During the International Association of Law Libraries Congress, two members of the staff presented a program on the services of the Law Library. Their presentation was related to the general program theme of "Law in a Multicultural Society." Jerusalem proved to be a most appropriate locale for a discussion of that topic.

The Law Library concluded the fiscal year by actively participating in a meeting of the ABA Standing Committee on the Facilities of the Law
The committee met in Washington on September 27 to consider its future role vis-à-vis the Library of Congress. The meeting served to underscore the strides in public awareness that the Law Library had achieved during the year and to emphasize the need to find more ways of sharing our resources and expertise in the future, balanced with our commitment to serving Congress.

SERVICE TO CONGRESS

The development of economic law in the People's Republic of China (PRC) under Deng Xiaoping's leadership and the expansion of American relations with the PRC continued to attract much congressional interest. The Far Eastern Law Division chief, Tao-tai Hsia, testified before the Special Subcommittee on the Sino-American Nuclear Cooperation Agreement. Dr. Hsia, along with Constance Johnson, legal research assistant, prepared a report on human rights in China. Both the House and Senate requested many reports dealing with population control measures in the PRC.

The concerns of Congress are always reflected in the topics of the reports that the Law Library's legal specialists prepare for that body. A sampling of this year's studies would include research in such areas as export-import regulations, child abuse, hazardous waste disposal, hostile corporate takeovers, campaign financing, experimentation with laboratory animals, polygraph testing, exploration of the continental shelf, and extradition.

In addition to providing direct research service for Congress, the Law Library has been conducting tours and providing briefings for congressional staff members on a regular basis since 1976. During the past year, the Law Library Reading Room staff presented forty-two briefings for 250 congressional aides and assistants from thirty-nine Senate offices, ninety-seven House offices, twelve Senate committees, nineteen House committees, and the Joint Economic Committee.

SERVICE TO GOVERNMENT AND OTHER NONCONGRESSIONAL USERS

Although congressional requests for information on foreign law are given the highest priority in the department, the need for Law Library expertise extends far beyond the legislative branch of government. In November 1984, two legal specialists in the American-British Law Division, Stephen Clarke and Kersi Shroff, had the unique experience of giving depositions by telephone on the bank secrecy laws of the Cayman Islands and the British Virgin Islands. The four-way conference call connected the Law Library with United States attorneys in the U.S. Virgin Islands, New York, and Canada. Legal specialist Finn Henriksen served as an advisor to the U.S. Department of Justice and the Government of the Virgin Islands on the application of Danish law to real property matters in the Virgin Islands.

An international incident involving the kidnap-murder of a U.S. narcotics agent and his pilot in Mexico resulted in a request for research assistance from the Hispanic Law Division. Many discussion sessions were held on Mexican criminal procedure law, and a detailed review was presented on the law of amparo, an extraordinary constitutional law remedy and a fundamental part of Mexican due process.

Some interesting questions that came from various government offices included such queries as what countries have copyright laws covering computer software, when did U.S. judges stop wearing wigs in court, and what dictionaries were used by Members of Congress from 1776 to the present.

Marlene McGuirl, chief of the American-British Law Division, presented a seminar on legal research to the Civil Rights Commission staff. In February George Glos, assistant chief of the European Law Division, attended a briefing session of the Department of State's Bureau of Intelligence and Research Publication Section to acquaint the section members with the work of the Law Library's divisions.

For four days in July Thomas J. Blumer, who serves as an editor in the Law Library's European Law Division, assisted the U.S. Department of
Education in reading American Indian library
grant proposals made under the Library Service
and Construction Act.

On many occasions during fiscal 1985, the
Law Library staff supported the present and
projected research of official visitors by describ-
ing the legal collections, discussing the Library's
procedures for acquiring and maintaining legal
materials, and providing details on the various
systems used to organize and access the 1.9 mil-
lion items in the custody of the Law Library.
Orientation to the Law Library may be tailored
to the particular interests of a single visitor or
may be a general overview for a large group.

During fiscal 1985 guests came from all cor-
ners of the world and were involved in all
aspects of law. They included the Director-
General of the Israeli Ministry of Justice, Mayer
Cabay; the Honorable Torben Jensen of the Dan-
ish Supreme Court; Prof. Sergio Bartoli of the
University of Trieste Faculty of Law; Secretary
Bounkeut Sangsomak and Secretary Chanthara
Sayamoungkoun of the Laotian Embassy; Mr.
Takamasa Ono, chief of the Processing Section
of the Japanese Supreme Court Library; The
Honorable Richard Goldstone of the Supreme
Court of South Africa; and Distinguished Prof.
Harold Berman of Emory Law School.

In October 1984 the Far Eastern Law Division
hosted a delegation of prominent jurists from the
Institute of Law of the Chinese Academy of
Social Sciences. On two separate occasions in
May 1985, legal scholars from the University of
Quebec who were researching laws on personal
data banks and a contingent from the Institute
of State and Law of the Academy of Sciences of
the USSR were given demonstrations on
computer-assisted research by members of the
Law Library reference staff.

SPECIAL PROJECTS AND PUBLICATIONS

The Index to Latin American Legislation under-
went a change in its basic program to expedite
online editing and make the task of keeping the
index current more efficient. Under the new sys-
tem, when abstracts share two or more common
elements there is no longer a requirement to
access the menu and repeat the same operation
for entering every abstract. After a number of
years, progress is finally being seen in the
Index's general operating system. Once this
system and the thesaurus have been perfected,
there will be the potential for using the Index
as a department-wide prototype for legislation.

In March the Law Library began production
of an informational film about its staff, services,
and resources, funded through a general grant
from Mead Data Central, Inc. The production of
the film was completed in June, with the final
product being a twelve-minute documentary
starring members of the Law Library staff.
Requests to view the film came from law
schools, library schools, legislative libraries, bar
associations, and professional groups. In Sep-
tember, only two months after its release, Legacy
of Law was nominated for a Council of Interna-
tional Nontheatrical Events' (CINE) Golden Eagle
Award.

Law Library publications and other books that
are produced as a result of research done in the
Law Library collections not only alert scholars
and legal researchers to the existence of unique
materials in the collections but also serve as
guides to doing research in specialized aspects
of the law. During fiscal 1985 several such pub-
lications were issued by the Law Library: The
Sudan: Law of Criminal Procedure; a country
law study prepared for the Department of the
Navy, Office of the Judge Advocate General, by
Carleton W. Kenyon; A Guide to Official
Gazettes and Their Contents, compiled by John
E. Roberts; Marriage and Marital Property under
the New Greek Law, by Theressa Papademetriou;
The People's Republic of China: A Bibliography
of Selected English-Language Legal Materials,
updated and enlarged by Jeanette Pinard; Yemen
Arab Republic, a country law study by Yorguy
Hakim; and Major Crimes against the Soviet
State, by Zigmas Butkus.

Slavery in the Courtroom: An Annotated Bib-
ilography of American Cases was completed in
fiscal 1985 after several years of research and re-
view. Paul Finkelman, Professor of History at the
State University of New York at Binghamton,
compiled this 313-page bibliography, which analyzes more than eighty pamphlets in the Law Library, as well as in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division and the general collections of the Research Services Department. Approximately 60 percent of the books and pamphlets in the bibliography are from the "Trials" collection of the Law Library. The bibliography was published by the Library of Congress as a hardbound monograph.

In addition to the substantive publications that the Law Library published or oversaw, the five divisions within this department each produced a fact sheet designed to highlight its particular strengths. These brief but highly informative fact sheets supplement the Law Library's informational brochure and have proven to be very popular. They are a convenient means of presenting visitors and researchers with an overview of each division's scope and holdings, and they also allow staff to tailor presentations about the Law Library to the specific interest of the inquirers.

Demand for publications has proven to be a good indicator of the effectiveness of the Law Library's public awareness activities. In this regard, it is interesting to note that in fiscal 1985 the Law Library distributed 40 percent more publications than in fiscal 1984—4,225, as compared to 2,989.

Staff members had articles published in law journals outside the Law Library: one on tax havens was published in the International Lawyer and another, on astreinte in Belgian law, was published in the International Journal of Legal Information. A third article written by a member of the staff and analyzing foreign bank operations in Switzerland appeared in the International Lawyer as well.

COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

Selection and Acquisition

The Law Library receives a vast array of materials in a wide variety of formats, including books, pamphlets, serial pieces, U.S. Bills and Resolutions, official gazettes, records and briefs, loose-leaf inserts, and pocket parts. This year the department saw a 7 percent increase in these receipts. Over the years, Law Library staff have noted an ever-increasing amount of materials to review. In fiscal 1985 there was a 40 percent increase in the number of various catalogs, announcements, and circulars to be scanned as compared to 1984. Legal publishing is growing at an exponential rate and in order to ensure that the Law Library provides the best possible service to its users, the staff must recommend acquisition of a great many of the materials reviewed. This year 12,397 items were recommended for acquisition.

Among the many materials acquired this year, three deserve special attention: Recueil très-exact et curieux de tout ce qui s'est fait & passé de singulier et mémorable en l'Assemblée générale des États tenus à Paris en l'année 1614 . . . by Florimond Rapine (Paris, 1651); Constitution de la Belgique (Bruxelles: Delevingne et Callewaert, 1852); and The Case of the Law Election for the County of Middlesex, by William Blackstone (London: T. Cadell, 1769). The last work is an important addition to the Law Library's Blackstone Collection. It is listed in Eller's bibliography of Blackstone's works, but Eller and other bibliographers note the fact that they had never seen this original edition.

The Seoul National University agreed to send copies of individual issues of Korean legal periodicals that were not in the Law Library's collections, and by August some had already been received.

The staff of the Law Library also reviews materials that may not necessarily remain in its custody. For example, 148 volumes of documents from the National Diet of the Republic of Korea, including assembly records, committee hearings, and indices, were transferred to the Asian Division in Research Services in May 1985.

The Law Library's efforts to monitor the quality and completeness of the collections took a multipronged approach this year. Three legal specialists—Belma Bayar (Turkey), Finn Henrik-
sen (Scandinavia), and Tadeusz Sadowski (Poland)—spent several days in their countries of responsibility surveying legal sources and arranging for the purchase of valuable materials to strengthen holdings in their respective areas.

A pilot program was set up under which two collections consultants—Prof. Shael Herman of Tulane University and Prof. Boris Kozolchyk of the University of Arizona—reviewed the holdings in prerevolutionary French legal materials and in Latin American commercial law, respectively, making a number of valuable recommendations. As academics and highly regarded scholars in their fields of law, the consultants provided useful comments from a different perspective.

Finally, a special contribution to the Venezuelan law collection was made possible through a bibliographic services contract with Carlos Manuel Ayala, a member of the Venezuelan bar. Mr. Ayala became interested in the Hispanic Law Division's collections as a reader while he was taking graduate courses in a comparative law program at a local law school. Noting that some important Venezuelan titles were missing from the collections, he approached the Library with a proposal to acquire missing and hard-to-get law items published not only in Caracas but elsewhere in Venezuela. Through his efforts 259 new current legal monographic titles and 201 legal periodicals covering new titles and missing issues were acquired, over and above the regular flow of acquisitions through the blanket-order dealer and exchange partnerships.

In order to properly allocate and use its limited space, the Law Library is constantly monitoring alternative formats for acquiring and storing materials. These include both computer-assisted research tools and microformats. This fiscal year five microfilming projects were undertaken. The first involved filming appeal papers of the British Privy Council, 1975–79, and of the House of Lords, 1978–82. For each, the papers had to be collated and indices prepared.

The second project marked the completion of the filming of the Law Library's Colonial-Hispanic Legal Documents Collection for the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. All 820 documents in the collection are now on thirteen reels of film and include a summary description of the various pamphlets, broadsides, gazettes, and manuscripts from Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Portugal, and Puerto Rico that comprise the collection. The third project involves a continued commitment to the cooperative gazette microfilming program with the New York Public Library. The fourth entailed preparation of 100 volumes of the West Bengal state gazette for filming and transport to the Library's New Delhi field office. An additional 200 volumes were prepared for transport in this year and will be filmed in fiscal 1986.

Lastly, several titles falling within the jurisdictions of the European Law Division and Far Eastern Law Division were added to the Law Library's microfilm collection. These included a rare 1370 consilium; German Zeitschriften; materials from Monaco, Poland, Romania, and Russia; and twenty-four reels of Korean High Court Reports containing decisions from 1941 to 1945, published by the Japanese during their occupation of Korea.

The Law Library is very interested in optical disk storage applications, and many staff members serve on Library-wide committees that address the implications of this emerging technology. An optical disk terminal was installed in the Law Library Reading Room in February, and a staff training program followed. When public access is available, Law Library readers will initially be able to access the full text of the daily edition of the Congressional Record.

Circulation

In addition to their extensive work on collection development and maintenance, the Law Library staff answered 487,282 inquiries in person, 114,422 by telephone, and 3,238 by mail this fiscal year. Over a million items were circulated in the department, photocopied, and loaned. In keeping track of all that material, which came in a variety of sizes, shapes, and languages, the staff were particularly proud of the fact that in fiscal 1985 "not on shelf" reports showed an 11
percent decrease from the previous year while circulation records shown a 102 percent increase in items called for.

Conservation

The following items received full conservation treatment in fiscal year 1985:


Maryland. Laws, statutes, etc. Laws of Maryland made and passed at a session of assembly . . . Annapolis, printed by F. Green, 1786.

Massachusetts. Laws, statutes, etc. The perpetual laws of the commonwealth of Massachusetts . . . Boston, printed by Adams and Nourse, 1789.


The incunabula boxing project for the Incunabula and Coutume Collections in the Rare Book Room was initiated in March 1985. About 150 volumes will have rare book boxes made for them, providing a more permanent housing with hand-stamped labels.

Many Law Library staff members attended a special presentation by Library conservators on the proper handling and use of rare materials. A number of simple techniques and procedures that greatly reduce damage to the collections were reviewed and demonstrated.

Personnel

Leverett L. Preble left his job as Director of the Law Library of Capital University in Ohio to become head of the Law Library Reading Room this year. Dr. William Solyom-Fekete retired on October 26, 1984. For twenty-seven years he had served as the Law Library's Hungarian legal specialist.

Marie-Louise Bernal, legal research analyst in the European Law Division, Marlene C. McGuirl, chief of the American-British Law Division, and Roberta I. Shaffer, special assistant to the Law Librarian, all participated in panel discussions at the annual meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries. Ms. Shaffer gave a presentation at the American Bar Association annual meetings. Along with Ivan Sipkov, she made a similar presentation at the International Association of Law Libraries Congress.

At the annual meeting of the Association for Chinese Studies, Tso-tai Hsia, chief of the Far Eastern Law Division, chaired a panel on recent legal developments in the People's Republic and spoke about economic legislation there. Constance Johnson, legal research assistant, delivered a paper on the history of patent and copyright legislation in the PRC. Dr. Hsia also spoke a symposium on the 40th Anniversary of the End of the Sino-Japanese War, held in Washington, D.C. His topic was legal reform in China during the war years.

Rubens Medina, chief of the Hispanic Law Division, was a panelist for the Pan American Health Organization's discussion of “Law and Values as Related to Public Health.” He was also interviewed in The Forum, the newsletter of the District of Columbia chapter of the Federal Bar Association.

Mrs. McGuirl is the co-chair of the Copyright Committee on the AALL. Dr. Sipkov serves on the Board of the IALL and was appointed editor-in-chief of that organization's publication, the International Journal of Legal Information.

The fiscal year ended with commitments already in place for Law Library staff contributions to a number of professional association programs, increased participation in the Law Library's publishing programs, and more projects and exhibits oriented toward increasing public awareness of the Law Library and its collections and services.
Copyright Office

On September 23 the Copyright Office welcomed a new Register of Copyrights, Ralph Oman, who was appointed in August. Formerly Chief Counsel to the U.S. Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Patents, Copyrights, and Trademarks, Mr. Oman became the tenth Register of Copyrights. He follows former Register David Ladd, who resigned on January 2, 1985, to return to private law practice. The Associate Librarian of Congress, Donald C. Curran, served as Acting Register of Copyrights in the interim.

"By Securing to Authors"

"By Securing to Authors: Copyright, Commerce, and Creativity in America," a permanent exhibit paying tribute to the creative ingenuity of America's authors, artists, and entrepreneurs and to the role that copyright has played in providing an incentive for that ingenuity, opened December 12 on the fourth floor of the Madison Building. Many of the panels illustrate landmark legal decisions. Among the items displayed are the falcon statue used in the movie The Maltese Falcon, an original 1898 Wallace Shows circus poster, an unusual photograph of Oscar Wilde, and the typewritten copy of Martin Luther King's "I Have a Dream" speech. Original book deposits from 1790 contrast sharply with modern deposits of computer software and video games in the displays.

Progress toward Full Automation

With the inauguration of the cash phase of the Copyright Office In-Process System (COINS III) in September, all fee services of the Copyright Office can now be tracked online. The system, which is the result of several years of cooperative effort by the staffs of the Copyright Office and the Automated Systems Office, allows online tracking of not only copyright applications accompanied by cash payments but also of requests for recordation of documents, certifications, searches, and various other services. The fully automated tracking system will provide both an officewide online record of fee services and a way to measure the workload as it enters and goes through the office.

An automatic call distribution system was installed in the Information and Reference Division's Public Office in January. The system distributes calls to available information specialists, queues calls if all lines are busy, and supplies recorded information on the Copyright Office hotline, the address and hours of service of the Public Office, time required to process applications for copyright registration, etc.

To comply with a provision of the Semiconductor Chip Protection Act of 1984 that requires a public record to be made of each work registered, changes were made to the online cataloging system, COPICS, enabling mask works to be incorporated into the monograph file and making them accessible through online searching.

Reorganization

In July 1985 the Copyright Office completed plans for a reorganization that will shift the responsibilities of several divisions. A new Deposits and Acquisitions Division will be created to carry out responsibilities under section 407 of the copyright law for acquisition of materials for the Library of Congress. The division will interact with other acquisition units within the Library as well as with the publishing industry and the Department of Justice. The Records Management Division will be abolished and its units that provide information and access to records concerning copyright registrations...
will be transferred to the Information and Reference Division. The Certificate Production Unit will become part of the Receiving and Processing Division, formerly known as the Acquisitions and Processing Division.

The 1,000 to 1,500 documents related to copyright ownership that the Copyright Office examines per month will now be given special door-to-door service in a Documents Unit created as part of the Cataloging Division. The documents project began on an experimental basis and was officially established in July.

**Semiconductor Chip Protection**

On November 8, 1984, President Reagan signed into law the Semiconductor Chip Protection Act of 1984, Public Law 98–620, which became effective on January 7, 1985. The act amends Title 17 of the U.S. Code by adding a chapter that creates for semiconductor chips a new kind of federal protection that is neither copyright nor patent law. The act protects the three-dimensional layered circuitry designs of semiconductor chips, known as mask works, against unauthorized duplication for a term of ten years. Protection begins on the date of registration of the mask work or the date of first commercial exploitation, whichever occurs earlier. The protection terminates if an application for registration is not filed in the Copyright Office within two years after the date of the first commercial exploitation.

The Semiconductor Chip Protection Act provided that a registration system for mask works had to be established in the Copyright Office within sixty days of passage of the act. The office established a Mask Work Unit in the Examining Division within that timeframe and also created a mask work application form and circular. By June 1985 the Mask Work Unit had processed more than sixteen hundred claims to protection under the act.

The Office of the General Counsel and the Examining Division collaborated in developing new regulations covering deposit requirements for mask works. On January 3, 1985, the Copyright Office issued interim regulations, and on June 28 the final regulations were published in the Federal Register. The regulations set forth specific requirements for registration, including the nature of the copies to be deposited. They also provide for recordation of documents pertaining to mask works, furnish examples of methods for affixation of the mask work notice, and establish the fees for Copyright Office services involving mask works.

**Labor/Management Working Group**

Throughout the year the Labor/Management Working Group (LMWG), consisting of the executive officer and representatives from both AFSCME units, worked toward better communication between staff and management and toward implementing consultative management. In cooperation with satellite groups established in the divisions, the LMWG sponsored training in problem-solving and in conducting effective meetings, as well as seminars on career counseling services and the filling out of job application forms. Some satellite groups arranged get-togethers for new employees. To celebrate its first anniversary, the LMWG sponsored a “BIG” (best in government) event in June in the Coolidge Auditorium. Guest speaker Ron Contino, Deputy Commissioner of the New York City Sanitation Department, explained how consultative management was working in his department.

**Examining Division Lecture Series**

The Examining Division inaugurated a series of lectures and seminars designed to broaden the horizons of Copyright Office staff. Entitled “A View from the Other Side,” the series featured important participants in various aspects of the copyright process, including copyright attorney Stanley Rothenberg, graphic designers Edith and Philip Leonian, attorney William Krasilovsky, music publisher Leonard Feist, and Justice Department attorney John Fargo. Also sponsored
Report of The Librarian of Congress. 1985

by the Examining Division were the 1985 Vintage Music Year concerts, with tributes to the anniversaries of Handel, Bach, Scarlatti, Schuetz, and Alban Berg. In this series Washington Post music critic emeritus Paul Hume presented a free form demonstration and lecture about musical creativity and composer Jerzy Sapieyevski lectured on the roots of creativity.

Vintage Jukebox

In March the Rock-ola Manufacturing Corporation formally presented a vintage Rock-ola jukebox and plaque to the Library of Congress on behalf of the Amusement and Music Operators Association and the National Sound Industries of Mexico. The Licensing Division of the Copyright Office, which administers the jukebox compulsory license, hosted the ceremony. The jukebox is on display in the Licensing Division.

WORKLOAD AND PRODUCTION

Acquisitions and Processing Division

It was a year of increasing work levels for the Acquisitions and Processing Division as registrations increased by 7.6 percent to 551,722 and special handling requests totaled 1,674.

A major task of this division during the fiscal year was the creation of a plan to separate the acquisitions functions from the processing functions. By the end of the year this reorganization plan had been accomplished and the Deposits and Acquisitions Section was ready to become a full division.

The mission of the Deposits and Acquisitions Section, operating under section 407 of the copyright law, is to acquire copyrighted works needed for the Library's collections by enforcing the law's deposit provisions. During fiscal 1985 the section acquired $460,623 worth of materials, including 340 titles for the Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division as well as numerous other valuable books, prints, microfiche editions, and sound recordings. A study was undertaken of policies in the area of compliance actions against foreign publishers.

The cash phase of the Copyright Office In-Process System (COINS III) was placed in production on September 12, 1985, enhancing the Acquisitions and Processing Division's ability to track the flow of materials and services from the day they enter the system in the Data Preparation and Recording Unit until certificates are issued. The division played an important role in redesigning the workflow and retraining staff.

A pilot project was inaugurated to address the problem of missing elements, an incomplete claims handling area was established under the Materials Control Section, and staff from the Compliance Records Unit and Materials Expediting Unit worked to bring missing elements under a central control.

Examining Division

The Examining Division continued to seek ways to streamline and simplify work procedures in the face of rising receipts without a commensurate increase in staffing levels. Division staff participated in various task groups working on problems involved in registering products of new technologies such as databases, computer programs, and semiconductor chip products. Other task groups helped develop new practices and policies in such areas as the registration of choreography, unpublished collections, and derivative works containing copyrighted material. Division staff members drafted circulars and leaflets on audiovisual works, multimedia works, and databases.

As the implementation of COINS III brought new challenges, the division continued to seek better technologies for organizing its work. Staff members worked on task groups preparing recommendations for the Exception Tracking System, an extension of COINS that will replace the older Correspondence Management System.

To implement the Semiconductor Chip Protection Act, the Examining Division not only developed new forms and procedures but also trained staff and a supervisor to examine semi-
conductor products. The Mask Work Unit processed more than sixteen hundred registration claims and completed 916 registrations.

Registrations for works in the visual arts showed substantial increases, as did appeals and requests for special handling of visual arts claims. A dramatic increase in the numbers of renewal registrations, particularly for music, seemed to be related to the emergence of rock and roll music and television productions in the mid 1950's. The Renewals Section also began accepting renewal applications for foreign works eligible for protection in the United States in accordance with the provisions of the Universal Copyright Convention.

The division initiated two inhouse serial publications—a monthly report of trends and developments in copyright and related fields that affect the division and a report of recent court decisions of interest to examiners. Workshops were held for senior examiners and supervisors on examining supplementary copyright registrations to ensure uniformity among the sections. The division also undertook a project to eliminate a large backlog of basic and supplementary registrations that were awaiting annotations.

**Information and Reference Division**

As the Information and Reference Division's workload continued to increase in almost every area of responsibility, the division made special efforts to fulfill its goal of providing accurate, useful, and timely information and services. The staff coped ably with the increased demands in spite of the fact that there were no increases in staffing levels. A major factor in accomplishing this feat was the creation of a detailed, formal work plan representing the consensus of staff in all sections about what the division's activities and priorities should be during the year.

Service to the public was significantly improved this year with the installation on January 28 of a ROLM automatic call distribution system in the Information Section. The system not only accommodates the large number of calls the office receives and distributes them more evenly to available information specialists but also provides valuable statistics on service demands.

Better tracking of the status of search requests was a result of the installation of an IBM computer in the Reference and Bibliography Section. In addition, the time-consuming manual filing systems used previously can now be eliminated.

A step toward comprehensive revision of application forms was taken during the year as a task group chaired by the chief of the Information and Reference Division began analyzing recommendations on form content and design. Drafts of thirteen forms were created for circulation to the staff for comment.

New Dictaphone recorders were installed in the Publication Section to increase the quality of service on the Publications and Forms Hotline, an after-hours automatic request recording service.

The division contributed to the opening of the permanent copyright exhibit, "By Securing to Authors," by handling public relations, organizing a reception marking the occasion, arranging press coverage, and helping produce the exhibit poster and catalog.

Staff from the division represented the Copyright Office at conferences and meetings of the American Library Association, American Booksellers Association, American Bar Association, and numerous other organizations.

Publications produced during the year included volumes 1 and 2 of the Compendium of Copyright Office Practices, the Annual Report of the Register of Copyrights for 1983 and 1984, several new circulars (including R100, Federal Statutory Protection for Mask Works, R9, Works Made for Hire, and R64, Registration for Secure Tests), and numerous announcements and regulations.

**Records Management Division**

During fiscal 1985 the Records Management Division participated in the task of reallocating the functions of the division into two other divi-
sions as part of the overall Copyright Office reorganization. The record-keeping functions of the division became part of the Information and Reference Division, which has also been involved in providing information about copyright records to the public. Early in the year the Registration Numbering Unit merged with the Certificate Production Unit in an effort to improve the workflow.

Reviews of copyright deposits stored at the Landover Deposit Copy Storage Unit continued. Many deposits were transferred to the collections of the Library of Congress while others have been placed under retention schedules and will ultimately be transferred to the Washington National Records Center. Investigations of methods for storing applications electronically continued during the year.

Cataloging Division

The Cataloging Division, which is responsible for creating online records of all copyright registrations, cataloged 532,758 registrations and document recordations during the year, an increase of 44,646 over fiscal 1984.

Staff in the Documents Pilot Project, which was established last year, in cooperation with the Cataloging Division, Examining Division, and Administrative Office, developed product-line procedures for recordation of documents within the Copyright Office. The pilot project was converted into a permanent Documents Unit within the Cataloging Division.

The division employed technology to solve a number of internal communication problems. The Technical Support Section supervised installation of a public address system covering the entire division, and E-Mail was introduced into all of the computer terminals. Work continued on the development of enhancements to the serials subsystem of the Copyright Office Publication and Interactive Cataloging System (COPICS) that will ultimately lead to full serial retrieval capability. The Rules Review Group finished work on the style and format sections of the cataloging rules, moving closer to standardization within the division.

Licensing Division

During 1985 deregulatory action by the Federal Communications Commission and a rate increase imposed by the Copyright Royalty Tribunal added to the complexity of administering the cable copyright compulsory license. In response to the additional rate structures and requirements imposed on cable systems by the tribunal, the Licensing Division, in conjunction with the Office of the General Counsel, revised the Cable Statement of Account. During the year the tribunal made two separate distributions of jukebox royalty fees totaling $3 million and six separate distributions of cable royalty fees totaling $45 million. The Licensing Division collects and invests these funds until the time of distribution is set. In fiscal 1985 the division handled a record total of $96 million in royalties and managed more than $200 million in multiple investment accounts covering various accounting periods for both jukebox and cable royalty fees.

Negotiations between the owners of jukeboxes represented by the Amusement and Music Operators Association (AMOA) and the music performing rights organizations led to an agreement that will help jukebox owners comply with the Copyright Act. As part of this agreement, the performing rights societies agreed to establish a system by which jukebox owners who complied with the act by licensing their jukeboxes would be entitled to a rebate of the royalties paid.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE REGULATIONS

Deposit Regulations

Under section 407 of the Copyright Act, the owner of copyright or the owner of the exclusive right of publication in a work published with notice of copyright in the United States is required to deposit copies or phonorecords of the
work in the Copyright Office for the use or disposition of the Library of Congress. Section 408 of the act also requires the deposit of copies, phonorecords, or identifying material in connection with applications for copyright registration. On February 14, 1985, the Copyright Office published proposed amendments to the deposit regulations. Public comments on the proposed amendments were analyzed and, as the fiscal year came to a close, final regulations had been drafted and were being prepared for issuance.

**Cable Television**

Section 111 of the Copyright Act prescribes conditions under which cable systems may obtain a compulsory license to retransmit copyrighted works by filing Notices of Identity and Signal Carriage Complement as well as Statements of Account and submitting statutory royalty fees. On March 7, 1985, the office published final regulations to modify the filing requirements and royalty fee calculations necessitated by changes in rules and regulations of the Federal Communications Commission effective June 25, 1981, which removed cable television distant signal limitations and syndicated program exclusivity rules from the FCC regulations. These regulations made final, without modification, interim rules that were published by the Copyright Office on May 20, 1982.

**Information**

The Copyright Office issued a final regulation, effective July 24, 1985, regarding office organization and procedures in providing information. The regulation explains the general information that can be obtained from the Copyright Office and prescribes the conditions under which records, correspondence, and deposit material may be inspected and copied. It also gives the addresses to which various kinds of requests to the office should be directed.

On August 14, 1985, regulations were amended to change the frequency of reporting Copyright Office systems of record, reflecting changes in the Privacy Act regarding such reports. The act, which had previously required an agency to report at least annually, was amended to require a report only upon the establishment or revision of a system of records.

**Cancellation of Registrations**

On August 16, 1985, the Copyright Office published a proposed regulation governing cancellation of completed registrations. The effect of the regulation is to state that the Copyright Office will cancel a completed registration that was made in error or that was made in the wrong classification and to specify the conditions under which cancellation may occur. The regulation, which was issued to inform the public more explicitly of cancellation practices gives the copyright claimant thirty days to present arguments against cancellation when the proposed action is based on substantive grounds. It is anticipated the regulation will be issued in final form early in fiscal 1986.

**Public Announcements**

On October 10, 1984, the Copyright Office announced that the fee for special handling of applications for registration of claims to copyright was being increased to $200, effective November 9, 1984. The fee was established by a provision in the Copyright Act that authorizes the Register of Copyrights to fix a fee for any special services requiring a substantial amount of time or expense.

After holding a public hearing in October, the Copyright Office published a notice on November 28 covering the policy decision that had been made regarding the status of low-power television stations under the definition of “local service area of a primary transmitter” found in section 111(f) of the Copyright Act. This definition establishes the demarcation between so-called “local” and “distant” signals under the cable compulsory license. The office concluded
that the status of low power television stations under the compulsory license is ambiguous and consequently decided to take a neutral position on the issue. It was announced that the Copyright Office would not question the determination by a cable system that a low-power station's signal is "local" within an area approximating the normal coverage zone of such station.

On November 28, 1984, the Copyright Office announced that it had established a new system of records to facilitate access by members of the public to Copyright Office correspondence relating to the cable compulsory licensing system. The system contains correspondence of the Licensing Division, the Register of Copyrights, and other Copyright Office officials with members of the public concerning administration of the licensing system.

On February 14, 1985, the office announced the availability of a new Compendium of Copyright Office Practices. The manual reflects examining and related practices under the Copyright Act of 1976.

Notices of Inquiry

On January 17, 1985, the Federal Communications Commission published a final rule amending the list of major television markets. On April 15, 1985, the Copyright Office published a notice of inquiry to review the copyright implications of the FCC rules amendment. A cable system looks to the FCC list of major television markets to determine whether it may be required under the remaining FCC carriage rules to carry a particular television broadcast station, with implications for the amount of royalties it may have to pay under the compulsory license provisions of section 111 of the Copyright Act. On July 19, 1985, the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia held in Quincy Cable TV, Inc. v. F.C.C., No. 83–2050, slip. op. (D.C. Cir. July 19, 1985) that in their current form the FCC's mandatory carriage rules contravene the First Amendment. If the Quincy decision stands and the FCC does not attempt to redraft its regulations, there is a strong possibility that in the near future the FCC will cease making determinations concerning the redesignation of the major television market list. In such event, the issue raised in this inquiry, that is, whether a change in the FCC's major television market list is a rule change for purposes of determining copyright royalties, is moot. Early next fiscal year the office intends to publish its policy decision concerning the significance for copyright purposes of the FCC's action amending the list of major television markets.

Databases present special problems for deposit and examination because they are constantly changing and there is some question about the copyrightability of additional small increments of information. In this connection, the office published a notice of inquiry on June 10, 1985, soliciting public comment on a number of possible deposit alternatives, the deposit requirements for machine-readable databases including revisions, and the use of the special relief provisions to ease the registration requirements for databases.

Legislative Developments

The fiscal year saw substantial legislative activity in the copyright field, reflecting the impact of rapid technological changes. The Acting Register of Copyrights, Donald C. Curran, testified before congressional committees on several occasions during the fiscal year. In April he appeared at a hearing held by the Senate Subcommittee on Patents, Copyrights, and Trademarks inquiring into the adequacy of the criminal penalties provided for in the Copyright Act of 1976. In May, at the copyright oversight hearing conducted by the House Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties, and the Administration of Justice, Mr. Curran highlighted the achievements of the office during 1984 and touched briefly on some of the problems. That same month Mr. Curran appeared for the Copyright Office before the Senate Subcommittee on Patents, Copyrights, and Trademarks in a hearing to discuss various aspects of the Berne Convention and possible United States adherence to it.
Two bills were introduced in the House of Representatives concerning home video and audio taping. On January 3, 1985, Rep. Stan Parris introduced H.R. 384, which would exempt video recording for private noncommercial use from copyright infringement provisions. Home audio taping was the subject of H.R. 2911, introduced June 27, 1985, by Representative Bruce Morrison. The bill exempts home taping for private use from copyright liability. Under the bill, manufacturers and importers of blank audio tape and audio recording equipment would pay a reasonable royalty fee to compensate copyright owners, based on a percentage of the price charged for the first domestic sale of the tapes or devices. No action has been taken on these measures.

Two bills relating to home viewing of satellite-transmitted television programming were introduced and referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 1769, introduced by Rep. Judd Gregg on March 27, 1985, would amend section 705 of the Communications Act of 1934 to provide a two-year moratorium on the encryption of satellite cable programming. The moratorium would allow development of a marketing system that would permit private viewing of such programming by home satellite earth station owners. H.R. 1840, introduced by Rep. W. J. Tauzin on March 28, 1985, would amend the Communications Act of 1934 to provide a compulsory license that would ensure home satellite earth station owners reception of encrypted satellite programming decoded for private viewing.

In the wake of the Supreme Court's decision in Mills Music, Inc. v. Snyder, 105 S.Ct. 638 (1985), two bills were introduced to clarify the operation of the "derivative works exception" to the "termination of transfers and licenses" provisions of the Copyright Act of 1976. On June 27, 1985, Sen. Arlen Specter introduced S. 1384, which would amend section 304(c)(6) to make it clear that any royalties from the utilization of derivative works after termination of the grant will revert to the person exercising the termination grant. On August 1, 1985, Rep. Howard Berman introduced H.R. 3163, which amends the termination provisions of both section 203 and section 304.

Two bills that would alter the Copyright Royalty Tribunal were introduced during the fiscal year. H. R. 2752, introduced by Rep. Mike Synar on June 12, 1985, would terminate the tribunal and transfer its functions to the Office of the Register of Copyrights. Rep. Robert Kastenmeier's bill, H.R. 2784, would likewise abolish the tribunal and replace it with a Copyright Royalty Court. The Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties, and the Administration of Justice held hearings during the year to consider these bills as well as other possible reforms of the tribunal. The Acting Register of Copyrights presented various alternatives for the reform of the agency at a hearing before the subcommittee on June 19, 1985.

The cable television compulsory license provisions continued to be the target of a number of legislative proposals. H.R. 3339, introduced by Rep. Barney Frank on September 18, 1985, would amend section 111 of the Copyright Act to eliminate the cable compulsory license for retransmission of distant signals. The bill creates an exemption from copyright liability for retransmissions made by small cable systems (those that serve fewer than 2,500 subscribers and those carrying local signals that have a capacity of twelve or fewer channels) and for local retransmissions made by cable systems that carry, as part of their basic tier of cable service that is regularly provided to all subscribers at the minimum charge, the unaltered signals of every local broadcast television station. S. 584, introduced March 5, 1985, by Sen. Paul Trible, would require the FCC to maintain and enforce must-carry rules in effect on October 1, 1983. H.R. 1837, introduced by Rep. Robin Tallon on March 28, 1985, would eliminate any requirement for carrying certain out-of-state broadcast signals by any cable system under the must-carry rules of the FCC. Companion bills S. 1526 and H.R. 3108 were introduced on July 30, 1985, by Sen. Charles McC. Mathias and Rep. Robert Kastenmeier, respectively, to clarify the definition, in section 111(f) of the Copyright Act, of the local service area of a primary transmitter in
the case of a low power television station. No action was taken on any of these measures.

Sen. Charles McC. Mathias introduced S. 658 on March 14, 1985, to establish a commission to study and make recommendations on the desirability and feasibility of amending the copyright laws to compensate authors for the not-for-profit lending of their works by public libraries. Senator Mathias had introduced a similar measure in the preceding Congress.

In other legislative activities, the Design Protection Bill was reintroduced on April 2, 1985, as H.R. 1900 by Rep. Carlos Moorhead. The bill would provide protection in the copyright law for ornamental designs of useful articles.

S. 3074, entitled the Computer Software Protection Act of 1984, was introduced by Sen. Charles McC. Mathias on October 5, 1984. The purpose of the bill is to protect copyrighted computer programs from unauthorized copying by making it illegal for the owner of a particular copy of a computer program, for purposes of commercial advantage, to dispose of, or authorize the disposal of, the possession of the copy by rental, lease, or lending. Rep. Barney Frank introduced H.R. 3465 on October 1, 1985, to remove the July 1, 1986, expiration date for the manufacturing requirements from section 601 of the Copyright Act. The effect of the legislation would be to make permanent the requirements of the manufacturing clause. Two bills, H.R. 3124 and H.R. 3146, were introduced by Rep. Edward Zschau and Rep. Fortney Stark, respectively, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the treatment of computer software royalties under the personal holding company provisions.

S. 1264, a bill to amend the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965, introduced by Sen. Dan Quayle on June 7, 1985, would require the Comptroller General of the United States to study the feasibility of supplementing expenditures made from the general fund of the Treasury for the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Institute of Museum Services with payments made to the government through an extension of the copyright term for artistic, dramatic, literary, and musical works and a fund made up of payments to the government for the right to use or publicly perform artistic, dramatic, literary, and musical works in the public domain. In carrying out the study, the Comptroller General will consult the Register of Copyrights on a regular basis. The bill was reported out of committee on August 1, 1985.

Reporting to Congress

"During the last two decades the copyright industries in size passed farming, automobile manufacturing, and electrical machinery manufacturing, and now rank second behind only the medical/health industry," the Copyright Office declared in its report to Congress in December 1984 on the growing importance and size of the copyright-related industries. The report had been requested by Sen. Charles McC. Mathias, Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Patents, Copyrights, and Trademarks to assist in considering the impact of changes in copyright legislation.

After examining the report Senator Mathias commented that it would be useful to Congress in its continuing efforts to adapt our copyright laws to the Information Age and its new technologies.

JUDICIAL DEVELOPMENTS

U.S. Supreme Court

In Mills Music, Inc. v. Snyder, 105 S.Ct. 638 (1985) the U.S. Supreme Court concluded that a music publisher had the right to continue to receive royalties from derivative sound recordings it licensed before the termination of its ownership of a musical work. The controversy arose out of a statutory exception to the termination right providing that a "derivative work prepared under authority of the grant before termination may continue to be utilized under the terms of the grant after its termination." Under the newly acquired right, an author's heirs had acted to acquire ownership of the song "Who's
Sorry Now," effectively terminating the music publisher's previous ownership.

In *United States v. Dowling*, 105 S.Ct. 3127 (1985), the issue was whether interstate transportation of bootleg recordings violated the National Stolen Property Act. A distributor was convicted of criminal copyright infringement and interstate transport of bootleg recordings of the works of Elvis Presley and subsequently appealed the copyright conviction. In reversing the appellate court that had affirmed the conviction, the Supreme Court noted the absence of identicality between the actual property transported and that said to be stolen. The Court commented that copyrights are not chattels but a bundle of rights, and should not be considered the same as goods, wares, or merchandise.

Following the landmark Betamax decision of last term, the Supreme Court had another occasion to apply the fair use doctrine this term. In *Harper & Row v. The Nation Enterprises*, 105 S.Ct. 2218 (1985), The Nation sought to have its prepublication scoop of portions of the memoirs of former President Gerald Ford, *A Time To Heal*, protected by fair use. Although the Supreme Court agreed with the Second Circuit of Appeals that copyright should increase and not impede the spread of knowledge, it said that the Second Circuit gave insufficient deference to the scheme established by the Copyright Act for accomplishing that purpose. The Court further held that in "using generous verbatim excerpts of Mr. Ford's unpublished manuscript . . . The Nation effectively arrogated to itself the right of first publication" and concluded that defendant's use was not a fair use within the meaning of the Copyright Act.

**Copyright Office Litigation**

In an unusual action, the Copyright Office's authority to cancel completed registrations of claims to copyright was challenged, in *Kiddie Rides U.S.A., Inc. v. Curran*, Civ. No. 85–1368 (D.D.C. filed April 26, 1985). Under longstanding Copyright Office practices, the office canceled the registrations for six works on the ground that they were useful articles without separable copyrightable features. Plaintiff brought this action to ask the court to order the registrations reinstated, arguing that the Register had no legal authority to cancel a completed registration and complaining of violations of its due process rights. After reconsideration, the Copyright Office decided to reinstate the registrations for the purpose of giving the plaintiff the opportunity to show cause why the claims should not be canceled. The case against the Register was then dismissed for mootness, but a motion for attorneys' fees is still pending. In another pending case, *Jon Woods Fashions, Inc. v. Curran*, Civ. No. 85–3203 (S.D.N.Y. filed April 25, 1985), plaintiff challenged the refusal of the Copyright Office to register a claim to copyright in a de minimis textile fabric design. The Register's motion to dismiss the mandamus action or, in the alternative, for summary judgment was filed in August.

*Brandir International, Inc. v. Columbia Cascade Timber Co.*, Civ. No. 84–1411 (S.D.N.Y. filed Feb. 28, 1984), an infringement action brought in the Southern District of New York, involves a bicycle rack that had been submitted for registration as a work described as "ribbon sculpture." The office had refused registration based on the absence of separable artistic features apart from the shape of the bicycle rack. After being served with a copy of the complaint in accordance with section 411(a) of title 17, the office intervened as a party defendant. Following the court's denial of its motion for change of venue, the defendant filed a motion to dismiss on which oral argument was heard in August. There had been no ruling on that motion by the end of the fiscal year.

Two additional cases that the Copyright Office had previously entered under 17 U.S.C. 411(a) were concluded this fiscal year. In *Duffy-Moses v. Sunwest Productions*, CV No. 83–5365 ER (C.D. Cal. filed Aug. 18, 1983), the Copyright Office intervened to explain why it refused to register a logo for a periodical entitled ON-TV on the ground that it lacked sufficient authorship to support a copyright. The district court granted the office's motion for summary judg-
ment in a bench ruling on May 17, 1985. In John Muller & Co., Inc. v. David A. Schoenstadt, M.D. No. 84-0402-CV-W-6 (W.D. Mo. Dec. 22, 1984), the office had refused to register the logo of the New York Arrows Soccer team because of insufficient copyrightable authorship. The court granted the Copyright Office's motion for summary judgment.

The Copyright Office is still involved in three cases challenging the validity of its regulations on the secondary transmission of primary broadcasts by cable systems. In National Cable Television Association, Inc. v. Columbia Pictures Industries, Inc., Civ. No. 83-2785 (D.D.C. filed Sept. 21, 1983), the Register was joined as a defendant because the Copyright Office regulations pertaining to gross receipts directly address the issue of “tiering” in the case. The government filed a motion for summary judgment last year. In Cablevision Systems Development Co. v. Motion Picture Association of America, Inc., Civ. No. 83-1655 (D.D.C. filed June 17, 1983), a case parallel to the above NCTA action, plaintiff seeks to establish that section 111 of the Copyright Act requires payment of royalties based only on revenues received from its “basic service” tier, to which all its customers must necessarily subscribe in order to receive any cable service. Cox Cable Tucson, Inc. v. Ladd, Civ. No. 84-534 (D. Ariz. filed July 13, 1984) involved the question of the rate a cable system must pay for a distant signal that it substitutes for a distant signal that had been carried as a “grandfathered signal,” that is, a distant signal that a cable system was authorized to carry over its market quota under FCC rules. After hearing oral argument on the parties' cross motions for summary judgment, the court issued a one-page order deferring to the interpretation of the Copyright Office and upholding the regulation. The plaintiff has filed a notice of appeal.

**Constitutional Questions**

The court rendered its decision during the year in The Authors League of America, Inc. v. Ladd, 82 Civ. 5731 (S.D.N.Y. October 9, 1985), upholding the constitutionality of the manufacturing requirements of the 1976 Copyright Act. When the Copyright Office refused the request of Irwin Karp, counsel to the Authors League of America, to issue an import statement for 6,000 copies of a pamphlet he had had printed in England, the plaintiffs sought to challenge the constitutionality of the manufacturing clause. In Ladd v. Law & Technology Press, 762 F.2d 809 (9th Cir. 1985), a publisher unsuccessfully challenged the constitutionality of the deposit requirements of the 1976 Copyright Act. The action was brought by the Register of Copyrights after the defendant had refused to deposit two copies of its published periodical as required by section 407 of the Copyright Act. Law & Technology Press complained that the deposit requirements were an unconstitutional burden under the First Amendment and an unconstitutional taking of property under the Fifth Amendment. In affirming the lower court, the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit concluded that the deposit requirements did not violate the defendant's constitutional rights. The court observed that the publisher availed itself of copyright protection by choosing to publish its periodical with notice of copyright and therefore must accept the condition of deposit.

Mihalek Corporation v. Michigan, 595 F.Supp. 903 (E.D. Mich. 1984) was a suit to recover money damages against officials of the state of Michigan for the alleged appropriation of designs for an advertising campaign. The district court held that the sovereign immunity defense barred such relief. In holding that defendant's actions were protected by the Eleventh Amendment, the court expressly disapproved of Mills Music v. Arizona, 591 F.2d 1278 (9th Cir. 1979), which held that Congress abrogated the states' Eleventh Amendment immunities when it enacted the copyright statute. The court said that copyright owners are no more deserving than the aged, blind, or disabled, whose statutory rights have also been denied in cases holding that the Eleventh Amendment prevents recovery against state officers.

In United Christian Scientists v. Christian Science Board of Directors of the First Church
(D.D.C. Aug. 15, 1985), the district court held
unconstitutional a private copyright law enacted
by Congress in 1971 that both restored copyright
protection to certain works by Mary Baker Eddy
that had fallen into the public domain and
extended the copyright term for certain of Mrs.
Eddy's works beyond that given to other works
by the Copyright Act of 1909. Plaintiffs are mem-
bers of an "unincorporated association of reli-
gionists" who challenged the Mother Church's
right exclusively to control the work entitled
Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures
by means of the private law. The original defend-
ant, the Register of Copyrights, was dismissed
in an earlier action and the Mother Church was
added as the real party in interest. The court
stated that the mandate in the Establishment
Clause that "Congress shall make no law respect-
ing an establishment of religion" means that
there must be a "wall of separation" between
church and state. The private law was held to
be a governmental action that bestowed a benefit
on a particular denomination or sect, thus pene-
trating that wall.

While not having an immediate and direct
impact on present Copyright Office operations,
Quincy Cable TV, Inc. v. FCC, No. 83-2050
(D.C. Cir. July 19, 1985) is of high interest to the
office because it has possible future implications
for the cable compulsory license. In the Quincy
case, the FCC's rules requiring cable television
operators to carry local systems were struck
down as an unconstitutional First Amendment
restraint. Quincy Cable had sought relief from
the obligation to carry certain local stations. The
FCC had denied that relief. The court concluded
that the must-carry rules exceeded the permissi-
ble burden on speech. Pointing out that cable
television warrants a different standard of First
Amendment review from that applied to broad-
casters, the court stated that the FCC failed to
take into account the peculiarities of the cable
medium of expression in determining the effect
of requiring cable to carry most local stations.
Moreover, the court related that the FCC has
never provided empirical data that establish its
assumption that cable poses a real threat to the

Subject Matter of Copyright

In Poe v. Missing Persons, 745 F.2d 1238 (9th
Cir. 1984), the Court of Appeals for the Ninth
Circuit decided that whether a work worn by a
model in a photograph was a swimsuit or a work
of art constituted a question of fact that could
not be decided on a motion for summary judg-
ment and remanded the case to the district court
for a trial on the merits. The work, entitled Aqua-
tint No. 5, consisted of four pieces of cut plastic
attached to several long plastic tubes. The Copy-
right Office had previously refused to register a
claim to copyright in Aquatint No. 5. Carol
Barnhart Inc. v. Economy Cover Corp., Docket
No. 84-7867 (2d Cir. September 12, 1985) held
that mannequins of human torsos are not copy-
rightable because as useful articles they contain
no separable sculptural or artistic features. The
appellate court noted that Congress has consis-
tently denied protection to useful articles that
have no separately identifiable aesthetic or artis-
tic features, regardless of whether they are
artistically satisfying or valuable. In Sherry
Manufacturing Co., Inc. v. Towel King of
Florida, Inc., 753 F.2d 1565 (11th Cir. 1985), the
court considered the question of how much new
material a derivative work must possess to make
it copyrightable. In the district court, defendant
complained that the work was not copyrightable
and that plaintiff failed to disclose the derivative
nature of the work in its copyright application.
In awarding judgment to the plaintiff, the court
ruled that the omission of this information was
not intentional. The Court of Appeals for the
Eleventh Circuit reversed, ruling that plaintiff's
changes were too trivial to be copyrightable.

In Hutchinson Telephone Co. v. Frontier
(CCH) 25,827 (8th Cir. August 13, 1985), the

123
court reversed a case holding that a white pages telephone directory was not copyrightable because publication of the directory was a state requirement. The court found that nothing in the copyright law excludes copyright protection for regulated business organizations with respect to directories that the law requires them to produce. In Financial Information Inc. v. Moody's Investors Service, Inc., 751 F.2d 501 (2d Cir. 1984), the plaintiff, a publisher of bond information, furnished a reporting service consisting of pertinent data on bonds about to be redeemed. When a significant number of plaintiff's errors, including its "ringers," appeared in another financial reporting service, plaintiff brought suit for copyright infringement. The lower court held that the copying was minimal and permitted by fair use because the scope of permissible fair use was larger for "fact works" than for "truly creative works." The Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit agreed that facts are not copyrightable but observed that compilations of facts have been traditionally protected by copyright. Noting the two lines of authority in compilation—those that make copyrightability turn on the labor or effort expended in assembling the data and those that look exclusively to arrangement, selection, and coordination—the Second Circuit agreed with the latter line of cases. The appellate court then remanded the case to the district court for determinations on whether the daily called bond data was copyrightable and whether the annual bound volume of called bonds "served a real or trivial purpose." In Rockford Map Publishers, Inc. v. Directory Service Co. of Colorado, Inc., Copr. L. Rep. (CCH) 25,817 (7th Cir. July 15, 1985), the plaintiff, a maker of county plat maps, complained that the defendant was using its maps as templates to prepare maps defendant distributes to the public. The district court found for the plaintiff. On appeal, defendant challenged the copyrightability of the maps on the ground that plaintiffs had not contributed enough effort to the map, having spent only a few hours on the version in question. In affirming the district court, the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit stated that "... the input of time is irrelevant. A photograph may be copy-righted, although it is the work of an instant and its significance may be accidental."

Formalities

In Wales Industrial Inc. v. Hasbro Bradley, Inc., Copr. L. Rep. (CCH) 25,814 (S.D.N.Y. July 3, 1985), the court refused to hold in a declaratory judgment action that Hasbro's claims to copyright in its Transformer toys were invalid. Wales charged that some of the Transformers were in the public domain because they had been published without copyright notice or with inadequate notices. With respect to the notices on two Transformers that were visible only when the works were in their robot configuration, and not when the works were in their dinosaur configuration, the court held that the statutory requirement for a reasonable notice under the 1976 act was fully satisfied since the notices were permanently affixed to an integral part of the toys and became visible when the toys were manipulated in the manner intended. Wales also contended that some toys were in the public domain because they were sold abroad without copyright notice. However, the court held that for works first published after January 1, 1978, the omission could be cured by the exclusive U.S. licensee's placing notices on all copies distributed under its own authority in this country and elsewhere and by registering the works with the Copyright Office within five years after their initial publication by the foreign author.

In Shapiro & Son Bedspread Corp. v. Royal Mills Associates, 764 F.2d 69 (2d Cir. 1985), the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit reversed the district court's ruling that plaintiff's effort to add notice to its bedspreads was unreasonable as a matter of law. Although plaintiff registered its work within five years of first publication, plaintiff had distributed approximately 500,000 bedspreads containing defective notices. Distinguishing this case from Beacon Looms, Inc. v. S. Lichtenberg & Co., Inc., 552 F.Supp. 1305 (S.D.N.Y. 1982), the court noted that plaintiff did not deliberately omit the notice but added it to the bedspreads in its own inventory. In Can-
field v. Ponchatoula Times, 759 F.2d 493 (5th Cir. 1985), the trial court held and the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit affirmed that copyright in an advertisement was forfeited when it was published without a separate notice of copyright. The court held that the general notice on the collective work as a whole was insufficient to give notice of the copyright claim in the advertisement, even where the copyright owner in the collective work and the newspaper advertisement are the same, if the advertisement is inserted "on behalf of someone other than the copyright owner of the collective work." In Granse v. Brown, Civil File No. 3-80-338 (D. Minn. July 1, 1985), a portrait photographer sought to show systematic copyright infringement by defendant. Plaintiff's normal business practice was to make high-quality photographs and either sell the first copy to the customer at a loss or to give the customer the first copy, hoping to sell others at full price. The court found the defendant was reproducing plaintiff's works and had infringed the copyright in a number of cases. However, the court refused to allow plaintiff damages for all photographs copied because of the manner in which plaintiff had registered his works. The court found the act of giving the customer a free copy or selling a photograph to a paying customer constituted publication of the photograph. Most of these works, however, had been registered as parts of unpublished collections, and the court refused to grant relief for those photographs so registered. It further disallowed relief for other works that plaintiff could not show were deposited with the Copyright Office.

International Developments

Late in 1984 the President, upon the advice of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State and the Copyright Office, sent the Brussels Satellite Convention to the Senate for ratification. The Senate ratified the convention on October 12, 1984. Developed in Brussels in 1974 and now including nine member states, the convention obligates contracting states to take adequate measures to prevent unauthorized distribution of programming carried by satellite on or from their territories. The convention exempts signals that are intended for direct reception from satellite by the general public; these broadcast satellite signals are generally already regulated under the copyright or neighboring rights regimes of most states. The convention should serve both as a model to other nations that look to the United States for guidance in resolving questions raised by new technologies and as a benchmark of fairness from which the United States can seek similar treatment in the markets of our trading partners.


In the 99th Congress several bills affecting international copyright issues were introduced but not further acted upon. On January 31, 1985, Sen. Frank Lautenberg introduced S. 339, which provides that where a foreign nation denies or limits the term of copyright protection of computer software, the United States shall reciprocally deny or limit protection of software first published in that nation or by one of its nationals. Senator Lautenberg also introduced S. 1647, a bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to enhance the protection of intellectual property by empowering the International Trade Commission to exclude certain imported goods where the article infringes a copyright. Companion bills were introduced by Sen. Robert Dole and Rep. Sam Gibbons, respectively, to implement the Nairobi Protocol of the Florence Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials.

Since the establishment of the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works in 1886, there has been periodic consideration of whether the United States would join that convention. In the spring of 1985 the Copyright Office began developing a study of the advantages and disadvantages of adherence to the Berne Convention, and in May, Acting Register Curran presented the views of the Copyright Office.
Office to the Senate Subcommittee on Patents, Copyrights, and Trademarks. Mr. Curran said the Copyright Office supported joining Berne if the perceived benefits of joining led to a "public and political consensus about the necessary changes in our law to make it consistent with the minimum obligations of Berne," and if the "deposit, registration, and recordation provisions . . . will be maintained substantially unchanged." Also testifying at the hearing was Dr. Arpad Bogsch, Director of the World Intellectual Property Organization, which administers the Berne Convention.

In June 1985 the Secretary of Commerce issued orders permitting Japan, the United Kingdom, Australia, the Netherlands, and Canada to register mask works of semiconductor chips with the Copyright Office. Such orders may be issued under section 914 of the Semiconductor Chip Protection Act. In July the Patent and Trademark Office conducted a hearing on the question of whether the Secretary of Commerce should issue an interim order to members of the European Economic Community.

In November 1984 Register of Copyrights David Ladd attended and delivered the keynote address at the 34th Annual Meeting of the International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC) in Tokyo. While there he was invited as a guest of the Ministry of Culture of Japan to consult with various governmental leaders on the recently passed semiconductor legislation. Mr. Ladd also spent four days in Beijing where further discussions were held regarding the office's providing copyright training for several Chinese during 1985.

Copyright Office policy planning adviser Marybeth Peters represented the United States at the World Intellectual Property Organization's (WIPO) Permanent Program for Development Cooperation conference, held in Geneva February 4–8. The purpose of the Permanent Program is to assist lesser developed nations in finding effective methods for administering their copyright laws.

Ms. Peters also attended the Ad Hoc Meeting of Experts on Copyright Protection for Databases, held under the auspices of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris on February 8. Representatives to the meeting discussed ways of sharing information from various countries on whether or not a database is protected and the extent of protection.

In December Copyright Office policy planning adviser Chris Meyer visited Taiwan and Korea to consult on copyright bills pending in those countries. Also involved in the consultations were representatives from the Departments of Commerce and State and the U.S. trade representative. During January and February he participated in a series of seminars in Malaysia, Thailand, and Indonesia under the auspices of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. Topics covered included computer software, international copyright, the economics of copyright, and current copyright issues in the United States. The series was a joint initiative of the Copyright Office and the Department of Commerce.

Copyright Office staff also participated in UNESCO and WIPO meetings on private copying, video and audio rental, and computer software. In February the office was represented at WIPO and UNESCO's first meeting to consider copyright protection for computer software.

In July 1985 general counsel Dorothy Schrader traveled to Bangkok, Thailand, to testify in a copyright piracy case. Ms. Schrader explained how videocassettes obtain copyright protection in Thailand and how the U.S. registration system provides proof of ownership.

In August Lewis Flacks, policy planning adviser, served as a member of a U.S. delegation that met with officials of the government of Singapore to discuss a draft revision of the country's outdated copyright law, last amended in 1967. The delegation also included representatives from the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative and the Patents and Trademark Office. The problem of the piracy of music, books, and video recordings in Singapore was also discussed during the meetings.

Respectfully submitted,

RALPH OMAN
Register of Copyrights
International Copyright Relations of the United States as of September 30, 1985

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.

**SAT**  Party to the Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite, Brussels, 1974, as of the date given. The effective date for the United States was March 7, 1985.

**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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>UCC Geneva</th>
<th>UCC Paris</th>
<th>Phonogram</th>
<th>BAC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
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<td>Andorra</td>
<td>UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955</td>
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<td>None</td>
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<td>Angola</td>
<td>Unclear</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antigua and Barbuda</td>
<td>UCC Geneva Dec. 27, 1976</td>
<td>UCC Paris Dec. 27, 1976</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

127
Costa Rica
   Bilateral Oct. 19, 1899
   BAC Nov. 30, 1916
   UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955
   UCC Paris Mar. 7, 1980
   Phonogram June 17, 1982

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
   Phonogram Jan. 15, 1985

Denmark
   Bilateral May 8, 1893
   UCC Geneva Feb. 9, 1962
   Phonogram Mar. 24, 1977
   UCC Paris July 11, 1979

Djibouti
   Unclear

Dominica
   Unclear

Dominican Republic
   BAC Oct. 31, 1912
   UCC Geneva May 8, 1983
   UCC Paris May 8, 1983

Ecuador
   BAC Aug. 31, 1914
   UCC Geneva June 5, 1957
   Phonogram Sept. 14, 1974

Egypt
   Phonogram Apr. 23, 1978

El Salvador
   Bilateral June 30, 1908, by virtue of Mexico City Convention, 1902
   Phonogram Feb. 9, 1979
   UCC Geneva Oct. 28, 1964
   UCC Paris Mar. 29, 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
   Phonogram Apr. 18, 1973
   UCC Paris July 10, 1974

Gabon
   Unclear

Gambia, The
   Unclear

Germany
   Bilateral Apr. 15, 1892
   UCC Geneva with German Democratic Republic Oct. 5, 1973
   UCC Paris with Federal Republic of Germany July 10, 1974
   Phonogram with Federal Republic of Germany May 18, 1974
   SAT Aug. 25, 1979
   UCC Paris with German Democratic Republic Dec. 10, 1980

Ghana

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

Grenada
   Unclear

Guatemala
   BAC Mar. 28, 1913
   UCC Geneva Oct. 28, 1964
   Phonogram Feb. 1, 1977

Guinea
   UCC Geneva Nov. 13, 1981
   UCC Paris Nov. 13, 1981

Guinea-Bissau
   Unclear
Guyana
Unclear

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

Holy See
(See entry under Vatican City)

Honduras
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
SAT July 7, 1981

Ivory Coast
Unclear

Jamaica
None

Japan
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
SAT Aug. 25, 1979

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
UCC Geneva May 12, 1957
BAC Apr. 24, 1964
Phonogram Dec. 21, 1973
UCC Paris Oct. 31, 1975
SAT Aug. 25, 1979

Monaco
Bilateral Oct. 15, 1952
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955
Phonogram Dec. 2, 1974
UCC Paris Dec. 13, 1974

Mongolia
None

Morocco
UCC Geneva May 8, 1972
UCC Paris Jan. 28, 1976
SAT June 30, 1983

Mozambique
Unclear

Nauru
Unclear

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
BAC Dec. 15, 1913
UCC Geneva Aug. 16, 1961
SAT Aug. 25, 1979

Niger
Unclear
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<td>UCC Paris Aug. 7, 1974</td>
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<td>Phonogram Aug. 1, 1978</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oman</td>
<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955</td>
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<td>Panama</td>
<td>BAC Nov. 25, 1913</td>
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<td>Phonogram June 29, 1974</td>
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<td>UCC Paris Sept. 3, 1980</td>
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<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
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<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>BAC Sept. 20, 1917</td>
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<td>UCC Geneva Mar. 11, 1962</td>
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<td>Phonogram Feb. 13, 1979</td>
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<td>Peru</td>
<td>BAC Apr. 30, 1920</td>
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<td>UCC Geneva Oct. 16, 1963</td>
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<td>Phonogram Aug. 24, 1985</td>
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<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Bilateral Oct. 21, 1948</td>
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<td>UCC status undetermined by UNESCO. (Copyright Office considers that UCC relations do not exist.)</td>
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<td>Poland</td>
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<td>UCC Paris Mar. 9, 1977</td>
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<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Bilateral July 20, 1893</td>
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<td>UCC Geneva Dec. 25, 1956</td>
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<td>UCC Paris July 30, 1961</td>
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<td>Qatar</td>
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<td>Romania</td>
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<td>Rwanda</td>
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<td>Saint Christopher and Nevis</td>
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<td>Sierra Leone</td>
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<td>Singapore</td>
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<td>Solomon Islands</td>
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<td>Somalia</td>
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<td>South Africa</td>
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<td>Soviet Union</td>
<td>UCC Geneva May 27, 1973</td>
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<td>Spain</td>
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<td>UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955</td>
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<td>UCC Paris July 10, 1974</td>
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<td>Phonogram Aug. 24, 1974</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>(formerly Ceylon)</td>
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<td>UCC Geneva Jan. 25, 1984</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UCC Paris Jan. 25, 1984</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>Unclear</td>
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<tr>
<td>Suriname</td>
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<tr>
<td>Swaziland</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>Bilateral June 1, 1911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>UCC Geneva July 1, 1961</td>
</tr>
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<td>Phonogram Apr. 18, 1973</td>
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<tr>
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<td>UCC Paris July 10, 1974</td>
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<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>Bilateral July 1, 1891</td>
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<td>UCC Geneva Mar. 30, 1956</td>
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<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Unclear</td>
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<td>Thailand</td>
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<td>Togo</td>
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<td>Tonga</td>
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<td>Trinidad and Tobago</td>
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<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>UCC Geneva June 19, 1969</td>
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<td>UCC Paris June 10, 1975</td>
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<td>Turkey</td>
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<td>Tuvalu</td>
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<td>Uganda</td>
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<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
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<td>United Kingdom</td>
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<td>Phonogram Apr. 18, 1973</td>
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<td>UCC Paris July 10, 1974</td>
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<td>Upper Volta</td>
<td>(See entry under Burkina Faso)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>BAC Dec. 17, 1919</td>
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<td>Phonogram Jan. 18, 1983</td>
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<td>Country</td>
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<td>Vanuatu</td>
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<td>Vatican City</td>
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<td>Phonogram July 18, 1977</td>
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<td>UCC Paris May 6, 1980</td>
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<td>Yemen (Aden)</td>
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<td>Yemen (San'a)</td>
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<td>Western Samoa</td>
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<td>Yugoslavia</td>
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<td>Zaire</td>
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<td>Zambie</td>
<td>UCC Geneva June 1, 1965</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

* 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.

* Includes the people of Taiwan. In the absence of a domestic copyright law in the People's Republic of China, the status of works by these nationals is under study.

* For works other than sound recordings, none.

* 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.
### Number of Registrations by Subject Matter, Fiscal 1985

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of material</th>
<th>Published</th>
<th>Unpublished</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nondramatic literary works</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monographs and machine-readable works</td>
<td>115,466</td>
<td>39,114</td>
<td>154,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serials</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>120,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>235,466</td>
<td>39,114</td>
<td>274,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Works of the performing arts, including</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>musical works, dramatic works, choreography and pantomimes, and motion pictures and filmstrips</td>
<td>37,400</td>
<td>110,536</td>
<td>147,936</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Works of the visual arts, including</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>two-dimensional works of fine and graphic art, sculptural works, technical drawings and models, photographs, cartographic works, commercial prints and labels, and works of applied art</td>
<td>33,491</td>
<td>16,552</td>
<td>50,043</td>
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<td><strong>Sound recordings</strong></td>
<td>8,422</td>
<td>14,321</td>
<td>22,743</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Grand total</strong></td>
<td>314,779</td>
<td>180,523</td>
<td>495,302</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Renewals</strong></td>
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<td>43,863</td>
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<td><strong>Total, all copyright registrations</strong></td>
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<td>539,165</td>
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<td><strong>Mask work registrations</strong></td>
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<td>Fees</td>
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<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Copyright registrations at $10</td>
<td>495,302</td>
<td>$4,953,020.00</td>
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<td>Renewals at $6</td>
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<td>263,178.00</td>
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<td><strong>Total fees from registrations</strong></td>
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<td><strong>5,216,198.00</strong></td>
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<td>Fees for recording documents</td>
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<td>Fees for certified documents</td>
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<td>38,348.00</td>
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<td>Fees for searches made</td>
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<td>Fees for import statements</td>
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<td>1,311.00</td>
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<td>Fees for special handling</td>
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<td>Fees for registering mask works at $20</td>
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| Transfers                                   |               |            |
| Fees transferred to appropriation            |               | 6,000,000.00 |
| Fees transferred to miscellaneous receipts   |               | 170,262.00  |
| Fees transferred for annual cost of Licensing Division | | 721,000.00 |
| **Total fees transferred**                   |               | **6,891,262.00** |
### Disposition of Copyright Deposits, Fiscal 1985

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<th>Category of material</th>
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<th>Received for copyright registration and forwarded to other departments of the Library</th>
<th>Acquired or deposited without copyright registration</th>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>Works of the performing arts, including musical works, dramatic works, choreography and pantomimes, and motion pictures and filmstrips</strong></td>
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<td>18,210</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>123,307</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Works of the visual arts, including two-dimensional works of fine and graphic art, sculptural works, technical drawings and models, photographs, commercial prints and labels, and works of applied art</strong></td>
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<td>658</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>44,803</td>
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<td>Cartographic works</td>
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<td>1,096</td>
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<td>48,957</td>
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<td><strong>Sound recordings</strong></td>
<td>20,083</td>
<td>7,409</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>27,833</td>
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<td><strong>Total, all deposits</strong></td>
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<td>362,202</td>
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## Estimated Value of Materials Transferred to the Library of Congress

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<th>Average unit price</th>
<th>Total value of items transferred</th>
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### Financial Statement of Royalty Fees for Compulsory Licenses for Secondary Transmissions by Cable Systems for Calendar Year 1984

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<td><strong>Cable royalty fees for calendar year 1984 available for distribution by the Copyright Royalty Tribunal</strong></td>
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### Financial Statement of Royalty Fees for Compulsory Licenses for Coin-Operated Players (Jukeboxes) for Calendar Year 1985

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### Copyright Registrations, 1790–1985

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### Copyright Registrations, 1790–1985

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<td>539,165</td>
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<td><strong>150,000</strong></td>
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<td><strong>55,348</strong></td>
<td><strong>18,098</strong></td>
<td><strong>73,446</strong></td>
<td><strong>20,366,129</strong></td>
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² Registrations made in the Library of Congress under the Librarian, calendar years 1870–1897 (source: Annual Reports of the Librarian). Registrations made in the Copyright Office under the Register of Copyrights, fiscal years 1898–1971 (source: Annual Reports of the Register).


⁴ Registrations made July 1, 1976, through September 30, 1976, reported separately owing to the statutory change making the fiscal years run from October 1 through September 30 instead of July 1 through June 30.

⁵ Reflects changes in reporting procedure.
Appendixes
Library of Congress Trust Fund Board

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORT

MEMBERSHIP

Members of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board during fiscal 1985 were:

Ex Officio

Daniel J. Boorstin, Librarian of Congress, Chairman and Secretary.
James A. Baker, Secretary of the Treasury.
Representative Frank Annunzio, Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library.

Appointive

Mrs. Mildred Lois Nichols Teas (term expires March 9, 1990).
Flora Laney Thornton (term expires March 9, 1988).

MEETINGS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE BOARD

The board did not meet during fiscal 1985. Gifts totaling $51,000 were received from Max Isenbergh ($50,000) and Francis K. Dibner ($1,000) to establish the Isenbergh Clarinet fund. The income from this investment will be used in support of public concerts and music collections at the Library of Congress featuring the clarinet or other woodwind instruments.

Contributions of $4,000 were received from Irvin McCreary ($3,000) and Raye Virginia and H. K. Allen ($1,000) to augment the Raye Virginia Allen Trust Fund. A contribution of $3,000 was received from Rose Marie Spivacke to augment the Harold and Rose Marie Spivacke fund.

A final distribution of $40,842 was received from the estate of Erwin Swann to augment the Caroline and Erwin Swann Memorial Fund.

ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED BY FUNDS HELD BY THE BOARD

Income from funds held by the board was used to support the Library's concert and literary programs; to purchase original historical American newspapers; to commission musical compositions; to purchase prints for the Joseph and Elizabeth Robins Pennell Collection; to purchase books for the Alfred Whital Stern Collection of Lincolniana; and to maintain the Library's Stradivari stringed instruments.
Appendix 1

**Summary of Income and Obligations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Permanent loan account</th>
<th>Investment accounts</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tr>
<td>Unobligated funds carried forward from fiscal 1984</td>
<td>$850,141.07</td>
<td>$1,132,017.22</td>
<td>$1,982,158.29</td>
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<td>Income, fiscal 1985</td>
<td>519,051.75</td>
<td>435,986.03</td>
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<tr>
<td>Available for obligation, fiscal 1985</td>
<td>1,369,192.82</td>
<td>1,568,003.25</td>
<td>2,937,196.07</td>
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<tr>
<td>Obligations, fiscal 1985</td>
<td>613,159.61</td>
<td>234,360.86</td>
<td>847,520.47</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carried forward to fiscal 1986</td>
<td>756,033.21</td>
<td>1,333,642.39</td>
<td>2,089,675.60</td>
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1 See appendix 10 for a detailed statement on the trust funds, as well as for income and obligations from the Gertrude M. Hubbard bequest.
# Acquisitions and Acquisitions Work

## THE COLLECTIONS OF THE LIBRARY

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Category</th>
<th>Titles 1984</th>
<th>Volumes/items 1984</th>
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<td>Class A (General Works)</td>
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<td>Class B-BJ (Philosophy)</td>
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<td>211,536</td>
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<tr>
<td>Class BL-BX (Religion)</td>
<td>329,742</td>
<td>475,216</td>
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<tr>
<td>Class C (History, Auxiliary Sciences)</td>
<td>88,692</td>
<td>178,571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class D (History, except American)</td>
<td>611,297</td>
<td>882,817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class E (American History)</td>
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<td>199,534</td>
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<td>Class F (American History)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Class G (Geography, Anthropology)</td>
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<td>288,261</td>
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<tr>
<td>Class H (Social Sciences)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Class J (Political Science)</td>
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<td>637,923</td>
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<tr>
<td>Class K and “LAW” (Law)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Class L (Education)</td>
<td>125,300</td>
<td>402,546</td>
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<td>Class M (Music)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Class N (Fine Arts)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Class P (Language and Literature)</td>
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<td>Class Q (Science)</td>
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<td>Class R (Medicine)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Class S (Agriculture)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Class T (Technology)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Class U (Military Science)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Class V (Naval Science)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Class Z (Bibliography)</td>
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<td><strong>Total classified book collections</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Nonclassified Collections</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Audio material</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Discs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Recorded sound collection</td>
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<tr>
<td>Talking Books</td>
<td>11,411</td>
<td>13,893</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tapes and wires</td>
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<tr>
<td>Recorded sound collection</td>
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<td><strong>Total audio material</strong></td>
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<td>Other</td>
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A-4

143
### Appendix 2

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144
### Nonclassified Collections—Continued

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<th>Category</th>
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<td><strong>Maps (classified and nonclassified)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Microforms</strong></td>
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<td>Microfiche</td>
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<td>Micro-opaques</td>
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<td><strong>Print material/print products</strong></td>
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<td>Books in large type</td>
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<td>8,551</td>
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<td>Books in raised characters</td>
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<td>Incunabula</td>
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<td>Minimal-level cataloging (monographs and serials)</td>
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<td>Music</td>
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<td>Pamphlets</td>
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<td>Videotape and videodisc</td>
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<td>Other (broadside, photocopies, nonpictorial material, photostats, etc.)</td>
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<td><strong>Total visual material</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total nonclassified collections</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Grand total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>81,905,916</td>
</tr>
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</table>

1 Adjusted figure.
2 Includes newspapers, maps, and technical reports. Large microfiche sets are reported as a single title.
Appendix 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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| 6                | 6                        | 490                  | 8,557                       |
| 334              | 835                      | 5,909                | 59,195                      |
| 26,813           | 26,813                   | 84,545               | 84,545                      |
| 590              | 590                      | 3,573,374            | 3,694,256                   |
| 8,899            | 8,899                    | 3,666                | 41,281                      |
| 42,239           | 22,800                   | 675,023              | 1,398,679                   |
| 2,974            | 2,248                    | 3,031,781            | 6,619,819                   |
| 81,855           | 25,714                   | 7,554,926            | 12,083,074                  |

| 2,573            | 3,717                    | 85,562               | 325,127                     |
| 59,180           | 1,179                    | 8,795,056            | 58,611                      |
| 2,990            | 584                      | 253,475              |                             |
| 14,318           | 24,700                   | 31,052               |                             |
| 4,634            | 1,116                    | 1,092,681            |                             |
| 13,830           |                          | 10,556,002           |                             |
| 99,530           | 2,879                    | 70,013,072           |                             |
| 1,700,584        | 133,537                  | 83,770,703           |                             |

146
### RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1985

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<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>155</td>
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<td>Special Foreign Currency Program</td>
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<td>Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reprints and books for office use</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microfilm of deteriorating materials</td>
<td>7,630</td>
<td>11,547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microfiche of deteriorating materials</td>
<td>29,675</td>
<td>23,744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motion pictures</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funds transferred from other government agencies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Research Division</td>
<td>90,678</td>
<td>56,231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other working funds</td>
<td>501</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gift and trust funds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babine Fund</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center for the Book</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childs Fund</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Documents Expediting Project</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evans Fund</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>95</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feinberg Fund</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goff Memorial Fund</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gottscho Fund</td>
<td>4,875</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heinemann Fund</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holmes Devise</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hubbard Fund</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huntington Fund</td>
<td>1,172</td>
<td>299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kostelanetz Fund</td>
<td>448</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mellon Fund</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morrow Fund</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1985—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Pieces, 1984</th>
<th>Pieces, 1985</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NYPL-East African Acquisitions Program</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennell Fund</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rowman &amp; Littlefield</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schwartz Fund</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stern Fund</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swann Foundation (interest)</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time-Life Books</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various donors</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitall Foundation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilbur Fund</td>
<td>371</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2,950,771</td>
<td>2,729,477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>By government source</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local agencies</td>
<td>743</td>
<td>749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State agencies</td>
<td>120,101</td>
<td>125,525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal documents (GPO jacket)</td>
<td>531,839</td>
<td>656,126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal documents (agencies and non-GPO)</td>
<td>247,904</td>
<td>166,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copyright deposits</td>
<td>645,442</td>
<td>689,393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books for the adult blind</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,546,196</td>
<td>1,638,967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>By transfer from other government agencies</strong></td>
<td>2,464,229</td>
<td>2,599,223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>By gift</strong></td>
<td>1,125,890</td>
<td>2,233,487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>By exchange</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign and international exchange</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>520,845</td>
<td>488,853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total receipts</strong></td>
<td>8,607,931</td>
<td>9,690,007</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Cataloging and Maintenance of Catalogs

## Cataloging and Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>1984</th>
<th>1985</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Descriptive cataloging stage</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New titles fully cataloged</td>
<td>214,225</td>
<td>227,929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titles recataloged or revised</td>
<td>3,911</td>
<td>5,472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name and series authorities established</td>
<td>201,768</td>
<td>221,769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name and series authorities changed</td>
<td>38,339</td>
<td>45,341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimal level cataloged</td>
<td>29,604</td>
<td>36,726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subject cataloging stage</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titles classified and subject headed</td>
<td>184,286</td>
<td>178,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titles shelllisted, classified collections</td>
<td>170,647</td>
<td>170,862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volumes shelllisted, classified collections</td>
<td>199,892</td>
<td>187,441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titles recataloged</td>
<td>5,425</td>
<td>4,486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject headings established</td>
<td>7,552</td>
<td>8,369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class numbers established</td>
<td>4,245</td>
<td>4,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Decimal classification stage</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titles classified</td>
<td>123,439</td>
<td>123,737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Full level cataloging completed</strong></td>
<td>179,168</td>
<td>183,954</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Records in the MARC Data Base

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Total records September 30, 1984</th>
<th>Net increase 1985</th>
<th>Total records September 30, 1985</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Books</td>
<td>2,017,157</td>
<td>171,740</td>
<td>2,188,897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Films</td>
<td>68,484</td>
<td>5,504</td>
<td>73,988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maps</td>
<td>85,581</td>
<td>8,492</td>
<td>94,073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music</td>
<td>5,625</td>
<td>6,165</td>
<td>11,790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name authorities</td>
<td>1,190,026</td>
<td>226,119</td>
<td>1,416,145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serials</td>
<td>248,143</td>
<td>31,843</td>
<td>279,986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUC</td>
<td>25,644</td>
<td>66,850</td>
<td>92,494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>3,640,660</td>
<td>516,713</td>
<td>4,157,373</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 New records minus records deleted.
2 Includes full-level and minimal-level records.
3 Adjusted figure.
SERIALS PROCESSING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1984</th>
<th>1985</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pieces processed</td>
<td>1,452,951</td>
<td>1,517,092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volumes added to classified collections</td>
<td>31,566</td>
<td>57,394</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GROWTH OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS GENERAL CATALOGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Catalog</th>
<th>Cards in catalogs</th>
<th>New cards added</th>
<th>Total cards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Main Catalog</strong></td>
<td>24,946,305</td>
<td>501</td>
<td>24,946,806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Add-on Main Catalog</strong></td>
<td>226,142</td>
<td>3,488</td>
<td>229,630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Official Catalog</strong></td>
<td>29,052,292</td>
<td>2,259</td>
<td>29,054,551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Add-on Official Catalog</strong></td>
<td>1,498,744</td>
<td>31,018</td>
<td>1,529,762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Catalog of Children's Books</strong></td>
<td>329,170</td>
<td></td>
<td>329,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Far Eastern Languages Catalog</strong></td>
<td>1,443,510</td>
<td>1,127</td>
<td>1,444,637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Add-on Far Eastern Languages Catalog</strong></td>
<td>56,158</td>
<td>45,410</td>
<td>101,568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Music Catalog</strong></td>
<td>3,447,756</td>
<td>613</td>
<td>3,447,765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Add-on Music Catalog</strong></td>
<td>15,452</td>
<td></td>
<td>16,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections</strong></td>
<td>83,586</td>
<td></td>
<td>83,586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Law Library Catalog</strong></td>
<td>2,409,944</td>
<td>595</td>
<td>2,410,539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Add-on Law Library Catalog</strong></td>
<td>16,353</td>
<td>809</td>
<td>17,162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>63,525,412</td>
<td>85,820</td>
<td>63,611,232</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### GROWTH OF THE UNION CATALOG

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1984</th>
<th>1985</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CARDS RECEIVED</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(Pre-1956 imprints)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library of Congress cards</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printed main and added entry cards</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corrected and revised added entry cards</td>
<td>291</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2,691</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cards contributed by other libraries</td>
<td>473,940</td>
<td>1,028,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total cards received</strong></td>
<td>476,631</td>
<td>1,028,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CARDS RECEIVED</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(Post-1955 imprints)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library of Congress cards</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printed cross-reference cards</td>
<td>4,152</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>4,152</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cards contributed by other libraries</td>
<td>3,489,869</td>
<td>4,040,835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total cards received</strong></td>
<td>3,494,021</td>
<td>4,040,835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CARDS IN AUXILIARY CATALOGS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese Union Catalog</td>
<td>651,850</td>
<td>658,315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebraic Union Catalog</td>
<td>673,883</td>
<td>677,737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese Union Catalog</td>
<td>790,633</td>
<td>844,861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korean Union Catalog</td>
<td>77,457</td>
<td>77,457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Near East Union Catalog</td>
<td>145,545</td>
<td>152,471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slavic Union Catalog</td>
<td>442,456</td>
<td>442,456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Asian Union Catalog</td>
<td>41,200</td>
<td>41,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast Asian Union Catalog</td>
<td>22,512</td>
<td>22,512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Union Catalog: Pre-1956 imprints, supplement</td>
<td>2,066,997</td>
<td>2,066,997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Union Catalog: Post-1955 imprints</td>
<td>11,977,676</td>
<td>11,977,676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total cards in auxiliary catalogs</strong></td>
<td>16,890,209</td>
<td>16,961,682</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Cataloging Distribution

## TOTAL INCOME FROM SALES OF MARC TAPES, CARDS, AND TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS, BOOKS, AND MICROFICHE CATALOGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1984</th>
<th>1985</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>$4,553,859.34</td>
<td>$4,259,334.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To U.S. government libraries</td>
<td>211,909.07</td>
<td>171,915.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To foreign libraries</td>
<td>519,578.29</td>
<td>490,397.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total gross sales before credits and adjustments</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,285,346.70</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,921,647.32</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## ANALYSIS OF TOTAL INCOME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>1984</th>
<th>1985</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Card sales (gross)</td>
<td>1,236,614.07</td>
<td>1,062,364.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical publications</td>
<td>743,990.45</td>
<td>796,886.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nearprint publications</td>
<td>205,702.75</td>
<td>181,648.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total gross sales before credits and adjustments</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,285,346.70</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,921,647.32</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## BOOK CATALOGS

- **National Union Catalog, including Audiovisual Materials and Music, Books on Music, and Sound Recordings**: 266,890.00 255,635.00
- **Monographic Series**: 7,285.00 5,985.00
- **New Serial Titles**: 698,311.00 678,264.00
- **Subject Catalog**: 34,505.00 9,050.00
- **National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections**: 89,090.00 76,885.00

## MICROFICHE CATALOGS

- **NUC Books**: 1,370,547.50 378,856.00
- **NUC U.S. Books**: 29,652.75 23,337.25
- **NUC AV Materials**: 45,595.00 51,582.00
- **NUC Cartographic Materials**: 30,287.00 33,938.00
- **NUC Production Masters**: 27,539.89 34,299.64
- **Register of Additional Locations**: 73,928.00 73,910.00
- **Name Authorities**: 228,440.00 287,570.00
- **Subject Headings**: 122,185.00 164,760.00
- **Chinese Cooperative Catalog**: 1,405.00
- **NUC U.S. Books**: 1,073,324.29 806,766.19

**Total gross sales before credits and adjustments**: 5,285,346.70 4,921,647.32

*Adjusted figure.*
### Adjustment of Total Sales

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Credit returns</th>
<th>U.S. government discount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cards</td>
<td>$12,857.12</td>
<td>$5,234.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical publications</td>
<td>11,118.98</td>
<td>2,517.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nearprint publications</td>
<td>3,671.99</td>
<td>601.96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Book Catalogs:

- National Union Catalog, etc. 1,625.02 353.64
- National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections 455.01 295.91
- New Serial Titles 4,480.02 2,338.41

### Microfiche Catalogs:

- NUC Books 1,965.00 1,081.82
- NUC U.S. Books 465.00 97.27
- NUC AV Materials 582.02 120.45
- NUC Cartographic Materials 260.01 106.36
- Register of Additional Locations 1,025.01 302.27
- Name Authorities 5,569.98 715.91
- Subject Headings 3,344.98 623.64

### MARC Tapes:

- Total 44,269.03 345.32

### Total Adjustments:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Credit returns</th>
<th>U.S. government discount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>91,684.17</td>
<td>15,334.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total adjustment</td>
<td></td>
<td>$107,018.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total net sales</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,814,628.67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Cards Distributed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1984</th>
<th>1985</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cards sold</td>
<td>11,469,747</td>
<td>9,366,154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other cards distributed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library of Congress catalogs</td>
<td>2,467,444</td>
<td>1,407,263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cataloging Distribution Service catalogs</td>
<td>66,418</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other accounts</td>
<td>7,977,797</td>
<td>8,503,983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10,531,659</td>
<td>9,911,246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total cards distributed</td>
<td>22,001,406</td>
<td>19,277,400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## CARD SALES, 1974 TO 1985

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal year</th>
<th>Cards sold</th>
<th>Gross revenue</th>
<th>Net revenue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>58,379,911</td>
<td>3,068,073.58</td>
<td>3,011,182.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>44,860,670</td>
<td>2,741,596.05</td>
<td>2,700,969.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>39,821,876</td>
<td>2,618,271.74</td>
<td>2,561,223.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1-September 30, 1976</td>
<td>8,238,642</td>
<td>635,672.05</td>
<td>622,505.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>30,799,708</td>
<td>2,109,876.24</td>
<td>2,050,860.00</td>
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<td>1,672,955.50</td>
<td>1,637,891.87</td>
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<td>1979</td>
<td>22,555,290</td>
<td>1,614,497.43</td>
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<td>1980</td>
<td>19,536,019</td>
<td>1,347,513.12</td>
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<td>1981</td>
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<td>1,120,886.97</td>
<td>1,094,625.80</td>
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<td>1982</td>
<td>15,355,512</td>
<td>1,292,490.61</td>
<td>1,227,000.67</td>
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<td>1983</td>
<td>13,098,980</td>
<td>1,158,914.23</td>
<td>1,132,018.12</td>
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<td>1,236,614.07</td>
<td>1,203,298.59</td>
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<td>1985</td>
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<td>1,044,273.56</td>
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## PRINTING OF CATALOG CARDS

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<tr>
<td>Monographs</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>MARC</td>
<td>161,588</td>
<td>257,434</td>
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<td>Non-MARC</td>
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<td>2,770</td>
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<td>Films</td>
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<td>Maps</td>
<td>5,425</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sound recordings and sheet music</td>
<td>1,015</td>
<td>24,481</td>
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<tr>
<td>Far Eastern languages</td>
<td>19,007</td>
<td>21,029</td>
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<td>Serials</td>
<td>7,717</td>
<td>458</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>201,008</td>
<td>320,585</td>
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1 Production of these cards was delayed by implementation of Music Online System.
## Reader Services

<table>
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<th>Number of entries</th>
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<tr>
<td>American Folklife Center (Archive of Folk Culture)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Children's Literature Center</td>
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<td>National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped</td>
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<td>1,747</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3,947</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Research Services</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Performing Arts Library</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>African and Middle Eastern Division</td>
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<td>5,898</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asian Division</td>
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<td>10,651</td>
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<tr>
<td>European Division</td>
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<td>28,620</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hispanic Division</td>
<td></td>
<td>21,517</td>
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<tr>
<td>Collections Management Division</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>General Reading Rooms Division</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>4,636</td>
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<td>Loan Division</td>
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<td>3,125</td>
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<td>National Referral Center</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>991</td>
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<tr>
<td>Science and Technology Division</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1,102</td>
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<td>Serial and Government Publications Division</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>15,106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geography and Map Division</td>
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<td>2,398</td>
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<td>Manuscript Division</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music Division</td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prints and Photographs Division</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1,326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rare Book and Special Collections Division</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>223</td>
<td>101,115</td>
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<td><strong>Law Library</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Law Library in the Capitol</td>
<td>606</td>
<td>16,840</td>
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<td><strong>Processing Services</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Grand total—1985</td>
<td>844</td>
<td>121,902</td>
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<tr>
<td>Comparative totals—1984</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>807</td>
<td>124,823</td>
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<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>689</td>
<td>130,742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>99,471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>91,550</td>
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</table>

1 Not included here are statistics for the Congressional Research Service, which answered 457,837 inquiries for members and committees of Congress in fiscal 1985.
2 See appendix 6 for additional statistics.
3 Includes entries for continuing bibliographies.
### Circulation of volumes and other units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For use within the Library</th>
<th>Outside loans</th>
<th>Direct reference service</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In person</td>
<td>By correspondence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13,500</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,380</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>2,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>808</td>
<td>22,650</td>
<td>4,912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15,688</td>
<td>30,840</td>
<td>13,952</td>
</tr>
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|                           | 1,683         | 2,412                    | 4,244         |
| 12,397                    | 10,419        | 1,343                    | 16,274        |
| 58,835                    | 15,247        | 1,274                    | 28,574        |
| 67,055                    | 14,804        | 1,370                    | 19,135        |
| 15,485                    | 17,761        | 6,584                    | 28,345        |
| 660,563                   | 18,633        | 12,888                   | 4,315         |
| 482,084                   | 195,791       | 9,031                    | 270,761       |
| 2,818                     | 146,961       | 12,133                   | 12,133        |
| 11,702                    | 27,192        | 4,249                    | 35,946        |
| 489,128                   | 82,056        | 830                      | 90,386        |
| 105,482                   | 15,828        | 1,919                    | 19,747        |
| 61,409                    | 10,896        | 4,531                    | 15,427        |
| 27,910                    | 23,888        | 1,855                    | 25,743        |
| 47,739                    | 8,420         | 3,091                    | 11,511        |
| 130,017                   | 48,516        | 3,426                    | 51,942        |
| 35,028                    | 6,426         | 1,202                    | 7,628         |
|                           |               |                          |               |
| 2,207,652                 | 146,961       | 505,518                  | 83,631        |
| 1,119,081                 | 479,356       | 3,238                    | 112,046       |
| 12,944                    | 7,926         | 2,376                    | 10,302        |
|                           | 7,114         | 93,793                   | 100,907       |
| 3,339,677                 | 152,884       | 1,008,488                | 522,807       |
| 3,196,537                 | 931,980       | 138,175                  | 1,656,118     |
| 3,079,405                 | 874,525       | 149,752                  | 562,241       |
| 2,840,050                 | 751,857       | 98,670                   | 1,287,454     |
| 2,659,405                 | 714,496       | 147,801                  | 889,789       |

* 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.
## Appendix 6

### Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Description</th>
<th>1984</th>
<th>1985</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of sound reproducers</td>
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### Acquisitions

#### Books, including music

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1984</th>
<th>1985</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recorded titles</td>
<td>1,742</td>
<td>1,626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(containers) 1</td>
<td>1,629,100</td>
<td>1,533,100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Press-braille titles</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(volumes) 1</td>
<td>59,800</td>
<td>55,100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hand-copied braille titles</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(volumes)</td>
<td>4,150</td>
<td>4,795</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cassette titles produced by volunteers</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassette titles produced at NLS/BPH</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial music recordings (containers)</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>1,420</td>
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#### Magazines, including music

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<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recorded titles</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>41</td>
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<tr>
<td>(containers) 1</td>
<td>6,199,100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Press-braille titles</td>
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<td>34</td>
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<tr>
<td>(volumes) 1</td>
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#### Music scores

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>Press-braille titles</td>
<td>352</td>
<td>237</td>
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<tr>
<td>(volumes)</td>
<td>1,675</td>
<td>973</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hand-copied braille masters</td>
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<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hand-copied braille volumes</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large-type masters produced by volunteers</td>
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<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large-type volumes produced by volunteers</td>
<td>6</td>
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---

1 Includes materials deposited in network libraries.

2 Adjusted figure.
### Certification of volunteers

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<tr>
<td>Braille transcribers</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>128</td>
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<tr>
<td>Braille proofreaders</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tape narrators</td>
<td>10</td>
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### Circulation

#### Regional and subregional libraries

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<tr>
<td>Recorded disc containers</td>
<td>11,037,000</td>
<td>11,220,400</td>
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<td>Recorded cassette containers</td>
<td>7,222,800</td>
<td>8,120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braille volumes</td>
<td>675,000</td>
<td>690,000</td>
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</table>

#### NLS/BPH direct service (overseas)

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>1985</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Recorded cassette books</td>
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<td>7,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Braille books</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>300</td>
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#### NLS/BPH music direct service

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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>500</td>
<td>300</td>
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<tr>
<td>Recorded cassette containers</td>
<td>6,200</td>
<td>5,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Braille volumes</td>
<td>4,700</td>
<td>3,400</td>
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<tr>
<td>Large-type volumes</td>
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<td>1,500</td>
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### Interlibrary loan

#### Multistate centers

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<td>Recorded cassette containers</td>
<td>28,100</td>
<td>25,600</td>
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<td>38,300</td>
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<td>Braille volumes</td>
<td>13,500</td>
<td>13,900</td>
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#### NLS/BPH

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<td>4,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recorded cassette containers</td>
<td>6,100</td>
<td>4,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Braille volumes</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duplication (cassette or open-reel)</td>
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<td>800</td>
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2 Adjusted figure.
### Readership

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</thead>
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<td>14,980</td>
<td>16,620</td>
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<td><strong>NLS/BPH direct service (overseas)</strong></td>
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<td>230</td>
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<td>Recorded cassette</td>
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<td>400</td>
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<tr>
<td>Braille</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>NLS/BPH music direct service</strong></td>
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<td>80</td>
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<td>Recorded cassette</td>
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<td>2,000</td>
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## Photoduplication

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<td>Catalog cards</td>
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<td>Other material</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Negative microfilm exposures</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Books, etc.</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Filmed at Library of Congress</td>
<td>9,080,435</td>
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<td>Filmed in New Delhi</td>
<td>696,530</td>
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<td>Positive microfilm (in feet)</td>
<td>4,993,197</td>
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<td>632</td>
<td>592</td>
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<tr>
<td>Photographic negatives (copy, line, and view)</td>
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<td>Photographic contact prints</td>
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<td>Photographic projection prints</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slides and transparencies (including color)</td>
<td>7,033</td>
<td>4,205</td>
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<td>Black line and blueprints</td>
<td>751</td>
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<td>Diazo (microfiche)</td>
<td>239,042</td>
<td>159,984</td>
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Preservation and Restoration

<table>
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<tr>
<td><strong>IN ORIGINAL FORM</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Books</td>
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<tr>
<td>Volumes bound or rebound (commercial binding)</td>
<td>166,207</td>
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<td>Rare book materials treated (volumes)</td>
<td>4,759</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total volumes</strong></td>
<td>178,751</td>
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<td>Nonbook materials</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manuscripts treated (individual sheets)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maps treated (individual atlas sheets)</td>
<td>40,930</td>
<td>7,034</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prints and photographs treated (individual items)</td>
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<td>5,033</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total nonbook items</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>IN OTHER FORMS</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Brittle books and serials converted to microfilm (exposures)</td>
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<td>2,888,195</td>
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<td>Newspapers and periodicals converted to microfilm (exposures)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retrospective materials</td>
<td>1,070,990</td>
<td>429,139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current materials</td>
<td>1,021,035</td>
<td>1,653,435</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deteriorating still-picture negatives converted to safety-base negatives</td>
<td>2,923</td>
<td>4,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deteriorating motion pictures replaced or converted to safety-base film (feet)</td>
<td>3,052,371</td>
<td>2,488,983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sound recordings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deteriorating discs converted to magnetic tape</td>
<td>7,578</td>
<td>9,213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deteriorating tapes converted to magnetic tape</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deteriorating cylinders, wire recordings, etc., converted to magnetic tape</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disc recordings cleaned and packed</td>
<td>44,945</td>
<td>9,439</td>
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</tbody>
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1 The number of volumes, pages, etc., reported in any given year may vary considerably from previous years because of differences in treatment times for specific projects. Yearly total figures include both phased and full-treatment projects.
# Employment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>1984 Total</th>
<th>1985 Paid from Appropriations to the Library</th>
<th>Other Funds</th>
<th>1985 Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Office of the Librarian</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management Services</td>
<td>918</td>
<td>744</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Programs</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books for the blind and physically handicapped</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>139</td>
<td></td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total, National Programs</strong></td>
<td>242</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copyright Office</td>
<td>542</td>
<td>574</td>
<td></td>
<td>574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Library</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>98</td>
<td></td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congressional Research Service</td>
<td>898</td>
<td>867</td>
<td></td>
<td>867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Processing Services</strong></td>
<td>1,202</td>
<td>1,213</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1,217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General services</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>169</td>
<td></td>
<td>169</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cataloging distribution service</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total, Processing Services</strong></td>
<td>1,379</td>
<td>1,388</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1,392</td>
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<tr>
<td>Research Services</td>
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<td>898</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>1,150</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total, all departments</strong></td>
<td>5,327</td>
<td>4,838</td>
<td>436</td>
<td>5,274</td>
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</table>

1 Does not include local personnel hired for overseas programs.
# Financial Statistics

## APPROPRIATED FUNDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Unobligated balance from previous year</th>
<th>Appropriations or receipts 1985</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress</td>
<td>$11,588,833.10</td>
<td>$139,325,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salaries and expenses, Copyright Office</td>
<td></td>
<td>17,301,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries and expenses, Congressional Research Service</td>
<td></td>
<td>40,333,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books for the blind and physically handicapped</td>
<td></td>
<td>36,592,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collection and distribution of library materials, special foreign currency program</td>
<td>3,408,112.68</td>
<td>3,318,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Furniture and furnishings</td>
<td>328.51</td>
<td>1,673,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total annual appropriations</strong></td>
<td><strong>14,997,274.29</strong></td>
<td><strong>238,542,000.00</strong></td>
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</table>

## TRANSFERS FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

<table>
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<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consolidated working funds</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>No-year</td>
<td>3,674,875.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>21,807,383.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984-85</td>
<td>1,126,392.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total transfers from other government agencies</strong></td>
<td><strong>26,608,651.76</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## GIFT AND TRUST FUNDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total all funds</strong></td>
<td><strong>20,521,018.41</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Includes Cataloging Distribution Service receipts, amounting to $4,300,000, that were available for obligation in accordance with Public Law 96–367, approved July 17, 1984.

2 Includes copyright registration receipts, amounting to $6,000,000, that were available for obligation in accordance with Public Law 96–367, approved July 17, 1984.

3 The principal value of Library of Congress trust funds is invested as follows:

In the U.S. Treasury

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public debt securities</td>
<td>1,411,113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent loan</td>
<td>4,756,190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,187,303</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
STATEMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total available for obligation 1985</th>
<th>Obligated 1985</th>
<th>Unobligated balance not available</th>
<th>Unobligated balance forwarded to 1986</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$150,913,833.10</td>
<td>$141,189,617.35</td>
<td>$769,091.30</td>
<td>$8,955,124.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17,301,000.00</td>
<td>17,233,726.66</td>
<td>67,273.4</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>40,333,000.00</td>
<td>40,025,806.94</td>
<td>307,193.06</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>36,592,000.00</td>
<td>35,732,798.27</td>
<td>859,201.73</td>
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<tr>
<td>6,726,112.68</td>
<td>5,887,949.09</td>
<td>838,163.59</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,673,328.51</td>
<td>1,639,134.23</td>
<td>33,931.80</td>
<td>262.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>253,539,274.29</strong></td>
<td><strong>241,709,032.54</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,036,691.23</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,793,590.52</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,674,875.99</td>
<td>3,674,875.99</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21,807,383.77</td>
<td>21,807,383.77</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,126,392.00</td>
<td>1,126,392.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>26,608,651.76</strong></td>
<td><strong>26,608,651.76</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13,685,637.50</td>
<td>7,461,664.16</td>
<td>6,223,973.34</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>293,833,563.55</strong></td>
<td><strong>275,779,348.46</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,036,691.23</strong></td>
<td><strong>16,017,523.86</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Outside the U.S. Treasury (Market value September 30, 1985)

- Archer M. Huntington Fund ...................... $1,681,000
- McKim Fund .................................... 1,435,000
- Katie and Walter Louchheim Fund ................ 75,000
- Kindler Foundation Trust Fund ................... 110,000
- Caroline and Erwin Swann Memorial Fund ........ 559,000
- **Total ........................................ 3,860,000**
- **Total investments ........................... 10,047,303**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund and donor</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library of Congress Trust Fund, U.S. Treasury Investment accounts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen (Raye Virginia) Trust Fund</td>
<td>Support of folklife projects and activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babine, Alexis V., bequest</td>
<td>Purchase of Slavic material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin, William Evarts</td>
<td>Chair of American history, with surplus available for purchase and maintenance of materials for the historical collections of the Library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowker, R. R.</td>
<td>Bibliographical services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carnegie Corporation of New York</td>
<td>Promotion and encouragement of an interest in and an understanding of fine arts in the United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coolidge (Elizabeth Sprague) Foundation, established by donation and bequest of Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge</td>
<td>Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance, and appreciation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cronin (John W.) bequest</td>
<td>Purchase of books on the subjects of bibliography, medieval history, religion, and French literature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elson (Louis C.) Memorial Fund, established under bequest of Bertha L. Elson</td>
<td>Provision of one or more annual, free public lectures on music or its literature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evans (Archibald B.) Fund</td>
<td>Encouragement of public interest in music or its literature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feinberg (Lenore B. and Charles E.) Fund</td>
<td>Purchase of original American 18th-century newspapers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friends of Music in the Library of Congress, established by the association</td>
<td>Purchase of books, manuscripts, and other materials by and about Walt Whitman and other American writers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guggenheim (Daniel) Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc.</td>
<td>Enrichment of music collection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanks, Nymphus C., bequest</td>
<td>Chair of aeronautics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Furtherance of work for the blind, particularly the provision of books for the Library of Congress to make available to the blind</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Principal</th>
<th>Unobligated balance from previous year</th>
<th>Income or receipts 1985</th>
<th>Total available for obligation</th>
<th>Obligated 1985</th>
<th>Unobligated balance forwarded to 1986</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$20,000.00</td>
<td>$1,424.24</td>
<td>$2,217.22</td>
<td>$3,641.46</td>
<td>$610.00</td>
<td>$3,031.46</td>
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<td>14,843.15</td>
<td>9,563.22</td>
<td>1,869.41</td>
<td>11,432.63</td>
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<td>93,307.98</td>
<td>8,509.92</td>
<td>8,009.20</td>
<td>16,579.12</td>
<td>5,329.34</td>
<td>11,249.78</td>
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<td>804,444.26</td>
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<td>89,187.59</td>
<td>177,380.51</td>
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<td>4,000.00</td>
<td>1,703.91</td>
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<td>802.46</td>
<td>5,340.14</td>
<td>(.53)</td>
<td>5,340.67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Library of Congress Trust Fund, U.S. Treasury investment accounts—Continued</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Huntington, Archer M.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bequest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBM Corporation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isenbergh Clarinet Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jurow (Mae and Irving) Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaplan (Milton) Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kostelanetz (Andre) Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koussevitzky (Serge) Music Foundation in the Library of Congress, established by the Koussevitzky Music Foundation, Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kroyt (Boris and Sonya) Memorial Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longworth (Nicholas) Foundation in the Library of Congress, established by the friends of the late Nicholas Longworth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mellon (Andrew W.) Foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller, Dayton C., bequest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Library for the Blind, established by the National Library for the Blind, Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennell, Joseph, bequest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Principal from previous year</th>
<th>Unobligated balance from previous year</th>
<th>Income or receipts 1985</th>
<th>Total available for obligation</th>
<th>Obligated 1985</th>
<th>Unobligated balance forwarded to 1986</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$112,305.74</td>
<td>$20,318.90</td>
<td>$10,860.71</td>
<td>$31,179.61</td>
<td>$6,762.36</td>
<td>$24,417.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49,746.52</td>
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<tr>
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<td>5,491.79</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>408,471.91</td>
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<tr>
<td>373,071.37</td>
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<td>1,649.14</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>89,610.29</td>
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<td>20,548.18</td>
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<td>1,715.45</td>
<td>3,668.51</td>
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<td>3,449.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>30,996.41</td>
<td>5,569.97</td>
<td>36,566.38</td>
<td></td>
<td>36,566.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>303,250.46</td>
<td>39,424.50</td>
<td>26,821.05</td>
<td>66,245.55</td>
<td>21,320.89</td>
<td>44,924.66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund and donor</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Library of Congress Trust Fund, U.S. Treasury investment accounts—Continued</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pickford (Mary) Foundation</td>
<td>Support of programs related to the history and development of the motion picture industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porter (Henry Kirke) Memorial Fund, established by Annie-May Hegeman</td>
<td>Maintenance of a consultantship or other appropriate purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reid (Samuel Chester) Trust Fund</td>
<td>Provision of a yearly grant to a &quot;promising, talented, and creative writer of the American Scene&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Whittall (Gertrude Clarke) Poetry and Literature Fund</td>
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<td>Whittall (Gertrude Clarke) Foundation, established by Gertrude Clarke Whittall</td>
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<td>Wilbur, James B. Donation</td>
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<td>Principal</td>
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<td>Toward the purchase of a rare law book</td>
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<td>Preservation of drawings from the 1792 competition for designs for the Capitol and the President's House</td>
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8 Investments held by the Bank of New York valued at approximately $1,681,000; half of the income accrues to the Library of Congress.
### Appendix 10

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Principal balance from previous year</th>
<th>Unobligated income or receipts 1985</th>
<th>Total available for obligation 1985</th>
<th>Obligated 1985</th>
<th>Unobligated balance forwarded to 1986</th>
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9 Bequest of Mrs. W. Duncan McKim, principally in the form of securities, valued at approximately $1,435,000, 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 $124,000.
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<tr>
<th>Fund and donor</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
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<td><strong>Library of Congress Gift Fund—Continued</strong></td>
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<td>American Institute of Architects Foundation, Inc.—Continued</td>
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<td>American Psychological Association</td>
<td>Furtherance of work in the Manuscript Division in connection with the Archives of the Association</td>
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<tr>
<td>American Sociological Association</td>
<td>To facilitate the organization of ASA materials</td>
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<tr>
<td>Annenberg Fund, Inc.</td>
<td>Support of the Book Garden</td>
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<td>Association for Asian Studies</td>
<td>Expenses of Library of Congress New Delhi Field Office staff member while in the United States</td>
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<td>Baker and Taylor Company</td>
<td>For use by the Office of the Associate Librarian for National Programs</td>
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<td>Belmear (Herbert W.) Memorial Fund</td>
<td>For use by employees in emergency situations</td>
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<td>Business Week Magazine</td>
<td>For use by the Copyright Office</td>
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<td>Cafritz (Morris and Gwendolyn) Foundation</td>
<td>Seminars to commemorate or celebrate important events or persons</td>
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<td>Centro Venezolano Americano</td>
<td>Support of the opening program for the Performing Arts Library in the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Childs (James Bennett) Fund</td>
<td>Support of the Council of Scholars</td>
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<td>Clarke, Gertrude, estate of</td>
<td>Support of a two-volume guide to visual resources in the Prints and Photographs Division, Washingtoniana</td>
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<td>Center for the Book, various donors</td>
<td>Support of the 1986 symposium “American Understanding of India” at the Library of Congress</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Support of activities relating to the special collections</td>
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<td>Support of publications and programs concerning government documents</td>
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<th>Income or receipts 1985</th>
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<th>Unobligated balance forwarded to 1986</th>
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<td>Congressional Issues and Process Education Fund, various donors</td>
<td>Support of the Congressional Research Service's seminars and programs on congressional issues</td>
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<td>Council of Scholars Fund</td>
<td>To support activities of the council</td>
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<td>Council on Library Resources, Inc.</td>
<td>To facilitate the sale of machine-readable cataloging records and information</td>
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<td>Chair of history or literature in his memory</td>
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<td>Support of the program for cataloging material purchased under Public Law 480 in Israel</td>
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## Appendix 10

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<th>Principal</th>
<th>Unobligated balance from previous year</th>
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<td>Acquisition of publications from Sri Lanka</td>
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<td>Acquisition of publications from the Middle East</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Acquisition of publications from Nepal</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acquisition of publications from Burma</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Acquisition of publications from India</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Toward the cost of a five-year project to edit the 19th edition of the Dewey Decimal Classification</td>
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<td>Expenses of the Archive of Folk Song</td>
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<td>Friends of the Folk Archive, various donors</td>
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<td>Acquisition of materials for the rare book collection and special collections of the Library</td>
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<td>Acquisition of photographic negatives from the Gottscho-Schlesinger Archives</td>
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<td>Purchase of Library material of special interest to the Music Division</td>
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<td>Insurance Company of North America</td>
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<tr>
<td>Knight, John</td>
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### Appendix 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unobligated balance from previous year</th>
<th>Income or receipts 1985</th>
<th>Total available for obligation 1985</th>
<th>Obligated 1985</th>
<th>Unobligated balance forwarded to 1986</th>
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<tr>
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10 Accounts receivable at fiscal year end in excess of this balance are not included in this statement.

A-39
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund and donor</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Library of Congress Gift Fund—Continued</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land (Robert H.) Memorial Fund</td>
<td>Purchase of a suitable tree or trees to be planted on the grounds of the Thomas Jefferson or John Adams Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>League of Arab States</td>
<td>Support of conference on Arab-American literature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Librarian's Office, various donors</td>
<td>To support and advance the mission of the Library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loeffer, Elise Fay, bequest</td>
<td>Toward expenses of support services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louchheim, Katie S.</td>
<td>Purchase of music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louchheim (Katie and Walter) Fund</td>
<td>Processing her papers in the Manuscript Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luce, Clare Boothe</td>
<td>Distribution of tape recordings of concerts to broadcasting stations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luce, Henry R.</td>
<td>Furtherance of the work of organizing her personal papers in the Library of Congress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mead Data Central</td>
<td>Furtherance of the work of organizing the Clare Boothe Luce papers in the Library of Congress</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miller (Dayton C.) Fund, various donors</td>
<td>Support of internships in preservation administration and science</td>
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<tr>
<td>Morrow (Malcolm) Memorial Fund</td>
<td>Maintenance and development of the Dayton C. Miller Collection of flutes and flute-related materials</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mumford (L. Quincy) Memorial Fund</td>
<td>Acquisition of scientific materials for the collections of the Library</td>
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<tr>
<td>Naval Historical Foundation</td>
<td>Purchase of retrospective children's literature for addition to the collections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pickford (Mary) Foundation</td>
<td>Processing the Naval Historical Foundation Collections deposited in the Library of Congress</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Support of programs related to the history and development of the motion picture industry</td>
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<tr>
<td>Principal</td>
<td>Unobligated balance from previous year</td>
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<td>-----------</td>
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<td>11,768.11</td>
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</table>

11 Does not include securities, valued at approximately $75,000, held by the American Security and Trust Company for the Trust Fund Board. All of the income accrues to the Library of Congress.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund and donor</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Library of Congress Gift Fund—Continued</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portner (Mildred Chaffin) Fund</td>
<td>Toward expenses to retain in a consulting capacity experts in the preservation of records created by the Library of Congress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program for the blind, various donors</td>
<td>Furtherance of the Library's program for the blind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio Corporation of America</td>
<td>For use by the Music Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Libraries Group, various donors</td>
<td>Acquisition of publications from Eastern Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ross (Arthur) Foundation</td>
<td>Expenses of a reception to celebrate the publication of <em>The Library of Congress: Its Architecture and Decoration</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rowman and Littlefield, Inc.</td>
<td>Editing and preparation costs in connection with the quinquennial edition of the Library of Congress <em>National Union Catalog</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schwartz (Bern) Photographic Fund</td>
<td>Preparation cost in connection with the filming of the Slavic (Cyrillic) <em>Union Catalog</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Stachura (Leonard R.) Fund</td>
<td>Acquisition of original photographic prints, negatives, and transparencies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stern (Alfred Whital) Publication Fund</td>
<td>To provide books in braille or tapes in the areas of American and world literature, biography, travel, and history</td>
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<tr>
<td>Surplus Book Disposal Project, various donors</td>
<td>Toward expenses of cataloging the Alfred Whital Stern Collection of Lincolniana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swann (Caroline and Erwin) Memorial</td>
<td>Toward expenses of the project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time-Life Books, Inc.</td>
<td>To purchase animated satiric cartoons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training program for copyright officials from China, various donors</td>
<td>Purchase of library materials for the collections of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States-Spanish Committee for Educational and Cultural Affairs</td>
<td>Toward expenses of the program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waters (Edward N.) Fund</td>
<td>Support of Spanish scholars of the Council of Scholars</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wilkins, Emily Howell, estate of</td>
<td>Publication of facsimiles of rare and significant items, especially manuscripts, in the Music Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A-42</strong></td>
<td>Purchase of antique stringed musical instruments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principal</td>
<td>Unobligated balance from previous year</td>
</tr>
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<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
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<td>$4,455.00</td>
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Appendix 10
### Library of Congress Gift Fund—Continued

<table>
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<th>Fund and donor</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wilson, Donald T.</td>
<td>Toward development of the Islamic legal collection of the Near Eastern and African Law Division</td>
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<td>Yomiuri Shimbun</td>
<td>Support of the exhibit &quot;Words in Motion: Modern Japanese Calligraphy&quot; and related events at the Library of Congress</td>
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</table>

**Total, Library of Congress Gift Fund**

### Revolving fund service fees

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<th>Fund and donor</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
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<tr>
<td>American Folklife Center</td>
<td>Support of publications and related expenses</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cafritz Foundation Scholarly Activities Fund</td>
<td>Support of publication of Library exhibit catalogs and related expenses</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clapp (Verner W.) Publication Fund</td>
<td>Support of publications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Da Capo Fund</td>
<td>Support of concerts, publications, recordings, and broadcasts relating to Music Division programs and collections</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frissell (Toni) Fund</td>
<td>Maintenance of the Toni Frissell Collection of photographs in the Library of Congress</td>
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<tr>
<td>Green (Constance McLaughlin) Revolving Fund</td>
<td>Support of materials related to the Library of Congress and its collections</td>
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<tr>
<td>Photoduplication Service</td>
<td>Support of reproduction of materials in various forms</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pickford (Mary) Company</td>
<td>Support of the preservation of motion picture and television program films from nonprofit film archives</td>
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<tr>
<td>Recording Laboratory</td>
<td>Support of reproduction of materials in recorded form</td>
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<tr>
<td>Traveling Exhibits Fund</td>
<td>Support of traveling exhibits</td>
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<tr>
<td>Various Donors</td>
<td>Conversion of motion picture film to a safety base</td>
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**Total service fees**

**Total, all gift and trust funds**
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<th>Principal balance from previous year</th>
<th>Unobligated income or receipts 1985</th>
<th>Total available for obligation</th>
<th>Obligated 1985</th>
<th>Unobligated balance forwarded to 1986</th>
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184
### SUMMARY OF TREASURY INVESTMENT

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<td>February 25, 1985</td>
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<td>June 7, 1985</td>
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<td>August 15, 1985</td>
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<td><strong>8 1/2% market bonds due May 15, 1994-99, purchased on</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>January 7, 1976 (face value $1,340,000)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Permanent loan balance September 30, 1985</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Income invested in market notes:</strong></td>
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<td>9.45%, due March 28, 1985 (face value $40,000)</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.54%, due June 13, 1985 (face value $45,000)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.13%, due September 12, 1985 (face value $25,000)</td>
<td>23,846.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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*Note: The table above summarizes the Treasury Investment as of October 1, 1985.*
### AND RELATED INCOME

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<tr>
<th>Interest on permanent loan</th>
<th>Interest on 8½% market bonds due May 15, 1994-95 (net)</th>
<th>Interest on short-term securities</th>
<th>Total income fiscal 1985</th>
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| 519,051.75 | 111,678.06 | 129,898.77 | 760,628.58 |
Legislation

Public Law 98–620, approved November 8, 1984, and commonly referred to as the Semiconductor Chip Protection Act of 1984, amends Title 17 of the U.S. Code by adding a new Chapter 9. The act protects the three-dimensional layered circuit designs of semiconductor chips, known as mask works, against unauthorized duplication for a term of ten years. The Register of Copyrights is responsible for administration of the act.

Public Law 99–88, approved August 15, 1985, made supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1985. The act appropriated the following additional amounts for increased pay costs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Salaries and Expenses</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>Library of Congress</td>
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<tr>
<td>Copyright Office</td>
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<tr>
<td>Congressional Research Service</td>
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</table>


Exhibits

NEW MAJOR EXHIBITIONS


GEOGRAPHY AND MAP DIVISION: RECENT ACQUISITIONS. Fifty-five cartographic items from among the more than eighty-six thousand acquired by the Library’s Geography and Map Division in 1984. Opened February 1985.


NEW FOR YOU. A collection of 290 recently processed and/or cataloged prints, photographs, and posters as well as materials from the popular and applied graphic arts and works of architecture, design, and engineering, all from the Prints and Photographs Division. In the Madison Gallery. Opened April 1985.

MRS. FISKE! An exhibition at the Performing Arts Library highlighting the career of Minnie Modern Fiske, a popular and critically acclaimed actress as well as a pioneer in the American theater. Opened April 1985.

WHITE HOUSE NEWS PHOTOGRAPHERS 42D ANNUAL EXHIBITION. Some 160 award-winning photos in color and black and white, as well as news videotapes. Opened May 1985.

DISCOVERING INDIA. Over 150 artifacts illustrating western civilization’s discovery, recording, and understanding of India. Opened June 1985.


SPECIAL EXHIBITS


JUNGLE BOOK ILLUSTRATIONS. Opened May 1985.

HAL SHELTON, MAP MAKER. Opened May 1985.

CONTINUING MAJOR EXHIBITS

WHITE HOUSE NEWS PHOTOGRAPHERS 41ST ANNUAL EXHIBIT. Closed October 1984.


ACSM AWARD WINNERS. Closed February 1985.

CONTINUING SPECIAL EXHIBITS

FLIGHT IN FILM. Opened September 1984.


TRAVELING EXHIBITS

AUTOCHROMES: COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY COMES OF AGE. Shown in Vancouver and Winnipeg, Canada; Notre Dame, Indiana; and Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin.

GENERATION TO GENERATION: SHARING THE INTANGIBLE. Shown in San Antonio and Kingsville, Texas; Fort Lauderdale, Florida; and Marshall, Minnesota.

THE CELEBRITY PHOTOGRAPHS OF ARNOLD GENTHE. Shown in Nashville, Tennessee, and Monterey, California.

LEWIS HINE, REFORMER WITH A CAMERA. Shown in Columbus, Ohio; Marshall, Minnesota; Canton, New York; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Utica, New York; and Wilmington, Delaware.


WOMEN LOOK AT WOMEN. Shown in Orlando, Florida; Colorado Springs, Colorado; and St. Louis, Missouri.

WHITE HOUSE NEWS PHOTOGRAPHERS 40TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION. Shown in Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin, and in American Embassies in Southeast Asia.

WHITE HOUSE NEWS PHOTOGRAPHERS 41ST ANNUAL EXHIBITION. Shown in Snyder, Wichita Falls, and Odessa, Texas, and in Florence, Alabama.


EXHIBITS UNDER DEVELOPMENT FOR TRAVELING

BAROQUE FINALE

THE ARCHITECTURAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF JACK BOUCHER (HABS)

PROKUDIN-GORSKI

PHOTOGRAPHS OF AMERICAN INDIANS

ARTISTS' CARDS

WHITE HOUSE NEWS PHOTOGRAPHERS 42D ANNUAL EXHIBITION

SURVEYORS OF THE PACIFIC: CHARTING THE PACIFIC BASIN, 1768-1842
Concerts, Lectures, and Other Programs

CONCERTS

Presented under the Auspices of the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation

1984

OCTOBER 30. Founder's Day Concert. Stephen Banfield, lecturer; the Rogeri Trio; the Muir String Quartet.


NOVEMBER 30. Quartetto Beethoven Di Roma.

DECEMBER 7. Hamao Fujiwara, violin; John Graham, viola; Shoshana Rudiakov, piano.

DECEMBER 14. Theater Chamber Players of Kennedy Center, Leon Fleisher and Dina Koston, directors.

1985


FEBRUARY 1. The Aulos Ensemble.


Presented under the Auspices of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation

1984

OCTOBER 4 & 5. The Juilliard String Quartet with Stanley Drucker, clarinet, and Jen Nygaard, piano.

OCTOBER 11 & 12. The Juilliard String Quartet with Gilbert Kalish, piano.

OCTOBER 18 & 19. The Juilliard String Quartet.

NOVEMBER 9. The Kuijken Quartet.

DECEMBER 18 & 19. The Juilliard String Quartet with Bonnie Hampton, violoncello.


MARCH 28 & 29. The Juilliard String Quartet.

MARCH 30. Music from Marlboro.

APRIL 4 & 5. The Juilliard String Quartet.

APRIL 11 & 12. The Juilliard String Quartet.

APRIL 18 & 19. The Juilliard String Quartet.

APRIL 20. Music from Marlboro.


JUNE 11, 14, 18, 21, & 25. The 1985 Summer Chamber Festival.

Presented under the Auspices of the William and Adeline Croft Fund

1985

FEBRUARY 7 & 8. The Beaux Arts Trio.

FEBRUARY 21 & 22. The Beaux Arts Trio.

FEBRUARY 28 & MARCH 1. The Beaux Arts Trio.
Report of The Librarian of Congress, 1984

Presented under the Auspices of the Mae and Irving Jurow Fund

1985


MARCH 26. Trevor Pinnock, harpsichord.

Presented under the Auspices of the Boris and Sonya Kroyt Memorial Fund

1984

OCTOBER 20. The Mendelssohn String Quartet.

1985

MARCH 9. Ars Musica.

Presented under the Auspices of the Kindler Foundation

1985

JUNE 7. The Delos String Quartet.

Presented under the Auspices of the Nicholas Longworth Foundation

1984

NOVEMBER 2. The Academy Trio.

Presented under the Auspices of the Friends of Music

1984

NOVEMBER 10. Music from Marlboro.

Presented under the Auspices of the Da Capo Fund

1984

DECEMBER 8. The Muir String Quartet.

1985

FEBRUARY 23. Robert Davidovici, violin; David Korevaar, piano.

MARCH 2. The Lydian String Quartet.


JUNE 11, 14, 18, 21, & 25. The 1985 Summer Chamber Festival.

POETRY READINGS, LECTURES, AND DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES

1984

OCTOBER 1. Reed Whittemore, 1984-85 Interim Consultant in Poetry, reading his poems.

1985


Presented under the Auspices of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund

1984

OCTOBER 3. Sir Charles Johnston reading his poems and translations.

OCTOBER 16. Robertson Davies reading from his work.

OCTOBER 29. Russell Edson and James Laughlin reading their poems.

NOVEMBER 17. Maya Angelou reading from her work.


DECEMBER 3. Annie Dillard reading from her work.

DECEMBER 4. John Hersey reading from his work.

DECEMBER 10. John Wain delivering the Samuel Johnson Memorial Lecture.

DECEMBER 11. John Wain reading from his work.

DECEMBER 27. Edouard Morot-Sir, lecture, "Poetry and Science in the Work of Saint-John Perse"; readings from the work of Saint-John Perse by Jean Guillou and Reed Whittemore.

1985

FEBRUARY 11, 12. Andrew Porter lecturing on his translation of Arnold Schoenberg's Pierrot Lunaire (February 11), and a concert featuring Pierrot Lunaire and other works (February 12). Cosponsored with the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation.

FEBRUARY 25. Toni Cade Bambara reading from her fiction.

MARCH 4. Grace Cavalieri and Robert Sargent reading their poems.


APRIL 29. Tess Gallagher and Michael Ryan reading their poems.


MARY PICKFORD THEATER FILM SCREENING PROGRAMS

Series: Technicolor Cinematographers
OCTOBER 3-11, 1984. Haskell Wexler, Medium Cool; Franz Planer, The 5000 Fingers of Dr. T.

Series: Paramount Silents
OCTOBER 4-9, 1984. Running Wild; Hotel Imperial.

Series: Blanche Sweet
OCTOBER 23-NOVEMBER 5, 1984. The Front Road; Anna Christie; All on Account of M. . . ; The Case of Becky; Show Girl in Hollywood

Series: Flight in Film
OCTOBER 24-DECEMBER 19, 1984. "The Twentieth Century: Dirigible"; Dirigible; Ludlow's Aerodrome; Ludlow's Aeroplane; First Mail by Aeroplane; A Dash through the Clouds: Make America First in the Air; Die Frau im Mond; The Non-Stop Flight; Central Airport; The Fighting Lady; The Battle of Midway; Air Mail; The Fight for the Sky; The Turned Angels; Wings; Overnight to Hawaii; Flying Padre; Ceiling Zero; Fail-Safe; Dr. Strangelove, or, How I Learned to Stop Worrying and Love the Bomb; Captain Midnight: Saboteurs of the Sky; Flight to Mars
Series: Profiles in Courage  

Series: Joseph Losey  
November 20–December 20, 1984. The Servant; The Sleeping Tiger; The Go-Between; Stranger on the Prowl; M.

Series: The Realm of Folly, Satire and Caricature in the British Postwar Film  
January 9–March 29, 1985. Only Two Can Play; The White Bus; Morgan; A Suitable Case for Treatment; The Man in the White Suit; Butley; The Green Man; Whiskey Galore; O Lucky Man!; The Case of the Mukkinese Battle-Horn; I'm All Right, Jack; Kind Hearts and Coronets; The Jokers; Lisztomania; Polygamous Polonius; Nothing But the Best; Nicholas Nickleby; Two-Way Stretch; The Belles of St. Trinian's; Barry Lyndon; Charlie Bubbles; Father Brown; The Naked Truth; The Homecoming; The War Game; How I Won the War.

Series: Washington Film Reviewers  
April 4–May 13, 1985. Paul Attanasio introduces In A Lonely Place; Pat Dowell introduces Altered States; Rita Kompley introduces Blade Runner; Joel E. Siegel introduces Petulia; Mike Clark introduces Kiss Me, Stupid; John Powers introduces Moonlighting; Lloyd Rose introduces The Night of the Hunter.

Series: From Silence to Sound, 1923–1930  
April 8–June 28, 1985. Don Juan; Greeting by George Bernard Shaw; The Singing Fool; The Jazz Singer; The Younger Generation; Opera Versus Jazz; Sissle and Blake; Ladies of Leisure; Die Weisse Hölle vom Piz Palu; The Spoilers; Casey at the Bat; Lights of New York; The Return of Sherlock Holmes; The Storm; The Ben Bernie Orchestra Plays "Sweet Georgia Brown"; Bulldog Drummond; His Glorious Night; The Blue Angel; Der Blaue Engel.

Series: American Screenwriters  
April 16–June 26, 1985. Robert Riskin; Broadway Bill; Frank Nugent; Fort Apache; Sidney Buchman; The Talk of the Town; Nunnally Johnson; Along Came Jones; Ernest Lehman and Clifford Odets; The Sweet Smell of Success; Thomas McGuane; The Missouri Breaks; Gerson Kanin, It Should Happen to You; Samson Raphaelson, Trouble in Paradise; Borden Chase, Bend of the River; Betty Comden and Adolph Green, The Band Wagon; Preston Sturges, Easy Living; David Newman and Robert Benton, There Was a Crooked Man; Robert Zemeckis and Bob Gale, I Wanna Hold Your Hand.

Series: Blue-Color Thirties  
July 10–September 30, 1985. Employees' Entrance; I Am a Fugitive from a Chain Gang; If You Could Only Cook; Heat Lightning; Tiger Shark; I've Got Your Number; Cabin in the Cotton; Draegerman Courage; The Purchase Price; Five Star Final; The Public Enemy; Heroes for Sale; Black Fury; Wild Boys of the Road; A Fight to the Finish; Taxi!; You and Me; Racket Busters; Hallelujah, I'm a Bum.

Series: Jason Robards  
July 23–September 4, 1985. The Iceman Cometh; The Ballad of Cable Hogue; film segments, Jason Robards in the West; One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich; film segments, Jason Robards's historical impersonations; Long Day's Journey into Night; A Moon for the Misbegotten; "The Dick Cavett Show: Jason Robards"; Melvin and Howard; film segments, Jason Robards and comedy; All the President's Men; a sequence from Washington: Behind Closed Doors; Comes a Horseman; film segments, two films with Jason Robards and Jane Fonda together; Hughie; Noon Wine.

Series: Images of India  

Specials  

November 1–2, 1984. New Chinese Film: Camel Xiangzi [Rickshaw Boy].

NOVEMBER 3-17, 1984. Films for Children: Treasure Island; Willie Wonka and the Chocolate Factory; Hemo the Magnificent.

JANUARY 24-MARCH 14, 1984. Silent Specials: Napoleon; Way Down East; Mater Dolorosa; Auteur de Napoleon; Jus' Passin' Through; His Majesty, the Scarecrow of Oz.

APRIL 11-12, 1985. New Chinese Film: A Q Zheng Zhuan [The True Story of Ah Q].

APRIL 13-SEPTEMBER 21, 1985. Movies for Children. The Prince and the Pauper; The Freshman; The Seventh Voyage of Sinbad; Francis Goes to the Races; Hansel and Gretel; The 5000 Fingers of Dr. T; You Can't Cheat an Honest Man; The Count of Monte Cristo; Laurel and Hardy Shorts: Hog Wild, Their First Mistake, and The Music Box; Wee Willie Winkie; Kim; Gunga Din.

APRIL 24-26, 1985. Festival of Recent Brazilian Television: "São Bernardo"; "Planta de Policía; Até Que a Morte Os Separe"; "Amizade Colorida: Das Dificuldades de Ser Homen"; "Morte e Vida Severina"; "Romeu e Julieta."

194
Library of Congress Publications

ACCESSIONS LISTS. Subscriptions available to libraries from the Field Director, Library of Congress Office, at the addresses indicated.

BRAZIL. American Consulate General, Abdullah Haroon Road, Karachi, Pakistan. Bimonthly.

EASTERN AFRICA. American Consulate General, Abdullah Haroon Road, Karachi, Pakistan. Bimonthly.

MIDDLE EAST. American Consulate General, Abdullah Haroon Road, Karachi, Pakistan. Bimonthly.

SOUTH ASIA. American Embassy, New Delhi, India. Monthly.

SOUTHEAST ASIA. American Consulate General, Abdullah Haroon Road, Karachi, Pakistan. Bimonthly.


1 This is a list of titles issued during the fiscal year. For a more complete list see Library of Congress Publications in Print. Unless otherwise indicated, priced publications are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. NLS/BPH orders should be addressed 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.
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MONTHLY CHECKLIST OF STATE PUBLICATIONS. Paper. $29 a year.


NAME AUTHORITIES, CUMULATIVE MICROFORM EDITION. Cataloging Distribution Service, $250. Quarterly.


AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS. $60 a year. Quarterly. CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS. $115 a year. Quarterly. REGISTER OF ADDITIONAL LOCATIONS. $175 a year. Quarterly.


SUPPLEMENT TO LC SUBJECT HEADINGS. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, $60 a year. Quarterly, with annual cumulation.


WHO KNOWS?—SELECTED INFORMATION RESOURCES. Paper. Free from the National Referral Center. SL 84-1 through SL 84-6.

# Litigation

## United States District Court

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CASE</th>
<th>NATURE OF ACTION</th>
<th>DISPOSITION</th>
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<tr>
<td>Hyson v. Boorstin (84-3748)</td>
<td>Employment discrimination</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bradford v. Boorstin (84-3617)</td>
<td>Employment discrimination</td>
<td>Decision for the Library</td>
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<td>Cook v. Boorstin (84-3263)</td>
<td>Employment discrimination</td>
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<td>Elin v. Boorstin (84-3119)</td>
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<td>Nance v. Boorstin (84-2908)</td>
<td>Employment discrimination</td>
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<td>U.S. v. Dickerson (83-3725)</td>
<td>Claim for return of government property</td>
<td>Decision for the Library</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cook, et al. v. Boorstin (82-0400)</td>
<td>Employment discrimination</td>
<td>Portions in litigation; appealed</td>
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<td>Keeffe, et al. v. Boorstin (82-0291)</td>
<td>First Amendment claim</td>
<td>Decision for plaintiff; appealed</td>
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<td>Iftikhar v. Boorstin (84-5237)</td>
<td>Employment discrimination</td>
<td>Decision for the Library; appealed</td>
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## United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia

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<tr>
<th>CASE</th>
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<tr>
<td>Purker v. Boorstin (84-5136) (84-5134)</td>
<td>Alleged violations of First and Fifth Amendments and employment discrimination</td>
<td>Decision for the Library</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cook, et al. v. Boorstin (84-5429)</td>
<td>Employment discrimination</td>
<td>Reversed and remanded</td>
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<td>CASE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ethnic Employees of the Library of Congress v. Boorstin (84-5093)</td>
<td>Employment discrimination</td>
<td>Affirmed in part; reversed in part; and remanded in part</td>
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<tr>
<td>(84-5092)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clark v. Library of Congress, et al. (83-1510)</td>
<td>Alleged violations of First and Fifth Amendments for &quot;political&quot; activity</td>
<td>Decision for Clark; remanded to District Court</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shaw v. Library of Congress (82-1019)</td>
<td>Award of attorneys' fees</td>
<td>Affirmed, modified, and remanded; petition for certiorari to Supreme Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Gardner v. Library of Congress (FMCS 83K/23185)</td>
<td>Constitutional claims</td>
<td>Decision for the Library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFSCME, Local 2910, &amp; John Seaward v. Library of Congress (FMCS 84K/08989) (85-1877)</td>
<td>Reasonable accommodations (Rehabilitation Act case)</td>
<td>Settled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States Court of Claims</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Index

AACR 2; see Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules 2
Abbott, Marian B., x
Abrams, M. H., A58
Academy of American Poets, A53
Academy of Sciences of the USSR, 90
Academy Trio, A52
Accessions lists, 62, A56
Accounting Office, officer, vii
Acquisition activities
automation, 60
blanket ordering, 60
Congressional Research Service, 80
copyright deposits, 7, 94, 96
exchanges, 61, 79, A9
for the blind and physically handicapped, 17, 32
foreign, xx, 7-8, 59, 60, 62
gifts, 61
government documents, 61, A9
Law Library, 91-92, A6
policies, 7, 77
purchases, 60-61, A8-A9
serials, 7
statistics, A9
see also National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging (NPAC)
Acquisition and Processing Section (Mus), officer, xii
Acquisitions
Cataloging in Publication program, 63
Congressional Research Service, A8
exchanges, A9
for the blind and physically handicapped, 17, A8, A9, A18
foreign, xx, 7-8, 59, 62, 79, 91, 92
government documents, 91, A9
law and legal materials, 60, 61, 91, A6
manuscript collections, xx, 35, 80, 51, 78, 80, A4-A5
maps and atlases, xx, 78, A6-A7
microforms, 20-21, 61, 82, 79-80, A6-A7
motion pictures, 4, A6-A7, A8
music, xx, 8, 61, 78, A6-A7, A18, A36-A37
newspapers, A2, A6-A7
prints and photographs, xx, 62, 78, A2, A6-A7, A42-A43
rare books, 8, 78, 79, 80, A38-A39
recordings, 24, 77, 79
serials, 8, 60, 62, 79, 80, 91, A18
sources, A8-A9
statistics, A4-A7
television programs, 62, 77-78
transfer of funds or materials, A8, A9
see also Gifts
Acquisitions and Overseas Operations, Office of the Director for (Proc), 59-63
officers, x
Acquisitions and Processing Division (Cop), 94, 96
officers, ix
Acquisitions Policy Statement, 8
The Act of Work, 34, A58
Activities of the American Folklife Center: Services to the Nation, 1976-1985, 23
Acts and laws of His Majesty's English Colony of Connecticut, in New England, 93
Ad Hoc Meeting of Experts on Copyright Protection for Databases, 108
Adams, Charles Francis, papers, 80
Adams, Melba D., x
Adams, Ralph L., vii
Adams (John) Building
fire protection, 18
gift funds for, A40-A41
restoration and renovation, xx, 10, 16
Science Reading Room, 80, 87
Social Science Reading Room, 6
Add-on Far Eastern Languages Catalog, A11
Add-on Law Library Catalog, A11
Add-on Main Catalog, A11
Add-on Music Catalog, A11
Add-on Official Catalog, A11
Addams, Jane, papers, 80
Administration of the Library, 1-27
Administrative and Specialist Section (CRS Gov), 48-49
Administrative Detail Program, 13
Administrative Law Section (CRS A), 39
Administrative Office (Cop), 98
Administrative Working Group, 85
Aerial photographic images, xx, 78
Aeronautics, chair of, trust fund, A26-A27
Affirmative action, 12-13, 38
Affirmative Action Fellowships, 12
Affirmative Action Office, 12-13
officer, vii
Affirmative Action Recruit Program, 38
American Historical Association, papers, 61
American history
chair, A26
gift and trust funds, A26-A27, A30-A31, A32-A33
American Institute of Architects Foundation, Inc., gift funds, A32-A35
American Law Division (CRS), 30-41
officers, viii
American Library Association (ALA), xix, 5, 10, 12, 31, 58, 74, 82, 87
conferences, 25, 29, 67
American literature, gift and trust funds, A30-A31
American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 74, 78
American Printing House for the Blind, 30
American Psychological Association, gift funds, A34-A35
"American Renaissance: Toward a Multi-Media Encyclopedia," A49
"American Screen Writers," A54
American Sociological Association, gift funds, A34-A35
"American Treasury," television series, xx, 28
"American Understanding of India," symposium, A34-A35
America's History: Publications of the Library of Congress, 36, A56
Amichai, Yehuda, A53
"Amizade Colorida: Das Dificuldades de Ser Homen," A55
Amusement and Music Operators Association (AMOA), 96, 98
Andersen (Hans Christian) Award, 25
Angelou, Maya, xx, 85, A53
Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules 2 (AACR 2), 62, 64, 67
America's History: Publications of the Library of Congress, 36, A56
Annunzio, Frank, vi, 2, A2
Antarctic Bibliography, 35, A56
APIF (Automated Process Information File), 60, 66

I-2

African and Middle Eastern Division, 80, 83, 86
officers, xi, 76, 77
reader services, A16-A17
African and Middle Eastern studies, 21
African materials, 86, A42-A43, A56
African Section (Afr/ME), 86
officers, xi, 80
Africana Acquisitions Fund, A32-A33
Africana Collection, A33
AFSCME (American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees), 18-19
Agencies, federal; see U.S. government agencies
Agencies, state and local, A9
Agriculture, U.S. Department of (USDA), 45, 78
Air Mail, A53
ALA; see American Library Association
Alaska, State of, gift fund, A32-A33
Alaskan Russian Orthodox Church Archives, 20
Albin, Michael W., x, xx, 58
Alfonso X, symposium, 25, 85
Alim, Barbu, xi
Alkalay-Gut, Karen, A53
All on Account of Milk, A53
All the President's Men, A54
Allen, Cassandra R., xl
Allen, Robert V., 77
Allen (Raye Virginia) Trust Fund, A2, A26-A27
Along Came Jones, A54
Altered States, A54
America in the Twentieth Century, 29
American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, gift funds, A32-A33
American Association of Law Libraries, 88
American Association of Museum Libraries, 26
American Bar Association, 28, 88-89, 93
gift fund, A32-A33
American Booksellers Association, 29
American-British Law Division (LL), 12-13, 89
officers, ix, 93
"American Congress on Surveying and Mapping Award Winners," exhibit, 50
American Dialect Society, 24, 77
American Enterprise Institute, 37
American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME), 18-19
American Film Institute, Inc., gift fund, A32-A33
American Folk Music and Folklore Recordings, 23, A56
American Folklife Center, 22-24
concerts, 23-24
gift and revolving funds, A36-A37, A44-A45
officers, viii
reader services, A16-A17
American Folklore Society, 23
American Foundation for the Blind, 30

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS, 1985
INDEX

Appropriations, xxi, 17, A48
  acquisitions from appropriated funds, 60, A8
  statistics, A23, A24-A25
Arab-American literature conference, gift funds, A40-A41
Arabic Reading Collection Program, 62
Architect of the Capitol, xx, 1, 10, 16
  Architectural materials, A32-A33
  "The Architectural Photographs of Jack Boucher (HABS)," exhibit, A50
Architecture, exhibit, A50
Archive of Folk Culture, 24, A38
  gift funds, A38-A39
  officer, viii
  reader services, A16-A17
Archive of Folk Song: see Archive of Folk Culture
Archive of Hispanic Literature on tape, 79
Archive of World Literature on tape, 79
Area Studies, officers, xi, 87
Arion Press, 34
Arizona State Library Association, 75
Armstrong, James C., x
Army Corps of Engineers, 10
Ars Musica, A52
  The Art of the Fugue, 84
  "Artists' Cards," exhibit, A50
Asbestos control, 10
Asia/Latin America Section (CRS F), 48
Asian Division, 23, 36, 79, 83, 86, 91
  officers, xi
  reader services, A16-A17
  "Asian Division, the Library of Congress," poster, A56
ASO Hotline, 14
Assignment, Reference, and Special Services, Office of (CRS), officer, viii
Assistant Librarian for Copyright Services; see Register of Copyrights
Assistant Librarian for Processing Services, ix, 58, 62, 74-75
Assistant Librarian for Research Services, xi, 87
Associate Librarian for Management, viii, 28
  Office of, 1
  see also Management Services
Associate Librarian for National Programs, viii, xx, 22, A34-A35
Associate Librarian of Congress, vii, 2, 12, 94
  Association for Asian Studies, gift funds, A34-A35
  Association for Chinese Studies, 93
  Association of American Law Schools, 88
  Association of American Publishers, xix, 5
  Association of Bibliographical Agencies of Britain, Australia, Canada, and the United States (ABACUS), 75
  Association of Law Libraries Congress, 93
  Association of Library Service to Children, 25
  Association of Research Libraries, 7, 9, 12, 20, 74
  Association of Southeast Asian Nations, 108
  Atiyeh, George N., xi
  Atlases; see Maps and atlases
  Attanasio, Paul, A54
  Audio Briefs, 57
  Audio Equipment Advisory Committee, 32
  Audio material, acquisitions, A4-A5
  Audiovisual productions, 28, 57
  Audiovisual Section (Spec Mat Cat), 65
  Audit reports, 11
  Aulos Ensemble, A51
  Auman, Elizabeth H., xii
  Austin, Judith P., xi
  Austin, Richard H., vii
  Auteur de L'Empereur, A55
  Authorities database, 64, 65, 67, 68
  Authorities Implementation, 73
  Authority records, 68, 70, 71, 73
  "Autochromes: Color Photography Comes of Age," exhibit, A50
  Automated Acquisitions system, 72
  Automated Book Conveyor System, 83
  Automated Information Services, Office of (CRS), 52-53, 56
  57
  officer, viii
  Automated Process Information File (APIF), 60, 66
  Automated Systems Office (ALM), 6, 7, 12, 14-15, 17, 53, 63, 68, 71, 72, 94
  officers, vii, xx
  Automatic call distribution system, 94, 97
  Automation; see Computers and Data processing
  Automation and Reference Collections Section (GRR), officers, xi
  Automation officer (Res), xi
  Automation Planning and Liaison Office (Proc), 59, 63, 68, 71-72
  officers, x
  Auxiliary catalogs, statistics, A12
  Avram, Henriette D., ix, 58, 74-75
  Ayala, Carlos Manuel, 92
  Babine, Alexis V., bequest, A8, A26-A27
  Bach, Johann Sebastian, 8
  Bach collection, 76
  Bach Tricentennial, xx, 84
  Baker, Howard, 2
  Baker, James A., vi, A2
  Baker and Taylor Company, gift funds, A34-A35
  Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, xxi
  Ballad of Cable Hogue, A54
  Ballantyne, Lygia, x
  Bambara, Toni Cade, A53
  The Band Wagon, A54
  Banfield, Stephen, A51
  Bangladesh materials, A36-A37
Cataloging, Office of the Director for (Proc), officers, x
Cataloging Service Bulletin, A57
Cataloging Working Group, 85
Catalogs, book and microform, 17, 70
sales and distribution, A13, A14
see also titles of specific book catalogs
Catalogs, card
statistics, A11, A12
Cavallieri, Grace, A53
CBS Television, xix, 5, 28
Ceiling Zero, A53
“The Celebrity Photographs of Arnold Genthe,” exhibit, A50
Census Bureau Current Population Surveys, 44
Center for the Book, xix, xx, 1, 4–5, 28, 85
executive director, vii
gift funds, A8, A34–A35
National Advisory Board, 5
Central administrative services, 17–18
Central Airport, A53
Central Charge File, 83
Central Research Section (CRS E), 46–47
Central Secretariat Library, 82
Central Services Division, 12, 17–18
officers, vii
El Centro Americano de tradición popular, 23
Centro Venezolano Americano, gift funds, A34–A35
Cephas, John, 23
Certificate Production Unit, 94
Certification Production Unit, 98
Chamber music festivals, 84–85, A51–A52
trust funds for composition and performance of, A32–A33
Charles Bubbles, A54
Chase, Borden, A54
Chase, Janet, vii
Chevtchuk, Paul I., xii
Chicago, University of, 88
Chief Collection Development Officers of Large Research Libraries Group, 12
Chief internal auditor, vii
Children’s Book Week, 25
Children’s Books, Catalog of, statistics, A11
Children’s literature, xx, 5, 24, 35
gift funds, A40–A41
Children’s Literature Center, 5, 24–25
officers, vii
reader services, A16–A17
Childs (James Bennett) Fund, A8, A34–A35
Chile, National Library, 61
Chin shen lu, 80
China, People’s Republic of
film screening, A54
National Library, 25
visit to, 108
visits from, 25, 90
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, 90
INDEX

Chinese American Library Association, 74
Chinese and Korean Section (Asian), officers, 79
officers, xi
Chinese Cooperative Catalog, A13
Chinese, Japanese, Korean (CJK) Project, 62
Chinese/Korean Section (Desc Cat), 67
Chinese materials, 67, 88, 71, 79, 80
Chinese Union Catalog, statistics, A12
Cho, Sung Yoon, ix
Christian, Hugo W., x
“Chronological History Chart of the World,” exhibit, A50
CIP; see Cataloging in Publication
CIP Publishers Manual, 83
Circulation of materials
interlibrary loans, 31, A19
Law Library, 92–93
statistics, A17
to the blind and physically handicapped, 32, A19
Circulation Section (Loan), officers, xi
Cities of the Interior, 8
City directories collection, 9
Civil Rights Commission, 89
Civil Rights Section (CRS Gov), 50
CJK/Research Libraries Information Network Project, 87
CK Tradition Transformed, 87
Clapp (Verner W.) Publication Fund, A44-A45
Clark, Mike, A54
Clarke, Gertrude, estate of, gift fund, A34-A35
Clarkes, Stephen, 89
Class L, Education, 86, A57
Classification, 68-67, A57
statistics, A4-A5, A10, A11
see also Decimal classification
Classification Schedules Editorial Section, 66
Classified book collections, A4-A5
Clauss, Hugo, A53
CMLS/Magazine Merge, 32
Coin-operated players; see Jukebox licensing
COINS Operating Guide, 15
COINS III (Copyright Office In-Process System), xix, 15, 94, 96
Cole, James P., ix
Cole, John Y., vii, 34
Cole, Leon M., viii
Collaboration for Bibliographic Records in Art (COBRA), 7
Collection-Building Policy (NLS/BPH), 33
Collections assessments, 9–10
Collections Control Center, 83
Collections Development Office, 7–10, 12, 27, 60, 62, 77
officers, vii
Collections Improvement Section (Col Mgmt), 81
officers, xi
Collections Maintenance Section (Col Mgmt), officers, xi
Collections management, 80-81
Collections Management Division, 80, 83
officers, xi
reader services, A16-A17
Collections of the Library
acquisitions, A4–A9
brailled and recorded materials, 33
classified, A4, A10, A11
general, A8, A11
inventory, 81
Law Library, 91–93
security, 81
special, A34-A35, A38-A39
see also Acquisitions and Preservation and care of the collections
College debate manual, 38
Colonial-Hispanic Legal Documents Collection, 92
Comaromi, John P., x
Comden, Betty, A54
Comes a Horseman, A54
Commerce, U.S. Department of, 107, 108
Committee on Automation Planning, 71–72
Committee on the Representation in Machine-Readable Form
of Bibliographical Information (MARBI), 74
Committee prints, 42, 43, 44, 50, 52
Committee to Select Prints for Purchase under the Pennell
Fund, xii
Communication Act of 1934, 101
Comparative Work Ethics: Judeo-Christian, Islamic and
Eastern, 34, A57
Compendium of Copyright Office Practices, 97, 100
Compliance Records Unit, 96
Composing Unit, 18
Comprehensive Mailing List System, 32
Computer Data Systems, Inc., 16
Computer programs
cataloging, 59–60
copyright, 8, 102, 107, 108
Computer Service Center, 14
officer, vii
Computers, 4, 14, 17, 27, 28, 37, 72, 97
microcomputers, 7, 27, 30, 38, 41, 54, 55–56, 59
Concerts, xx, 23-24, 84-85, 96, A53
gift funds for performances and broadcasting, A2, A28-A29, A32-A33, A40-A41, A44-A45
list, A51-A52
Conferences and symposia, Library, xx, 5, 6, 22, 24, 25, 27, 34, 62, 78, 82, 85, 88
gift and trust funds, A34-A35, A36-A37, A40-A41
Conflictvs ivre consvlorvm inter sese discrepantum, 93
Congress (U.S.)
congressional hearings, 1, 2, 47, 100
copyright legislation, 100–102
Joint Committee on the Library, vi, 1, A2
Joint Economic Committee, 89
89th Congress, vi, 41, 107
99th Congress, 14-15, 41, 107
services to, 1–2, 17, 98
see also House of Representatives (U.S.) and Senate (U.S.)
Congress Section (CRS A), 40
Congressional Budget Office, 43
Congressional Continuing Education Fund, A36-A37
Congressional Gold Medal, 2
Congressional Issues and Process Education Fund, A36-A37
Congressional Organization and Process Section (CRS Gov), 49
Congressional Reading Room, xx, 2, 37, 54
Congressional Record, 6
Congressional Record Abstract File, 14-15
Congressional Reference Division (CRS), 38, 54-55
officers, viii
Congressional Research Employees Association (CREA), 19
Congressional Research Service, xix, 6, 71
acquisitions, 60, A8
appropriations, A24-A25, A48
automated information services, 56-57
contracting, 11, 52
employment statistics, A23
gift funds, A36-A37
geraphics coordination, 52-53
inquiries statistics, 37, 39, 41, 43, 46-47, 50, 53-54, 56
institutes, 37-38, 39-40, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49
interagency activities, 53
interdivisional teams, 39, 48, 53
labor-management relations, 38
language services, 56
library services, 5, 55-56
officers, viii-ix
publications, xix, 38
reference centers, 54
reference services, 54-55, A16n
reports, 38-52
research services, 38-56
seminars and workshops, 37, 38, 39, 41, 43, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51
"Congressional Reference Service: Toward an Informed Legislator," exhibit, A49
Congressional Subject Classification Outline, 17
CONSER, 59, 69
CONSER: 1983 Register Supplement and Cumulative Indexes, A57
CONSER Abstracting & Indexing Coverage Projects, 69
CONSER Editing Guide, 69
CONSER Minimal-Level Cataloging Section, 69
CONSER operations coordinator, x
CONSER Tables 1983, A57
CONSER Tables 1984, A57
Conservation of books and other materials; see Preservation and care of the collections
Conservation Office, 82
officer, xi
Conspectus, 9
Constitution de la Belgique, 91
Constitution of the United States—Analysis and Interpretation (Constitution Annotated), 39
Consultants, honorary, xlii, xx, 85
gift and trust funds for, A30-A31
Consumer Law Section (CRS A), 40
Consumer Relations in Network Libraries, 31
Consumer Relations Section (NLS/BPH), 29
"Contemporary Israeli Poetry," A53
Contemporary Italy: A Selective Bibliography, 35, A57
Contino, Ron, 95
Contracts, 4, 10, 15-16, 17, 27, 30, 31, 52, 59, 68, 69, 71
COPICS (Copyright Office Publication and Interactive Cataloging System), 15, 94-95
Coolidge, Elizabeth Sprague, A26
Coolidge Auditorium, 81, 95
Coolidge (Elizabeth Sprague) Foundation, A26-A27
sponsorship of concerts, A51
Cooperative cataloging, xx, 67-68, 73
Cooperative Preservation Microfilming Project, 82
Copyright
automated systems, 94
cable television, 98, 99, 104, 105, 118 (table)
computer programs, 8, 102
databases, 100, 108
deposits, 94, 96, 104, 116 (table)
derivative works, 101, 102-103, 105
domestic, xx, 25, 93, 97
international, 107-108, 109-113 (table)
judicial developments, 102-108
jukebox licenses and royalties, 98, 118 (table)
legislation, 100-102
litigation, 100
manufacturing clause, 102, 104
maps and atlases, 106
MARC records, 75
mask works, xix, 15, 94, 95, 108, A48
music, 102-103
notice, 106-107
optical disk materials, 6
ornamental design, 102
prints and photographs, 107
recordings, 102-103
records, 17
registration, 3, 8, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 103-104, 114 (table), 115 (table), 116 (table), 119-121 (table)
renewals, 97
royalty fees, 98, 99, 100, 102, 104, 118 (table)
television programs, 101-102
videotaping, 101
Copyright Act of 1976, 94, 96, 98-99, 101-102, 104
Copyright Licensing Division, 96-97, 98, 100
Copyright Office, xvii, xix, 3, 8, 71, 94-108
acquisitions, A8
appropriations, 16, A48
automation, 94, 97, 98
data processing, 15
employment statistics, A23
gift funds, A34-A35
INDEX

International activities, 107–108, 109–113 (table)
judicial developments, 102–106
labor relations, 95
legislative developments, 100–103
officers, ix, 94
public programs, 88, 94, 95–96, 97
publications, 97
Register of Copyrights, ix, xx, 12, 94, 100, 101, 104,
107–108, A48
regulations, 98–102, 104
reorganization, 94–95, 96, 97, 98
workload and production., 96–98, 114–121 (tables)
Copyright Office In-Process System (COINS), xix, 15, 94, 96
Copyright Office Publication and Interactive Cataloging
System (COPICS), 15, 98
Copyright Royalty Tribunal, 96, 101, 118 (table)
Copyright Services, Assistant Librarian for; see Register of
Copyrights
Corcoran, Thomas C., papers, 81
Cornell University, 64, 68
Correspondence Management System, 98
Correspondence services, statistics, A17
Corso, Gregory, 8
Coughlan, Margaret, 25, 35
Council of Directors of National Libraries (CDNL), 82
Council of Scholars, 5, 6, 87
gift funds, A34, A36, A42
Council of Scholars Fund, A36–A37
Council of International Nonteatrical Events (CINE), 90
Council on Library Resources, Inc., 15, 67, 72, 74–75
gift funds, A36–A37
Counsel for Personnel, Office of, ix, 94
officer, vi
The Count of Monte Cristo, A55
Court of Appeals, A60–A61
Courts Section (CRS A), 40
Costume Collection, 93
Cranberries, A57
Crawford, John C., x, 58
CREA (Congressional Research Employees Association), 19,
38
Croft (William and Adeline) Fund, A36–A37, A51
Cronin, John W., bequest, A26–A27
Croston, Fred E., 12
Croy, Catherine M., vii
CRS/BIBL, 6
CRS Issue Brief system, 39
CRS Magazine Manual, 56
CRS Review, 38
Cultural Conservation: The Protection of Cultural Heritage
in the United States, 22
Curatorial Section (M/B/RS), officers, xii
Curran, Donald C., vii, 12, 94, 100, 101, 107–108
Current Editorials, 55
Current Population Surveys, 44
Customer services officer, x

Cylinder recordings, 22, 77, A22
Cylke, Frank Kurt, viii, 30
The Czechoslovak Declaration of Independence: A History
of the Document, 35–36, 86, A57

Da Capo Fund, A44–A45, A52
Da Capo Players, 84, A51
D'Alessandro, Edward A., xi
Dalrymple, Helen, 38
Dare to Be Creative, 5, 24, 34, A57
Darling, Pamela, 81
A Dash through the Clouds, A53
Databases, 8, 9, 27, 28, 32, 41, 48, 55, 57, 84, 67, 68, 69,
70, 72, 100, 108, A10
see also Data processing and names of specific information
systems
Data processing, 8–7
Congressional Research Service, 56–57
Copyright Office, 15, 94, 97, 98
for the blind and physically handicapped, 30, 31, 32
Management Services, 14–15, 16, 17
National Programs, 24, 27–28, 30, 32
Processing Services, 59, 71–74
see also Databases and names of specific information
systems
Data Processing and Computer Science, and Changes in
Related Disciplines, 66
Davenport, Nancy A., ix
Davidorici, Robert, A52
Davies, H. A., 29
Davies, Robertson, A52
Davies, Robertson, A52
Dayton, Ohio, film unit, 28
Deacidification, xx, 2, 4, 9, 10, 28, 35, 82
Decimal classification, statistics, A10
Decimal Classification Division (Proc), 66
officer, x
Decimal Classification, Additions, Notes, and Decision, 66
Defense, Department of (DOD), 47
Defense Policy and Arms Control Section (CRS F), 47
Deficit Reduction Act of 1984, 4
Dell publishers, 8
Delos String Quartet, A52
Denchy, Dorothy, xi
Departments, U.S.; see specific names
Deposit regulations, 98–99
Deposits and Acquisitions Section (Cop), 94, 96
Deputy Librarian of Congress, vii, 11, 12, 25
Descriptive cataloging, 63–66, 69
statistics, A10
Descriptive Cataloging Division (Proc), 63, 81
officers, x
Descriptive Cataloging Policy, Office for (Proc), 63–64
officers, x
“Designing and Conducting a User Survey,” 31
Dewey Decimal Classification, 66
REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS, 1985

Dewey Decimal Classification
   editor, x
   gift funds for editing A38-A39
Dewey Decimal Classification Editorial Policy, 75
Diaghilev, Sergei Pavlovich, 82
DIALOG Information Service, 32, 57
Dibner, Francis K., A2
"The Dick Cavett Show: Jason Robards," A54
Dictaphone recorders, 97
Digest of Public General Bills and Resolutions, 39, 40-41, A57
Dillard, Annie, 85, A53
Directories, 9
Directors of National Libraries conference, 11-12
Dirigible, A53
Disbursing Office, 16
   officer, vii
Disc Distribution Pilot Project, 71
"Discovering India," exhibit, xx, 26, 86, A49
District/State Institutes, 48
"Do You Trust Your Wife," A55
Dobbs, Kimberly W., x
Dockstader, Raymond L., vii
Documentation and Reference Section (M/B/RS), officer, xii
Documents, 61, A9, A34-A35
Documents Expediting Project, 61
   gift funds, A8, A36-A37
Documents Pilot Project, 98
Documents Unit (Cop), 95, 98
Doherty, Joan, ix
Dole, Robert, 107
Don Juan, A54
Dorn, Georgette M., xi
Dove, Bobby F., vii
Dowell, Pat, A54
Doyle, Charles, viii
Dr. Strangelove, or, How I Learned to Stop Worrying and Love the Bomb, A53
Draegerman Courage, A54
Dramatic performances, A52-A53
Drawings
   acquisitions, xx, A6-A7
   architectural, A32-A33
   caricature and cartoon, 26, 86, 89, A30-A31, A49, A50
   copyright, 114 (table), 116 (table)
   exhibits, 26, 86, A49, A50
   gift and trust funds, A28-A29, A32-A33
   preservation, A32-A33
Drucker, Stanley, A51
Dry Branch Fire Squad, 23
Duke Street Annex, 11
Duke University, 6
Duvall, Shelley, 28
E-Mail, 54, 98
E-1 cassette machine, 33
Eames (Charles) Collection, A28, A38
Early Motion Pictures: The Paper Print Collection in the Library of Congress, 34, A57
"Early Sound at Paramount," A54
East African Acquisitions Program, gift funds, A9
East European studies, 20, A32-A33
Eastern Europe
   accessions list, A56
   gift funds for acquisitions, A42-A43
Easy Cassette Machines (E-1), 33
Easy Living, A54
Economics Division (CRS), 38, 41-43, 51
   officers, viii
Eddy, Mary Baker, 105
Editing and Input Section (Proc), 69
Editorial Commentary, 55
Edmonds, Louis, A53
Edson, Russell, A53
Education, 66, A57
Education, U.S. Department of, 89-90
Education and Public Welfare Division (CRS), 43-44
   officers, viii
Education Section (CRS Ed), 43-44
Education Subcommittee, 27
Educational Liaison Office, 25
   officer, viii
Edwards, Jorge, 85
Egypt
   field director, x
   see also Cairo
Ehrenberg, Ralph E., xii
Eighteenth Century Short Title Catalog/North American Project, 84
Eissler, Ruth, 78
Electronic Mail System, 54, 98
Ellmann, Richard, xx, 34, 85, A53, A59
Elabree, Hugh L., Jr., viii
Elson, Bertha L., bequest, A26
Elson (Louis C.) Memorial Fund, A26-A27
Employee art and craft show, A49
"Employee Assistance Program," 38
Employee Assistance (Health Assistance) Supervisory Training Program, 20
Employee emergency fund, A34
Employees' Entrance, A54
Employment statistics, A23
Energy, Aerospace, and Transportation Technology Section (CRS SPR), 50-51
Energy, U.S. Department of, 45, 46
Enesco Quartet, A51
Engelhard (Charles W.) Fund, A36-A37
Engelhard Lectures on the Book, 34
Engineering Planning and Development Office, officer, vii
English-language poetry, chair, A28-A29, A32-A33
English Language Serials Cataloging Section, 69
Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division (CRS), 44–46
officers, viii
Environmental Protection Agency, 45
Environmental Protection Section (CRS ENR), 45
Equal Employment Opportunity Complaints Office, 13–14
officers, vii
Equal employment opportunity programs, 12–14
Equal opportunity (EO) complaints, 3–4, 19
Ernst, Max, collection, 78
Estonia State Library, 79
Ethnomusicology, 21
Europe/Middle East/Africa Section (CRS F), 47–48
European Division, 85, 86
officers, xi, 77
reader services, A16–A17
European Law Division (LL), 89, 92
officers, ix, 93
European materials, 91–92, A49
European Reading Room, 87
Evans (Archibald B.) Fund, A8, A26–A27
Evans (Luther H.) Memorial Fund, A36–A37
"An Evening of Postwar Poetry of the Netherlands and
Flanders," lecture, A53
"An Evening with Jason Robards," 84
Examining Division (Cop), 95–96, 98
officers, ix
Exception Tracking System, 96
Exchange and Gift Division, 12, 18, 60–61
officers, x, 58
Exchange programs, 61, 73, 79, A9
Executive assignment and classification appeals officer, vii
Executive Branch Organization and Operations Section (CRS
Gov), 49
Exhibits, xx, 5, 23, 25–26, 29, 30, 34, 78, 86–87, 88
catalogs, checklists, posters, and labels, A44
Copyright Office, 86, 94, 97
gift and trust funds, A28–A29, A30–A31, A44–A45
list, A49–A50
traveling, A44–A45, A51
Exhibits Office, 23
officers, viii
Expert Meeting Section of Libraries for the Blind, IFLA, 29,
30
Extended Cataloger Detail Program, 66
Exxon Educational Foundation, gift funds, A36–A37
"The Eye of a Caricaturist," exhibit, 26, A49
Facsimiles, gift funds for, A42–A43
Faculdad de Teologia de San Vincente Ferrer, 79
"Faerie Tale Theatre," 28
Fall-Safe, A53
Far Eastern Languages Add-on Catalog, A11
Far Eastern Languages Catalog, A11
catalog cards, A15
Far Eastern Law Division (LL), 89, 90, 92
officers, ix, 93
Fargo, John, 95
Farm Security Administration files, 23, 35
Farm Security Administration, Historical Section, 35, A57
Farmers Home Administration, 45
Farrand, Max, 87
FARS (Federal Accounting and Reporting System), 16
Father Brown, A54
Faxon Company, 69
Fay, Peter J., xi
Feather, John P., 5
Federal Accounting and Reporting System (FARS), 16
Federal Budget Process Section (CRS Gov), 50
Federal Communications Commission, 96, 100, 105
Federal Cylinder Project, 22
Federal documents clearinghouse, 32
Federal Executive Institute, 20
Federal Financing Bank, 42
Federal Labor Relations Authority (FLRA), 18–19
Federal libraries, 26, 27
cataloging data distributed to, A13
Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC),
26–28, 34
Federal Library and Information Network (FEDLINK), 26–28
Federal Library Committee (FLC)
gift funds, A36–A37
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, 38
Federal Research Division (Res), 11, 77, 86, 87, A8
officers, xi
Federal Writers Project, records, 9, 81
FEDLINK (Federal Library and Information Network), 26–28
Feinberg (Lenore B. and Charles E.) Fund, A8, A26–A27,
A36–A37
Feist, Leonard, 95
"Feminist Values in Management: Humanistic Values of
Interest to Men and Women," 13
Fernández, Pablo Armando, 85
Ferrarese, Mary Ann, viii
Ferruso, Agnes, xii
Festival of American Chamber Music, 84–85, A51, A52
"Festival of Recent Brazilian Television," A55
Feulner, John A., xi
Ficklen, Ellen, A59
Fielding, Henry, 85
The Fight for the Sky, A53
A Fight to the Finish, A54
The Fighting Lady, A53
Filling Section (Proc), 70
Films and filmstrips; see Microforms and Microfilming and
Motion pictures
"Films for Children," A55
Filstrup, E. Christian, x, 58
Financial management, 16–17
Financial Management Office, 17
officers, viii
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I-12</th>
<th>REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS, 1985</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Financial statistics, A24-A47</td>
<td>Forum on Federal Information Policies, 27, 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIND: Automation at the Library of Congress, the First Years and Beyond, 25, 35, A57</td>
<td>Founder's Day Concert, A51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine arts, gift and trust funds for, A26-A27</td>
<td>Francis Goes to the Races, A55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine Printing: The San Francisco Tradition, 5, 34, A57</td>
<td>Frank, Barney, 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flis, Paul, 35, 90-91</td>
<td>Fraser, James, 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finley, Elliott C., 12</td>
<td>Fraternal Order of Police, 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finnish materials, 22</td>
<td>Der Frau im Monde, A53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finn, John C., vii, 12</td>
<td>&quot;Frederick Douglass,&quot; A54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Lady: A Bibliography of Selected Material by and about Eleanor Roosevelt, 35, 86, A57</td>
<td>Freidel, Frank Burt, 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Mail by Aeroplane, A53</td>
<td>Freitag, Ruth S., 34, 86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flack, Minnie Maddern, A50</td>
<td>French literature, gift and trust funds, A26-A27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fitzgerald, Robert, xx, 85, A53</td>
<td>French materials, 91, 92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five Star Final, A54</td>
<td>&quot;Frère Mendicant,&quot; 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The 5000 Fingers of Dr. T., A55</td>
<td>The Freshman, A55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flack, Lewis I., ix, 108</td>
<td>Freud, Anna, papers, 61, 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fleisher, Leon, A51</td>
<td>Freud, Sigmund, papers, 61, 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Flight in Film,&quot; exhibit, A50</td>
<td>Friends of Music in the Library of Congress concert sponsorship, A52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Flight in Film,&quot; series, A53-A54</td>
<td>gift and trust funds, A26-A27, A28-A29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flight to Mars, A53</td>
<td>Friends of the Folklife Project, A36-A39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flint, Aili Waris, 22</td>
<td>Frissell (Tonl) Collection, A44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flint, Austin C., 22</td>
<td>Frissell (Tonl) Fund, A44-A45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florence Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials, 107</td>
<td>Froissol, Eugene T., x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flute collection, 80, A28-A29</td>
<td>Frost, Robert, 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Flying Padre, A53</td>
<td>Fuels and Minerals Section (CRS ENR), 45-46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Folger Shakespeare Library, 77, A40-A41</td>
<td>Fujikawa, Hameo, A51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Folk life projects and activities, 22-23</td>
<td>Fulbright, J. William, 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gift and trust funds, A26-A27, A38-A39</td>
<td>Fulbright program symposium, 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Folk Life Resources in New Jersey, 23</td>
<td>Fundamental Techniques Workshop, A34-A35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fonda, Jane, A54</td>
<td>Fundamentals of Nuclear Arms Control project, 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and Agriculture Section (CRS ENR), 45</td>
<td>Furniture and furnishings, appropriations, 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and Drug Administration, 21</td>
<td>FY 1986 Budget Perspectives, 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and Drug Review, 21</td>
<td>Gabay, Mayer, 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food service program, 16</td>
<td>Gale, Naum, 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ford Foundation, gift funds, 22, A36-A37</td>
<td>Gallagher, Tess, A53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division (CRS), 12, 46-48</td>
<td>Gardner, Rita, A53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>officers, viii</td>
<td>Garman, Gary D., viii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Aid Facts project, 47</td>
<td>Garvey, Gerald T., vii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Language Books, 1984, A57</td>
<td>Gazettes; see Newspapers and gazettes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign-language materials, 7-8, 9, 21, 24, 33, 35, 59-63, 67, 68, 77-78, 79, 80, 91, 92</td>
<td>General Accounting Office, 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gift funds for, A36-37, A38-39</td>
<td>General counsel, vii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Language Serial Cataloging Section, 69</td>
<td>Office of the, 3-4, 95, 98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign program, gift funds, A36-A39</td>
<td>General counsel (Cop), officer, ix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Press, 66, 67</td>
<td>General Reading Rooms Division, 79, 86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gift funds, A36-A39</td>
<td>officers, xi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forms Catalog, 17</td>
<td>reader services, A16-A17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forms management program, 17</td>
<td>General Reference, officers, xi, 87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Detrick, Maryland, deacidification facility, xx, 2, 4, 10, 28, 35, 82</td>
<td>&quot;Generation to Generation: Sharing the Intangible,&quot; exhibit, A50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fortune's Fine Lute Song Ensemble, A51</td>
<td>GENPAC (Books General/National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging), 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Forum, 93</td>
<td>Genthe, Arnold, A50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geography, trust funds for a chair of, A30-A31</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX

Geography and Map Division, 5, 31, 82, 85
  exhibits, A49
  officers, xii, 87
  reader services, A16-A17
Geography and Map Division Reading Room, 10
 "George Eliot: The Female Shakespeare, So to Speak," lecture, A52
 "The George Burns and Gracie Allen Show: Gracie Gives a Party for Atomic Scientists," A55
Geosciences, Materials, and Industrial Technology Section (CRS SPR), 51
Gephart, Ronald M., 85
Gergen, David, 37
German Captured Documents Collection, 80
German materials, 33, 80
Gershwin, George, 2, 61
Gershwin, Ira, 2
Gibbons, Sam, 107
Gibson, Gerald D., xii
Gift and trust funds, vi, A2-A3, A8-A9, A24-A25
  list, A26-A47
Gift Fund, A32-A45
Gift Section (E&G), 61
Gifts, 4, 22, 24, 29, 61, 62, 77, 78, 96, A2, A3 (table)
  forms of, vi
  statistics, A9
Gingrich, Newt, vi
Gish (Lillian) Foundation, gift funds, A38-A39
Glasby, Dorothy J., ix
Glasgow, Richard E., ix
Globo TV Network, 78
Glos, George E., ix, 89
The Go-Between, A54
GOALS (Government On-Line Accounting System), 17
Goddard Space Flight Center, 82
Godwin, James L., vii
Goff (Frederick R.) Memorial Fund, A8, A38-A39
Goldberg Variations, 84
Goldstone, Richard, 90
González, Armando, ix
Goodrum, Charles A., 36
Gordon, Elizabeth, 24
Gottsch (Samuel H.) Fund, A8, A38-A39
Gottsch-Schlesinger Archives, A38-A39
Gould, Katherine F., xii
Government agencies; see U.S. government agencies
Government Division (CRS), 38, 39, 48-50
  officers, vii
Government documents; see Government publications
  Government On-Line Accounting System (GOALS), 17
  Government Printing Office, 27, 38, 61, 70
Government publications, 61, A9, A34-A35, A36-A37
Government Publications Section (Ser), officer, xii
 "Governor John M. Slaton," A54
Graber, James S., vii
Graduate Cooperative Education Program, 12-13
Graham, John, A51
 "The Grand Interpreters: Personalities in Opera in America," exhibit, A50
Gray, Beverly Ann, xi
Great Hall, 2, 86, 88
Great Britain
  exhibits on, 26, A49, A50
  Foreign Office 371 (USA) records, 80
Green, Adolph, A54
Green, Karl R., xii
The Green Man, A54
Green (Constance McLaughlin) Revolving Fund, A44-A45
Green, Lyn, A53
Greeting by George Bernard Shaw, A54
Gregg, Judd, 101
Group Access Program, 27-28
Grouse Creek Cultural Survey, 22
Grunberger, Michael W., xi
Gude, Gilbert, viii, 2
Guggenheim Chair of Aeronautics, A26-A27
Guggenheim (Daniel) Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc., A26-A27
A Guide to Official Gazettes and Their Contents, 90, A57
Guide to the Library of Congress, 36, A57
Guides and finding aids, 35, 36, 65
  gift funds, A34-A35
Guillou, Jean, A53
Gunga Din, A55
Gupta, Eunice S., x
Gushee, David E., viii
Hahn, Ellen Z., xi
Hakim, Yorguy, 90
 "Hal Shelton, Map Maker," exhibit, A49
Hallelujah, I'm a Bum, A54
Halley's Comet: A Bibliography, 34, 86, A57
Hallstein, Ann L., ix
Hampton, Bonnie, A51
Handbook of Latin American Studies, ed., xi
Handicapped Program, 18, 20
Handicapped Resource Center, 18
Hanks, Nymphus C., bequest, A26-A27
Honsel and Gretel, A55
Hardeman (D.B.) Prize, 47
Hardison, O. B., 34
Hart, John P., viii
Harpischord, gift funds for concerts, A28
Harris, Patricia Roberts, papers, 61, 78
Harrison, Anthony P., ix
Harrison, Harriet W., xii
Hart, James D., papers, 5, 34, A57
Hartigan, Grace, A53
Harvard University, 20, 68
Harvester Microforms, 9
Harvester Press, 80
Hass, John Henry, viii
REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS, 1985

Historic Records Survey, records, 81

History
chair, A36
gift and trust funds, A25–A27, A30–A31, A36–A37, A42–A43

see also American history

Hog Wild, A55

Holcomb, Morrigan, vii

Holmes, James S., A53

Holmes (John Haynes) collection, 80

Holmes (Oliver Wendell) Devise, 87, A8

Permanent Committee, officers, xii

The Homoecoming, A54

Honko, Lauri, 22

Hornstein, L.H., 29

Hotel Imperial, A53

House Information Systems, 57

Office, 57

House of Lords, papers, 92

House of Representatives (U.S.)
Agriculture Committee, 45
cable television system, 101
Committee on Aging, 44
Committee on Appropriations, 3, 46
Committee on Energy and Commerce, 101
Committee on Foreign Affairs, 46
Committee on House Administration, 2
Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, 43
Committee on the Judiciary, 44
copyright, 100–102
electronic mail system, 54
rules recodification, 49
Speaker of the House, xvii

Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs and Coinage, 2
Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties, and the Administration of Justice, 100, 101
Subcommittee on Forests, Family Farms, and Energy, 46
Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations, 1, 16
Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2

"Houses of Justice: County Court Architecture," exhibit, A50

How I Won the War, A54

Howard, Richard C., xi

Hoyem, Andrew, 34

Hida, Gloria H., x, 89, 93

Hida, Tzo-tai, ix, 93

Hubbard (Gertrude M.) Bequest, A2n, A24n, A26–A27

Hubbard Fund, A8

Hughes, Barnard, 84

Hughes (Charles Evans) Collection, 80

Hughes, A54

Hume, Paul, 96

Huntington, Archer M., trust fund, A8, A25n, A28–A29, A32–A33

Huntley, William R., x

Husovsky, John A., vii

Hutson, James H., xii, 87
INDEX

I Am a Fugitive from a Chain Gang, A54
I Wanna Hold Your Hand, A54
IBM Corporation, gift funds, A28-A29, A38-A39
IBM 3033AP, 14
IBM 3084Q4, 14
The Iceman Cometh, 84, A54
"I'd Rather Be Reading," project, xix, 5
If You Could Only Cook, A54
IFLA: see International Federation of Library Associations
and Institutions
IIlazed, 78
Illinois, University of (Urbana-Champaign), 68
Illinois Center for the Book, 4
Illinois Library Association, 75
Illinois State Library, 4
I'm All Right Jack, A54
"Images of India," A54
"Images of the World: The Atlas through History," exhibit, A49
"Images of the World: The Atlas through History," symposium, xx, 5
Impact of Illegal Immigration on the U.S., 44
Imperial Library collection, 79
In a Lonely Place, A54
Income Maintenance Section (CRS Ed), 43
Incunabula, 93, A6-A7
Independent Research Libraries Association, 87
Independent Television Companies, 77
Index for Edition 20, 86
Index to Latin American Legislation, 15, 90
India
exhibit on, xx, 26, 86, A49
field director, x
gift funds, A38-A39
Special Foreign Currency Program, xx, 59
see also New Delhi
Indiana University, 68
Indochina research, 23
Indonesia
field director, x
see also Jakarta
Industry and Finance Section (CRS E), 41
Info Packs, 54
Information and Reference Division (Cop), 94, 95, 97, 98
officers, ix
The Information Economy in the U.S.: Its Effect on Libraries
and Library Networks, 72
Information Office, 11, 12
officer, vili
Information Place, 25
Information Resources Center, 13
Information Section (Cop), 97
"Innovation and Tradition in the Arabic Sciences," 85
Inquiry Section (CRS ARS), 53-54
Inquiry Status and Information System (ISIS), 53, 54
Institute of International Studies, 61
Institute of Law of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, 61
Instruction: see Training and instruction
Instructional Manual for Braille Transcribing, 33
Insurance Company of North America, gift funds, A38-A39
Intergovernmental Relations Section (CRS Gov), 49
Interlibrary loans, 31, 83, A19
Intern Program, 20
Internal Audit Office, 11, 20
International Association of Law Libraries, 67
International Board on Books for Young People, 25
International Committee of the Eighteenth-Century Short
Title Catalog, 75
International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Com
posers (CISAC), 108
International cooperation
copyright relations, 107-108, 109-113 (table)
exchange of materials, A9
International Council on Archives, 87
International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions
(IFLA), 11, 12, 25, 29, 58, 73, 74, 75, 87
The International Flow of Scientific and Technical Information:
A Summary of Proceedings, 34, A57
International Geographic Union, 67
International Journal of Legal Information, 93
International Librarianship Today and Tomorrow: A
Festschrift for William J. Welsh, 12
International Organizations, Development, and Security Sec
tion (CRS F), 47
International Section (CRS E), 41
International Serials Data System (ISDS), 69-70, 71, 75
International Standard Bibliographic Description, 64
International Trade Commission, 107
Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference, 47
Introduction to Telecommunications, 28
Introduction to the Dewey Decimal Classification for Schools
in English-Speaking Countries, 66
Inventory Management Section (NLS/BPH), 32
Inventory of the collections, 81
ISDS: see International Serials Data System
Isenberg, Max, A2
Isenberg Clarinet Fund, A2, A28
ISIS (Inquiry Status and Information System), 53, 54
Islamic legal collection, gift funds for development of,
A44-A45
Ison, Mary M., xii
Israeli materials, A36-A37
Issue Briefs, 41, 43, 44, 56
behavioral sciences, 52
defense, 50
ergy, 45, 46
environmental protection, 45
Federal Financing Bank, 42
food and agriculture, 45
foreign affairs, 47, 48
tax reform, 42
transportation, 50

215
It Should Happen to You, A54
Italian materials, 33, 60
I've Got Your Number, A54

Jabour, Alan, viii
"The Jack Benny Program," A55
Jackson, Ronald J., xi
Jacob, Louis A., xi
Jagusch, Sybille A., viii, 25
Jakarta, Indonesia, field office, 11, 58, 59, 61, 62
James, Olive C., xi, 87

James Madison Memorial Building; see Madison (James) Memorial Building
Janitorial services, 17
Japan
field director, x
National Diet Library, 62
see also Tokyo
Japanese materials, 24, 67, 71, 79
Japanese National Union Catalog, 83
Japanese Section (Asian), 67
officer, xi
Japanese Union Catalog, statistics, A12
Jarzy, Imre T., x
"Jason Robards," A54
The Jazz Singer, A54
Jefferson (Thomas) Building
Congressional Reading Room, 54
fire protection, 16
gift fund for, A40–A41
Main Reading Room, 6
restoration and renovation, xx, 10, 16
sales and information counter, 29
Jensen, Torben, 90
"The Jewel in the Crown," A54

Jewish Daily Courier, 80
Jiménez, Guadalupe, 85
Job Information Fair, 13
John Adams Building; see Adams (John) Building
Johnson, Constance A., 89, 93
Johnson, Everett J., xi
Johnson, Nunnally, A54
Johnson (Samuel) Memorial Lecture, A53
Johnson (Lyndon B.) School of Public Affairs, 47
Johnston, Sir Charles, 85, A52
Joint Committee on the Library, vi, 1, 2, 35, A2
Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR 2, 64

The Jokers, A54
Jones, Catherine A., viii
"Joseph Losey," A54
Juilliard String Quartet, concerts, 84, A51
Jukebox, gift, 96
Jukebox licensing, 98, 118 (table)
"Jungle Book Illustrations," exhibit, A49
Jus' Passin' Through, A55
Jurow (Mae and Irving) Fund, A28–A29, A52

Justice, U.S. Department of, 89, 94, 107
Juvenilia; see Children's literature
Jwaideh, Zubair E., ix

"The Kalevala and Finnish Identity in Finland and America," symposium, 22
"The Kalevala Process," paper, 22
Kalish, Gilbert, A51
Kanin, Garson, A54
Kaplan, Justin, 5, 34
Kaplan (Milton) Fund, A28–A29
Karachi, Pakistan, field office, 11, 58, 61, 62
Kastenmeier, Robert W., 101
Kearney, Dorothy G., 76
Kempley, Rita, A54
Kennedy (John F.) Center, Performing Arts Library; see Performing Arts Library (PAL)
Kenya
field director, x
see also Nairobi
Kenyon, Carleton W., ix, 90, A58
Kim, A55
Kimbali, John W., Jr., xi
Kind Hearts and Coronets, A54

Kindler Foundation
concert sponsorship, A52
trust fund, A25n, A32–A33

Kinnisaid, Alison, 23
Kiss Me Stupid, A54
Kitagawa, Joseph, 34, A57
Knight, John, gift funds, A38–A39
Knowlton, John D., xii, 81
Kominaki, John J., vii
Korean materials, 67, 71, 91, 92
Korean Union Catalog, statistics, A12
Kor with, David, A52
Kormos, John G., viii
Korngold, Erich W., 61
Kostelanetz (Andre) Fund, A8, A28–A29
Koston, Dina, A51
Kostreba, Anthony J., xi, 76
Koussevitzky (Serge) Music Foundation
gift and trust funds, A28–A29
Kouwenaar, Gerrit, A53
Kovtun, George J., 36, 86, A57
Kozolchyk, Boris, 92
Krasilovsky, William, 95
Kraus, David H., xi
Krintz, Edwin M., vii
Kroyt (Boris and Sonya) Memorial Fund, A28–A29, A52
Kuijken Quartet, A51
Kulisheck, Marjorie R., vii

Labor-management relations, 18–19, 95
Labor Relations Office, 19
officer, vii
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management and Administrative Services (M&amp;A). officers. viii</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management Services. 10, 12, 21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>automation. 14, 15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>employment statistics. A23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equal employment activities. 12, 14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>general services. 15, 16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>officers. vii-viii</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>personnel activities. 18-20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phonograph. 20-21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management Skills Institute. 20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management Studies (CRS). officer. viii</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Managing America's Library,&quot; videotape. 28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mann (Margaret) Citation in Cataloging and Classification. 50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manager, Budgets, and Policy Management Section (CRS P). 67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manuals. 31, 33, 36, 67, 68, 69</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manuscript Division. 8, 9, 17, 78, 80, 81, 86, A4-A5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gift funds for. A34-A35, A40-A41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>officers. xiv</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reader services. A16-A17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manuscript Reading Room. 81</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manuscripts.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acquisitions. xii, 38, 60, 81, 70, A4-A5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bibliographies. 66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cataloging. 66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>collections. 9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>microforms and microfilming. 20, 60, A32-A33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>microforms and microfilming acqusitions. 20-21. 60, A32-A33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>microforms and microfilming acqusitions. 20-21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microfilm Reading Room Section (MR). officers. xi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microfilm Reading Room Section (MR). officers. xi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;The Many Loves of Dobie Gillis: Caper at the Bijou.&quot; A55</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maps and atlases.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acquisitions. xii, 78, A8-A7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>catalog cards. A10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cataloging. A10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>copyright. 108, 114 (table), 119 (table), 117 (table)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exhibits. 30, 70, A49, A50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>instruction. 30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for the blind and physically handicapped. 31-32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARC records. A10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>microforms and microfilming. 20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>microforms and microfilming. 20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARC Records. 73</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARC Distribution Service. 71</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARK: Editorial Division. 67, 71</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>officers. x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARC Formats for Bibliographic Data (MFBD). 74</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARC Holdings Format. 74</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARC tape. A12, A14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marvin. Don C. 77</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marriage and Marital Property under the New Greek Law. 90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshall. Robert L. 78</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin. Dolores M. xi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin. Sylvia Cooke. vii</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marx. Groccoco. A55</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Mary S. McDowell.&quot; A54</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massevny. Thomas G., papers. 35, 66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mask Work Unit. 95, 96</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mask works registration. xi-x. 15, 94, 95-97, 108, 114 (table). A48</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mass Book Decatification Facility. xx. 2, 4, 10, 28, 35, 82</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mater Dolorosa. A55</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Materials Control Section (Cop). 96</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Materials Development Division (NLS/BPH). officer. viii</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Materials Expediting Unit (Cop). 96</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Materials management and support. 17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matheson. William. xii</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathias. Charles Mo C. Jr. vi. 1, 2, 10, 101, 102</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matte. Henri. 78</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matsumoto. Haje. xi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mazur. Michael. xii</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Med Data Central, Inc. 28, 90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medina. Rob. xx. 93</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium Cool. A53</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mellon (Andrew W.) Foundation. 70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medea. Michael. xii</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan. University of. 79</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan Computer Demonstration Center. 27, 28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MICROCON. 27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microfiche. see Microforms and microfilming</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microfilm Reading Room. 79</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microform Reading Room Section (MRR). officers. xi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microforms and microfilming acqusitions. 20-21. 61, 62, 79-80, A6-A7, A8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brittle books. 82, A22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
catalog cards, A15
catalog sales, A13, A14
cataloging, 68, 70, 82
copying programs, 9
field offices, 82
gift funds, A32-A33, A42-A43
law and legal materials, 92
Main Card Catalog, 70
manuscripts, 20, A32-A33
maps and atlases, 20
music, 21, 80
newspapers and gazettes, 80
periodicals, A22
preservation, 9
public copying, 20
publications, A5
rare books, 62
serials, A22
statistics, A21
storage, 17
Microthesauri, 55
Middle East materials, 21
accessions list, A56
gift fund for, A38-A39
Middle Temple of the Inns of Court, 88
Miller, Dayton C., bequest, A28-A29
Miller (Dayton C.) Collection of Flutes, 80, A28-A29
Miller (Dayton C.) Fund, A40-A41
Minassian Collection, 82
Miner, William F., viii
Minimal-level cataloging (MLC), 64-65, 69, 82, A6-A7, A10
Minudri, Regina, 13
Mishkin, Paul, xli
The Missouri Breaks, A54
Mobile Binding Unit, 80
Mobley, William H., viii
The Mock Doctor, 84-85
Modelaki, Andrew M., 85
Modern Language Association, 85
Monday (Henry A.) Collection, 20
Money, Banking, and Quantitative Analysis Section (CRS E), 42
Monographic series
catalog cards, A15
Monographic Series, A13, A14
Monte Carlo, A54
Monthly Checklist of State Publications, 59, 61, A58
A Moon for the Misbegotten, A54
Moonlighting, A54
Moore, Dwight E., xi
Moore, John L., viii
Moore, Waldo H., ix
Moorhead, Carlos, 102
Morgan, A54
Morot-Sir, Edouard, lecture, A53
Morrison, Margaret L., 35
Morrow, Carolyn, 82
Morrow (Malcolm) Memorial Fund, A8, A40-A41
"Morte e Vida Severina," A55
Mortimer, Louis R., vii
Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division,
4, 15, 18, 23, 95, 77, 96
officers, xii
reader services, A16-A17
Motion pictures
acquisitions, 4, A6-A7, A8
catalog cards, A15
cataloging, 64, A10
copyright, 114 (table), 116 (table)
database, 15
film screening programs, A53-A55
gift and trust funds, A30-A31, A32-A33, A40-A41, A44-A45
MARC records, A10
nitrate film, 15
preservation and storage, 11, A22, A32-A33, A44-A45
productions, 67, 87, 90
"Movies for Children," series, 84, A55
"Mrs. Fiskel," exhibit, A49
MSC Supplies Catalog, 31
Mubarak, Suzanne, 25
Muir String Quartet, A51, A52
Mulholland, Daniel P., viii
Mullin, La Verne P., ix
Multiple-Versions Committee, 73
Multistate centers (MSC), 31, A19
Mumford (L. Quincy) Memorial Fund, A40-A41
MUMS, 15, 68
Murphy, Gerald, A2
Museum of American Folk Art, 20
Museum Stores Association, 28
Music
acquisitions, 4, 8, 78, A4-A5, A6-A7, A18
braille, 32
catalog cards, A15
cataloging, 64, 65, A10, A11
chamber music, 84-85, A32-A33, A51-A52
compositions commissioned, A2, A32-A33
copyright, 97, 99, 102-103, 114 (table), 116 (table), 117 (table)
exhibits, A50
folk music, 23
for the blind and physically handicapped, 32, A18, A19, A20
manuscripts, 81, 80, A4-A5, A28-A29, A30-A31, A42-A43
MARC records, A10
microforms and microfilming, 21, 80
preservation, 82
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index Entry</th>
<th>Page(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A18: scores, sheet music</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A15: see also Concerts and Recordings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70, A13, A58: Music, Books on Music, and Sound Recordings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A11: Music Add-on Catalog</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A55: The Music Box</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A11: Music Catalog</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870-1921: Music Copyright Deposits</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6, 78, 80, 82: Music Division</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84-A5: officers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A16-A17: reader services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A51, A52: Music from Marlboro</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A55: Music Library Association</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86: Music Online System</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87: Music Reading Room</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30, 32: Music Section (NLS/BPH)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65: Musical instruments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A57, A56: The Musical Languages of Elliott Carter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A51, A52: The Musical Mainstream</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A51: Musical Offering, Baroque Ensemble</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A35: Myers, R. David</td>
<td>xi, 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vii: Myracle, James L.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84, 68: NACO [Name Authority Co-op]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67: NACO/LSP Change Guide</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11, 59, 61, 62: Nairobi, Kenya, field office</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A54: The Naked Truth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A10: Name Authorities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A13, A14: Name Authorities, sales, A13, A14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A58: Name Authorities, Cumulative Microform Edition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64, 73: Name Authority Co-op (NACO)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15, 68, 73: Name Authority File</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68, 70, A10: Name authority records, 68, 70, A10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98: Name headings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A55: Napoleon, A55</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A55: NASA [National Aeronautics and Space Administration]</td>
<td>10, 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34, A57: Nasr, Soyyed Hossein, xx</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xx, 10, 76: National Aeronautics and Space Administration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21, 68: National Agricultural Library</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77: National Air and Space Museum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4: National Broadcasting Corporation (NBC)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27, 72: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21, 68: National Diet Library, Japan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91: National Diet of the Republic of Korea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18: National Directory of Latin Americanists</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2, 69: National Endowment for the Humanities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29: National Federation for the Blind</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26: National Gallery of Canada</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74, 75, 87: National Information Standards Organization</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25, 60, 61, 62, 79: National libraries</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A23-A29: National Library for the Blind, Inc., gift and trust funds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A16-A17: reader services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A54: see also Blind and physically handicapped, services to National Library of Chile</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25: National Library of China</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63, 65: National Library of Medicine (NLM)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xx: National Library Week</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79: National Palace Museum, Taiwan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22: National Park Service</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65: National Plan for Retrospective Conversion in Music</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81-82: National Preservation News</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xx, 81-82, A34-A35: National Preservation Program Office</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60: National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22-36: National Programs, 22-36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A23: gift funds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A34: officers, vii</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A16-A17: reader services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xx, 22: National Referral Center</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70-71: National Serials Data Program, 69, 70-71</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x: National Shelflist Count</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81: National Society of Arts and Letters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96: National Sound Industries of Mexico</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103: National Stolen Properties Act</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17: National Underground Storage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A10: National Union Catalog (NUC)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A59: National Union Catalog, A42-A43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A34: gift and trust funds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sales, A13, A14: National Union Catalog: Audiovisual Materials</td>
<td>70, A58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sales, A13, A14: National Union Catalog: Books</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sales, A13, A14: National Union Catalog: Cartographic Materials</td>
<td>70, A58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sales, A13, A14: National Union Catalog: Post-1956 imprints supplement, A12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sales, A13, A14: National Union Catalog: Prew-1955 imprints, A12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A13: National Union Catalog: Production Masters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sales, A13, A14: National Union Catalog, including Audiovisual Materials and Music, Books on Music, and Sound Recordings</td>
<td>A13, A14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sales, A13, A14: National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections, 64, 65, 72</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS, 1985

gift and trust funds, A26-A27
microforms and microfilming, 20, 79, 80, 92, A22
official gazettes, 92
preservation, A22
Newspapers in Microform, 70
Newspapers Received Currently in the Library of Congress, 35, A58
NEXIS, 57
Nicholas Nickleby, A54
The Night of the Hunter, A54
Nil, Anafa, 8
Nitrate Films database, 15
Niver, Kemp R., A21
NLS; see National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped
NLSNET, 30
Noble, Raymon A., vii
The Non-Stop Flight, A53
Noon Wine, A54
Nooterbohm, Cees, A53
Northrop Services, Inc., 10, 82
Nothing But the Best, A54
Novak, Michael, 37
Novotny, Thomas W., viii
NPAC (National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging), 60
acquisitions, A8
NST; see New Serial Titles
Nugent, Frank, A54
Nugent, William R., vii, 12
NYPL-East African Acquisitions Program, gift funds, A9
Nygaard, Jen, A51
O Lucky Man!, A54
Oakar, Mary Rose, vi, 2
Oceans and Natural Resources Section (CRS ENR), 46
OCLC; see Online Computer Library Center
Odets, Clifford, A54
O'Donoghue, Martin F., Jr., vii
Office of Management and Budget, 27
Office of Personnel Management, 43, 48
Office of Planning and Development, officer, vii
Office of Technology Assessment, 51
Office of the Librarian, 1-12
employment statistics, A23
gift funds, A40-A41
officers, vii
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, 108
Office of War Information, files, 7, 23, 35
Official Add-on Catalog, A11
Official Catalog, A11
Ofroh's Lieder, 78
"O'Hara and Hartigan: A Poet-Painter Collaboration, A53
Oler, Harriet, ix
Oman, Ralph, ix, xx, 94
"On Bach's Universality," lecture, 84
INDEX

One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich, A54
On-Line Payment and Collection System (OPAC), 17
Online Computer Library Center, Inc. (OCLC), 27, 28, 67, 72
Online Input/Update for Machine-Readable Data Files, 72
Only Two Can Play, A54
Ono, Takamasa, 90
OPAC (On-Line Payment and Collection System), 17
Opera, exhibit, 50
Opera Full Scores, 21
Opera Versus Jazz, A54
Optical Disk Pilot Program, xix, 6-7, 14, 92
Optical disk system, 3, 23
Opus 1-12, 78
Order Division, 60
officers, x, xx, 58, 60
Organization chart, xiv-xv
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, 108
"Oscar W. Underwood," A54
Ostrove, Geraldine, xii, 87
Ostrow, Stephen E., xii
Outdoor Concert Series, 23-24
An Outline History of the World, 29
Oval Gallery, 86
Overnight to Hawaii, A53
Overseas Data Entry System, 62
Overseas Operations Division (Proc), 9, 11, 58, 59, 60, 61-62
officers, x
Overseas Outlook, A58
Owens, Basil T., viii
Pagis, Dan, A53
Pakistan, field director, x
see also Karachi
Palian, Robert, 80
Pamphlet collection, 66, 80-81, 91, A6-A7
Pan American Health Organization, 93
Pennies, Donald P., ix
Papademetrious, Theresa, 90
Paper Check Conversion Program, 17
Paperback book collection, 78
"Paramount Silents," A53
"Paramount Studios: The First 30 Years," exhibit, 24, A50
Paris, Henry B., Jr., viii
Parris, Stan, 101
Pascale, Kathleen, ix
Patent Office, U.S., 119-121 (table)
The Pathetic Fallacy, 34, A58
Pauls, Frederick H., viii
PBS, xix, 28
Peace, gift funds for purchase of materials fostering, A36-A37
Peetross, C. Ford, 85
Pelikan, Jaroslav, 34, A57
Pell, Claiborne, vi
Pennell, Joseph, bequest, A9, A28-A29
Committee to Select Prints for Purchase under the Pennell Fund, xii
Pennell (Joseph and Elizabeth Robins) Collection, A2, A28
The People's Republic of China: A Bibliography of Selected English-Language Legal Materials, 90
Performing arts, works registered for copyright, 114 (table), 116 (table)
Performing Arts Library (PAL), 84
exhibits, A49
gift funds, A34-A35
officers, xi
reader services, A16-A17
Periodical Section (Ser), office, xii, 76
Periodicals; see Serials
Permanent Committee for the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise, officers, xii
The perpetual laws of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, 93
Perremero, Don Francisco Paolo, 93
Perse, Saint-John, A53
Personnel, xx
affirmative action, 12-13, 38
awards, 55
changes in, xx, 12, 22, 58, 76-77, 93, 94
counseling, 20
departmental reorganizations, 19
director, vii
equal employment opportunity, 3-4, 12-14, 19
gift funds for, A34-A35
handicapped activities, 18, 20
health services, 19
labor-management relations, 18-19, 38, 95
litigation, 3-4, A60-A61
payroll system, 11, 16-17
professional activities, 11-12, 25, 74-75, 87, 91, 93, 97
recruitment and staffing, 18-20, 24, 93, A23
retirement, 12, 76, 77, 93
time-in-grade policy, 4
training, 20, 28, 37, 56, 57, 61, 65, 80, 92, 93, 95, 96
work schedules, 1
Personnel and Labor Relations Office, 18-20
officers, vii
Personnel Operations Office, 19
officer, vii
Personnel Security Office, officer, vii
Perspectives on John Philip Sousa, 85
Peters, Marybeth, ix, 108
Pettullo, A54
Pew, Michael R., ix
The Phil Silvers Show, A55
Photoduplication, 20
photocopiers, 20
statistics, A21

223
Photoduplication Service, 11, 20
officers, vii
revolving, fund, A44-A45
Photographic Section, 23
Photographs; see Photoduplication and Prints and photographs
"Photographs of American Indians," exhibit, A50
Picasso, Pablo, 78
Pickering, Elmo, papers, 61
Pickford (Mary) Company
revolving fund, A44-A45
Pickford (Mary) Foundation
gift and trust funds, A30-A31, A40-A41
Pickford (Mary) Theater, xx, 8, 77, 84
film screening programs, A53-A55
Piece Identification Number (PIN), system, 14
Pierrot Lanova, 84, A53
Pietrès, Mary K. Dewees, x
Pinard, Jeanette, 90
Pinnock, Trevor, 84, A52
Pizzo, John, J., x
Planer, Franz, A53
Planinc, Milka, 25
"Planta de Policia; Até Que a Morte Os Separe," A55
Planning and Development, Office of, 3, 6, 12
officer, viii
Planning Management (Res), special assistant for, xi
Pletzke, Linda, x
Plume, John, Jr., 35
Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry, x
Poetry
chair of English-language poetry, A28-A29, A32-A33
consultant, xiii, xx, 2, 85, A52
gift and trust funds, A30-A31
readings, A52-A53
"Poetry and Science in the Work of Saint-John Perse," A53
"Poets and Anthropologists: A Look at the Current Poet-
Packaging Process, with Historical Asides," lecture, A52
Points at Issue: A Bookseller Looks at Bibliography, 34, A58
Policy, Information, and Behavioral Sciences Section (CRS
SPR), 51-52
Policy, Planning, and Review, Office of (CRS), officer, viii
Political Institutions and Processes Section (CRS Gov), 49
Polygamous Polonius, A54
Popular Names of U.S. Government Reports: A Catalog, 35,
A56
Porter, Andrew, 84, A51, A53
Porter (Henry Kirke) Memorial Fund, A30-A31
Portillo, José López, 79
Porter (Mildred Chaffin) Fund, A42-A43
Portuguese literature, consultant in, A28-A29
Portuguese materials, 33
Position Classification and Organization Office, 19
officer, vii
Postal Service Unit, 18
"The Poster as Art in the 1890s," exhibit, 24, A50
Posters
acquisitions, 62, 78, A6-A7
collections and services, 36
exhibits, 26, A49, A50
Powers, John, A54
Pratt, Dana J., vii
Prausnitz, Frederick, 84, A51
Preble, Leverette L., III, ix, 93
Preliminary Oversight on the Job Training Act, 44
PREMARC, 15, 72
PREMARC Input/Update System, 72
Pre-1801 Books about Music, 20
Preparation Section (Mss), officer, xii
Preservation and care of the collections, 81-82
binding, 82, A22
copying programs, 9
decodification, xx, 2, 4, 9, 10, 28, 35, 82
gift and trust funds, A28-A29, A32-A35, A38-A43
law and legal materials, 93
manuscripts, 9, A22
maps and atlases, 82, A22
microforms and microfilming, 9, A8, A22
motion pictures, 11, A22, A32-A33, A44-A45
music, 82
optical disk technology, xix, 6
prints and photographs, A22, A32-A33
publications, 81-82
rare books, A22
recordings, A22
serials, A22
statistics, A22
television programs, A32-A33, A44-A45
Preservation Microfilming Office, 82
officer, xi
Preservation Office, 80
officers, xi
Preservation Policy Committee, 9
Preservation Research and Testing Office, 82
Price, James R., viii
Price, John F., xii
Price, Joseph W., xii
Price, Mary S., x, 75
Price, Vincent, papers, 61
Primrose, Christine, 23
The Prince and the Pauper, A55
Princeton University, 68
Princeton University Press, 47
Principal evaluations officer, vii, 8-9
Principal Subject Cataloger, Office of the, officer, x
Print material/products acquisitions, A6-A7
Printing Unit, 18
Prints and photographs
collections, 35
copyright, 107, 114 (table), 116 (table), 117 (table)
exhibits, 23, 26, 86, A49, A50
INDEX

gift and trust funds, A28-A29, A38-A39, A42-A43, A44-A45
optical disk access, 7
preservation and restoration, A22
remote sensing and aerial images, xx, 78
Prints and Photographs Division, 23, 26, 65, 78, 86, A49
gift funds for, A34-A35
officers, xii
reader services, A16-A17
Prints and Photographs Reading Room, 7, 20
Processing and Reference Section, 68
Processing Section (M/B/R), officer, xii
Processing Section (Rare Bk), officer, xii, 77
Processing Services, 10, 56-75, 77, 81
acquisitions and overseas operations, 59-63
bibliographic products and services, 68-72
cataloging, 63-68, 81
data processing, 59, 71-74
employment statistics, A23
gift funds, A34-A35
networking, 72-74
officers, ix-x
reader services, A16-A17
staff activities, 74-75
Processing Services, Assistant Librarian for, ix, 58, 62, 74-75
Procurement and Supply Division, officers, viii
Professional Development Series, 20
"Profiles in Courage," A54
Program Development Subcommittee, 27
"Prokudin-Gorskii," exhibit, A50
The Public Enemy, A54
Public Law 480 program, gift funds, A36-A39
Public Policy Issues Institute, 37, 39, 40, 43, 44, 45, 46, 57
Publication and Forms Hotline, 97
Publication and Media Section, 30, 31
Publication Section (Cop), 97
Publication Section (NRC), officers, xi
Publications of the Library, xx, 34-36
administrative services, 5, 13, 18
Congressional Research Service, 38, 39, 44, 47, 55, 56
Copyright Office, 97
for the blind and physically handicapped, 29-33
gift and trust funds, A30-A31, A38-A39, A42-A43
watch card and gift items, 35, A56
Law Library, 90-91
list, A56-A59
microform, A57
national programs, 23, 24
processing, 63, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, 74
research, 81-82, 85-86
see also titles of individual publications
Publications Office, 18, 23, 34-36
officer, vii
Puche, José Luis Castillo, 79
The Purchase Price, A54
Purchases; see Acquisitions, purchases
Quadrennial Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries, 49
Quality Assurance Program (NLS/BPH), 31
Quartetto Beethoven Di Roma, A51
Quayle, Dan, 102
Quebec, University of, 90
"Quilts in Collections," survey, 23
Quintero, José, 84
Quote file, 54-55
Racket Busters, A54
Radio Corporation of America, gift funds, A42-A43
Railroad Maps of North America, 85
Ramo, Simon, 6
Randolph, A. Philip, papers, 81
Raphaels, Samson, A54
Rapine, Flaminmond, 91
Rare Books and Manuscripts Librarianship, 87
Rare Book and Special Collections Division, 6, 66, 78, 80-81, 86, 91
gift funds for, A42-A43
officers, xii, 77, 87
reader services, A16-A17
Rare Book Room (LL), 93
Rare books
acquisitions, 8, 62, 79, 80, A38-A39
cataloging, 65, 80-81
gift funds for purchase of, A32-A33, A38-A39, A42-A43
law and legal materials, 91, 93, A32-A33
preservation and restoration, A22
Rather, Lucia J., x, 58
"Read More About It" lists, 5, 86
Reader and reference services
Congressional Research Service, 54-55, A16n
for the blind and physically handicapped, 32, A16n, A19-A20
Law Library, 89-90
Research Services, 82-84
statistics, A16-A17
see also Congress (U.S.), services to
Reader Enrollment and Delivery System (READS), 30, 32
Reader Services Section (Mus), officer, xii, 87
Reader's Companion to World Literature, 29
"Reading Rainbow," xii, 28
Reading rooms, xx, 2, 6, 10, 20, 37, 54, 80, 83, 87, 92
Readings and lectures, xx, 5, 13, 22, 84, 85, 95-96
list, A52-A53
poetry, 85, A52-A53
trust funds, A26-A27
READS (Reader Enrollment and Delivery System), 30, 32
READS Users Group, 30
Reagan, Ronald, 2, 44
"The Realm of Folly: English Caricature from 1620 to the Present," exhibit, 26, A49
"The Realm of Folly, Satire and Caricature in the British Postwar Film," A54
Receiving and Processing Division (Cop), 95
Record Contribution and Distribution, 73
Recording Laboratory, revolving fund, A44-A45
Recordings
acquisitions, 4, 24, 77, A4-A5, A18
bibliographies, 23
catalog cards, A15
cataloging, 64
copyright, 102-103, 114 (table), 116 (table), 117 (table)
cylinder, 22, 77, A22
discipline, 23, 24
for the blind and physically handicapped, 29, 31, 33, A19, A20
foreign language, 79
gift funds, A28-A29, A36-A37, A44-A45
preservation and restoration, A22
Records management, 17
Records Management Division (Cop), 94, 97-98
officers, ix
Records of the Federal Convention of 1787, 87
Recruitment and Placement Office, 19-20
officer, vii
Recueil très-exact et curieux de tout ce qui s'est fait & passé de singulier et memorable en l'Assemblée générale des états tenus à Paris en l'année 1614 . . . , 91
Rede Globo, 62
Reference and Bibliography Section (Cop), 97
Reference and Bibliography Section (G&M), officers, xii
Reference and Reader Services Section (Rare Bk), officer, xi
Reference Section (NLS/BPH), 32
Reference Section (P&P), officers, xii
Reference Section (Res), 79
officer, xi
Reference Service (Ser), officer, xii
Reference services; see Reader and reference services
Referral Services Section (NRC), officers, xi
Register of Additional Locations, 70, 72, A58
sales, A13, A14
Register of Copyrights, ix xx, 12, 94, 100, 101, 102, 104, 107-108, A48
Registration Numbering Unit (Cop), 98
Regulations officer, vii
Reich, Victoria A., 12
Reid, Eric s.g., ix
Reid (Samuel Chester) Trust Fund, A30-A31
Relilly, Bernard, 86
Religion, gift and trust funds, A26-A27
REMARCS project, 71
Renewals Section, 97
Rensberger, John W., vii
Research, Analysis, and Multidisciplinary Programs, Office of (CRS), 52, 53
officer, viii
Research collections assessment, 9-10
Research Libraries Group, xx, 7, 9, 12, 68, 72, 74, 75, 82
gift funds, A42-A43
Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN), 9, 68, 73, 82
Research officer (Preserv), xi
Research Publications, Inc., 9
"Research Road Maps," 55
Research Services, 10, 15, 71, 76-87, 91
acquisitions, 77-80
collection management, 80-81
employment statistics, A23
officers, xi-xii
preservation, 81-82
public programs, 84-85
reader services, 82-84
statistics, A16-A17
Research Services, Assistant Librarian for, xi, 87
Resources Analysis Section (NRC), officers, xi
Retirement Security Model, 44
Retrieval Advisory Group, 12
Retrieval services, 6, 10
The Return of Sherlock Holmes, A54
Review (CRS), coordinator of, viii
Revolutionary America, 1763-1789: A Bibliography, 85
Revolving fund service fees, A44-A45
Richman, James, A52
Riedel, Susan H., x
Riley, James P., viii
Rimer, J. Thomas, III, xi
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, field office, 11, 59, 62
Riskin, Robert, A54
Ristow, Walter W., xiii
The River, A54
RLIN; see Research Libraries Information Network
Robards, Jason, A4, A54
Roberts, John E., 90
Roberts, Margaret A., bequest, A30
Roberts, Matt T., xi
Roberts, Pat, vi
Roberts Fund, A30-A31
Robinson, James W., viii
Robinson, Lawrence, xi
Robinson, William H., viii
Rochester Institute of Technology, 8
Rock-ola jukebox, 96
The Rocky Road, A53
Roger Trio, A51
Rogers, Charles (Buddy), 84
Rogers, Ginger, 84
Rohrbach, Peter T., A57
Roland, Barbara J., x
ROLM automatic call distribution system, 97
Romansch, 79
"Romeu e Julieta," A55
Roosevelt, Eleanor, 35, 86
Rose, Lloyd, A54
Rosen, Charles, 34
Rosenberg, Staffan, xi
Rosenwald (Lessing J.) Collection, 65, 78
INDEX

Ross, Joseph E., viii
Ross, Regene C., x
Ross (Arthur) Foundation, gift funds, A42–A43
Rota, Anthony, 34, A58
Rothenberg, Stanley, 95
Rothermel, Earl L., xi
Rowman and Littlefield, Inc., gift funds, A9, A42–A43
Royal Library Collection of Political Prints, 86
Royal Library, Netherlands, 63
Royal National Institute for the Blind, 32
Rudiakov, Shoshana, A51
Ruedas de la Serna, Jorge, 85
Rules Review Group, 98
Running Wild, A53
Rush, Jodi, ix
Russian materials, 61, 68
Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church of North America, records, 20, A32–A33
Ryan, Michael, A53
Saboteurs of the Sky, A53
Sadowski, Tadeusz, 92
Safdie, Donald J., xii
Saff, Donald J., xii
Safety Office officer, vii
see also Library Support Services Office
Saff, Donald J., xii
St. Louis University Law School Library, 64
Salaries and expenses acquisitions, A8
appropriations, A24–A25, A48
Sampson, Walter D., Jr., ix
"Samuel Beckett: Nenman of Noland," A53
Sangsomak, Boukhoum, 90
"São Bernardo," A55
 Sapieyevski, Jerzy, 96
Sargent, Robert, A53
Sarle, Rodney G., x
Satellite signals, copyright, 101, 107
Saudek, Robert, xii
Saur, K.G., Inc., 70
Sayamungkoun, Chanthara, 90
Scala, Norman P., bequest, A30
Scala (Norman P.) Memorial Fund, A30–A31
Schoenberg, Arnold, 84, A53
School Library Association (UK), 66
Schrader, Dorothy M., ix, 108
Schwartz (Bern) Photographic Fund, A9, A42–A43
Science and Literature: A Conference, 34, A58
Science and Technology Division (Res), 19, 78, 80, 86
officers, xii
reader services, A16–A17
Science Policy Research Division (CRS), 50–52
officers, ix
Science Policy Task Force, 51
Science Reading Room, 80, 87
"Science Reading Room Collection Guidelines," 80
Science Reference Section (Sci), officer, xii
Scientific materials, gift funds for acquisition of, A40–A41
SCORPIO, 6, 14, 15, 39, 41, 49, 56, 57
Scroggins, Brent, 37
SDI (Selective Dissemination of Information), 55, 56
Select MARC: Retrospective Conversion service, 59, 71
Selection Office, 8
officer, vii
Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI), 55, 56
Semiconductor chip registration, xix, 15, 94, 95, 96–97, 108, 114 (table), A48
Seminars and workshops, 7, 20, 61, 66–67, 88, 89, 97
for Congress and congressional staff, 37–38, 39, 41, 43, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51
gift and trust funds, A34–A35, A36–A37
Senate (U.S.)
Committee on Environment and Public Works, 45
Committee on Foreign Relations, 47
Committee on Labor and Human Resources, 43, 44
copyright, 102, 107
legislation, 102
Poetry Consultant action, 2
President, xvii
Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations, 1, 16
Subcommittee on Patents, Copyrights, and Trademarks, 100, 102, 108
Senior specialists (CRS), 38–39, 45
officer, viii
Seoul National University, 91
Serial and Government Publications Division (Res), 35, 79
officers, xii
reader services, A16–A17
Serial Record, file, 15, 68
Serial Record Division (Proc), 68–69
officers, x
Serials
acquisitions, 8, 60, 62, A18
automated system, 68–69, 70–72
bibliographical services, 68–69
catalog cards, A15
catalogs and cataloging, 68–69, 70–72, A10
copyright, 114 (table), 116 (table), 117 (table)
databases, 56
for the blind and physically handicapped, 31, 32, 33, A18
MARC records A10
microforms and microfilming, 21, 35, A22
optical disk access, 8
preservation, A22
processing, A11
see also Newspapers
A Serials Accessioning Manual, 68
Serials and Government Publications Reading Room, 6
Serials Directory, 56
Serials Location (SERLOC) Input Manual, 68
Serials Location System (SERLOC), 59, 68
Serials Technical Coordinating Committee (STCC), 71-72
Series authorities, 68
Series headings, 67
SERLOC (Serial Location System), 59, 68
The Servant, A54
Services to Congress, 1-3, 17, 98
Settler, Leo H., Jr., x
The Seventh Voyage of Sinbad, A55
"Sexual Harassment . . . Not Just a Touchy Thing," 13
Sha, Hu, 25
Shaffer, Norman J., viii
Shaffer, Roberta I., ix, 93
Shahani, Chandru J., xi
Shanks, Rosalind, A52
Shared Cataloging Division (Proc), 64
officers, x
Shaw, Renata V., xii
Sheehan, Patrick, xii
Shelflisting Section (Subj Cat), 63, 66
Shelflists and shelflisting, 10, 66, A10
Shelley, Michael H., x
Shelton, Hal, xx, 78, A49
Sherertz, Franklin, Crawford, and Shaffner, 10
Shima, Tayo, 24
Shipley, Lloyd W., xi
Should More Rigorous Academic Standards Be Established for All Public Elementary and/or Secondary Schools in the United States?, 38
The Show Girl in Hollywood, A53
Shroff, Kersi B., 89
Siegel, Joel E., A54
"Silent Specials," A55
The Singing Fool, A54
Sipkov, Ivan, ix, 93
Sissle and Blake, A54
SKP Associates, 5
Slavery in the Courtroom: An Annotated Bibliography of American Cases, 35, 90, A58
Slavic and East European studies, gift fund, A32-A33
Slavic materials, gift and trust funds for, A28-A27, A42-A43
Slavic studies, A32-A33
Slavic (Cyrillic) Union Catalog, A42-A43
Slavic Union Catalog, statistics, A12
The Sleeping Princess, A54
Sluether, Lisbeth, 25
Smith, David A., x
Smith, E. Gene, x, 58
Smith, Janet, vii, xxi, 12
Smith, Laurie E., ix
Smith, Margaret R., x, 81
Smith, Paul H., 35, 85
Smith, William Jay, A53
Social Science Reading Room, 6
Social Science Reading Room Section (GRR), officers, xi
Social Science Research Council, 23
Social Services Section (CRS Ed), 44
Society for Spanish and Portuguese Studies, 87
Software; see Computer programs
Software Pilot Project, 60
Solomon, Alan C., xi
Solyom-Fekete, 93
Sonneck Memorial Fund, A30-A31
Sound recordings; see Recordings
South Asia, accessions list, A56
South Asian program, 9, 21, 62
South Asian Union Catalog, statistics, A12
Southeast Asia, 79, 92
accessions list, A56
gift funds, A38-A39
Southeast Asia program, 21
Southeast Asian Union Catalog, statistics, A12
Southern Asia Section (Asian), officers, xi
Southern Regional Council collection, 80
Spain, Embassy of, 85
Spanish literature, consultan in, A28-A29
Spanish scholars, gift funds for support of, A42-A43
Sparks, Peter G., xi
Special assistant to the Librarian, vii
Special collections, 8, A34-A35
Special Collections, officer, xi
Special Events Office, 25
Special Foreign Currency Program, xx, 59
acquisitions, A8
appropriations, A24-A25
employment statistics, A23
Special Foreign Library Collection, 33
Special Materials Cataloging Division (Proc), 59, 65
officers, x
Special Police Force, 2, 4, 19, 28
Special Projects Section (Sci), officer, xii
Special Search Section (Col Mgmt), officers, xi
Specter, Arlen, 101
Speer, Paul C., xii
Spivacke, Rose Marie, A2
Spivacke (Harold) Consultant, 78, 84
Spivacke (Harold and Rose Marie) Fund, A2, A30-A31
The Spoilers, A54
Sprechen Sie Brecht, 85, A53
Spreehe, J. Timothy, 27
Sri Lanka, A38-A39
Ssu ku ch'uan shu, 79
Stachura (Leonard R.) Fund, 29, A42-A43
Staff Relations Office, 18, 20
officer, vii
Staff Training and Development Office, 20
officer, vii
Stamm, Alicia, 85

228
INDEX

Standard Network Interconnection (SNI), 72-73
Stanford University, 64, 82
Stark, Fortney, 102
State, U.S. Department of, 89, 107, 108
State and local agencies, donations, 61, A9
State documents, 61, A9
Stephenson, Richard W., xii
"Stepping Away from Tradition: Children's Books of the Twenties and Thirties," symposium, xx, 5, 24
Stern, Alfred Whitall, A30
Stern (Alfred Whitall) Collection of Lincolniana, A2, A30-31, A42-A43
Stern (Alfred Whitall) Memorial Fund, A9, A30-31
Stern (Alfred Whitall) Publication Fund, A42-43
Steuerman, Jean-Louis, A52
Stevens, James L., vii
Stevens, Roberta A., x
Stewart, Jorrios E., xi
The Storm, A54
Stradivari instruments, funds for maintenance, A2, A30-A31
Stranger on the Prowl, A54
Stroup, Elizabeth F., xi, 87
Stryker, Roy, 23
Study Group on Computers, 25
Sturges, Preston, A54
Suarez, Modesto, 85
Subclass BL-BQ, 66
Subclass KDZ, KG-KH, Law of Latin America, 66
Subclass KV-KKW, Law of France, 66
Subject Authorities, A13, A14
Subject cataloging, 66-67
statistics, A10
Subject Cataloging Division (Proc), 66-67
officers, x
Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings, 66
Subject classification outlines, 17
Subject headings, 67
statistics, A10
Subject Headings, A13, A14
Subject Headings Editorial Section, 66
The Sudan: Law of Criminal Procedure, 90, A58
A Suitable Case for Treatment, A54
Suite of Serenades, 78
Sullivan, Robert C., x, 75
Summer Chamber Festival, 84, A51, A52
Sung, Carolyn H., xi
Superintendent of Documents, A2, A30-31, A42-A43
"Surveyors of the Pacific: Charting the Pacific Basin, 1768-1842," exhibit, A50
Sutter, Robert G., viii
Swann, Erwin, A2
Swann (Caroline and Erwin) Collection of Cartoons, Caricatures, and Illustrations, 86, A50
Swann Foundation, gift funds, 86, A9
Swann (Caroline and Erwin) Memorial Fund, 86, A2, A25n, A30-31, A42-43
Sweet, Blanche, A53
The Sweet Smell of Success, A54
Swift, Al, vi
Symbols of American Libraries, 70
Symposia, Library: see Conferences and symposia, Library
Symposium on Work, A36-A37
Synar, Mike, 101
Systems Assurance Office, officer, vii
Systems Development, officers, vii
Systems Engineering and Operations, officers, vii
Systems Programming Office, officer, vii
Tabb, Winston, ix
Tahuantinsuyo, 23
The Talk of the Town, A54
Talking Book Topics, A58
Talking books, xix, 30
acquisitions, A4-A5
"Talking Books and Reading Disabilities," 31
Tallon, Robin, 101
Target Series Development Program, 13, 38
The Tarnished Angel, A53
Tarr, Susan M., ix
Task Force on Conspectus Analysis, 12
Tausin, W.J., 101
Taxation and Government Finance Section (CRS E), 42
Taxi!, A54
Taylor Street Annex, 11, 32
Tess, Mildred Lois Nichols, vi, A2
Tebbel, John, 24
Technical Processing and Automation Instruction Office, 58
Technical publications acquisitions, A6-A7
sales and distribution, A13, A14
Technical Reports Section (Sci), officer, xii
Technical Services (Photodup), assistant chief for, viii
Technical Services Section (G&M), officer, xii
Technical Support Section (Cop), 98
Technical Systems Office, officer, vii
"Technicolor Cinematographers," A53
Telenet, 28
Telephone inquiries, statistics, A17
Telephone Pioneers, 33
Telephone Reference, Correspondence, and Bibliography Section (GRR), officers, xi
Telephone service, 28, 94, 97
REVIEW OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS, 1985

Television broadcasts
acquisitions, 60, 77-78
copyright, 98, 100-102
foreign, 60, 62, 77-78
gift funds, A32-A33, A44-A45
preservation, A32-A33, A44-A45
program production, 57
public screenings, 84, A55
see also Cable television
"Tell It to Groucho," A55
Temporary Select Committee to Study the Senate Commit-
tee System, 49
Teología Espiritual, 79
Texas Library Association, 74
Theater Chamber Players of Kennedy Center, A51
Their First Mistake, A55
There Was a Crooked Man, A54
Thomas, Norman, 6
"Thomas Hart Benton," A54
Thomas Jefferson Building; see Jefferson (Thomas) Building
Thorin, Suzanne, xi
Thornton, Flora Laney, vi, A2
Thrasher, Allen, 86
A Throw of Dice: A Romance of India, A54
Thuronyi, Geza T., xii, 35
El Tiempo, 79
Tiger Shark, A54
Time-Life Books, Inc., gift funds, A9, A42-A43
Tokyo, Japan, field office, 62
"The Tonight Show," A55
Tour Office, 25
Tourte bows, funds for maintenance, A30-A31
Tracer Bullets series, 86
Tradición popular y investigación de campo, 23
Training and instruction, 20, 28, 80, 93, 95, 96-97, 108,
A28-A29
cataloging, 20, 61, 65, 66-67, 68
Congressional Research Service, 37, 39-40, 43, 44, 45, 46,
48, 49, 50, 51, 56, 57
data processing, 56, 57, 66, 92
Training Working Group, 65
Trainor, Emmett G., xi
Traveling Exhibitions Program, 26
Traveling exhibits, 26, A44-A45
Traveling Exhibits Fund, A44-A45
Treasure Island, A55
Treasury, U.S. Department of, vi, A2
investment accounts, A24n, A26-A31, A46-A47
on-line systems, 17
permanent loan accounts, A3, A46-A47
Secretary, vi, A2
Trew, James R., vii
"Trials" collection, 91
Trible, Paul, 101
Triformation Braille Service, 31

Trouble in Paradise, A54
"The Truman Era: Issues and Images," exhibit, A49
Trust Fund
investment accounts, A3, A26-A33
permanent loan accounts, A3
Trust Fund Board, vi
annual report summary, A2-A3
members, vi, A2
Trust funds; see Gift and trust funds
Tsuneishi, Warren M., xi, 87
Tucker, Ben R., x
"TV Classics," A55
"The Twentieth Century: Dirigible," A53
Tynnet, 28
UNESCO, 11, 108
UNIMARC, 59, 73
Union catalog, growth, A12
Union List of Serials in Microcomputers, 55-56
The United States and Sub-Saharan Africa: Guide to U.S.
Official Documents and Government-Sponsored
U.S. city directories collection, 9
U.S. courts, copyright cases, 100, 102-108
United States District Court, A60
U.S. Geological Survey, 78
U.S. government agencies
acquisitions from, A9
transfer of funds and materials, A8, A9, A24-A25
The U.S. Government and the Vietnam War, 47
U.S. government libraries; see Federal libraries
U.S. Information Agency, 85
U.S. Information Service, 74
United States Newspaper Project, 59, 69
U.S. Postal Service, 5, 18
United States-Spanish Committee for Educational and
Cultural Affairs, gift funds, A42-A43
U.S. Trade Representative, Office of the, 108
U.S. Works Projects Administration, 61
Universal Copyright Convention, 97, 113n
Update, A59
User and Production Service, officer, vii
User Applications Office, officer, vii
User surveys, 1-3, 29, 50, 83
USMARC, 59, 73, 74
USMARC Formats for Bibliographic Data, 74
Utah Arts Council, 22
Utah FolkLife Center, 22
Utah State Historic Preservation Office, 22
Utah State Library, 84
Utah State University, 22
Vandell, Donette S., ix
Van Gulik Collection, Netherlands, 80
Van Ravenswaay-Piaget collection, 78
VanWingen, Peter, xii
Victoria and Albert Museum, 26, 86
Videodisk equipment, 7
Videotape
acquisitions, 60, 82, A6-A7
cataloging, 84
copyright, 106
exhibit, A49
foreign, 80, 82
production, 28, A40-A41
readings, 79
Vietnam Memorial Fund, papers, 61, 76
"A View from the Other Side," lectures, 95-96
Vintage Music Year concerts, 96
Virgin Islands, Government of, 89
Visits and visitors, 25, 38, 48, 50, 82, 83, 86, 90
Visual arts, copyright, 97, 114 (table), 116 (table)
Visual Materials online system, 59, 65, 72
Vita, Susan H., x
Volker, Paul, 37
Von Huber, Joseph Daniel, 76
VUTEXT, 57

W. B. Yeats's Second Puberty, 34, A59
Walt, John, A53
Wald, George, 34
Walton, Eugene, vii
Wang, Chi, xi
The War Game, A54
War of the Worlds, A54
Ware, Donald R., vii
Warner, John W., vii
Warren, Earl, papers, 61
Warrior Society of the Omaha Tribe of Macy, 23-24
Washington: Behind Closed Doors, A54
"Washington Film Reviewers," A54
Washingtoniana, A34-A35
Watermelon, A59
Watson, Peter, xi
Waters (Edward N.) Fund, A42-A43
Watters, Peter J., vii
Way Down East, A55
Webster's New Geographical Dictionary, 29
Wee Willie Winkle, A55
Weill, Kurt, collection, 78
Weinstein, Myron M., xii
Weiner, Myron M., xi, 76
Der Weisse Hölle vom Piz Palü, A54
Wekerle, Anton, ix
Welsh, William J., vii, 11, 12, 25
Western Library Network (WLN), 72, 73
Wexler, Haskell, A53
Wexler, Kay F., x
What Is the Most Effective Water Policy for the United States?, 38
Whiskey Galore, A54
White, Roger S., viii
White Barn Theatre Foundation, Inc., A53

The White Bus, A54
White House News Photographers Annual Exhibition, A49, A50
Whitlock, Margaret E., viii
Whitman (Walt) Collection, xx, 80, 76
Whitman, Walt, gift and trust funds for related materials, A26-A27, A36-A37
Whitmer, T. Arlene, vii
Whittall, Gertrude Clarke, A30, A34
Whittall (Gertrude Clarke) Foundation, 64, A9, A30-A31
sponsorship of concerts, A51, A53
Whittall Pavilion, 81
Whittall (Gertrude Clarke) Poetry and Literature Fund, A30-A31, A51, A52-A53
Whittemore, Reed, xx, 6, 65, A52, A53
Who Knows?, serier, 66
Wigdor, David W., xii
Wiggins, Phil, 23
Wilbur, James B., trust funds, A9, A30-A31
Wild Boys of the Road, A54
Wilkins, Emily Howell, estate of, gift funds, A42-A43
Wilkins, Roy, papers, 61, 61
Willie Wonka and the Chocolate Factory, A55
Wilson, Donald T., gift fund, A44-A45
Wilson, William A., 22
Wilson, Woodrow, papers, 86
Wilson (Woodrow) Center, 77
Wingreen, Harriet, A52
Wings, A53
Wintle, Mary Jack, viii
Wisdom, Donald F., xii
Witherell, Julian W., xi, 34
"Wit's End: Drawings from the Swann Collection of Caricature and Cartoons," exhibit, A50
Wolter, John A., xii
"Women Look at Women," exhibit, A50
Women's Program Advisory Committee, 13, 25
Women's Program Office, 13
World Blind Union, 30
World Council for the Welfare of the Blind, 30
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), 108
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, 10
I–32

Written Records of the Farm Security Administration, 20
Wylie, Chalmers, 1
Wyoming State Library, 64

XESS book program, 32–33

Yadlosky, Elizabeth, viii
Yale Center of British Art, 86
Yale University, 79
Yasinsky, Bohdan, xi
"Year of the Reader," xx, 5
Yemen Arab Republic, 90
Yomiuri Shimbun, gift fund, A44–A45

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS, 1985

Yonathan, Nathan, A53
You and Me, A54
You Can't Cheat an Honest Man, A55
"You'll Never Get Rich," A55
Young, Barbara E., vii
Young, Peter R., x
The Younger Generation, A54
Yugoslavia, Embassy of, 85

Zemeckis, Robert, A54
Zich, Robert C., vii, 12
Zimmerman, Glen A., vii
Zschau, Edward, 102