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\$55 Million Requested for LSCA

Closed hearings have already begun on the appropriations to finance the various programs of the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare, as outlined in the President's Budget for fiscal year 1966 (July 1, 1965 - June 30, 1966), submitted to Congress January 25. ALA expects to testify about mid-March in support of an appropriation sizeable enough to enable the States to move forward without delay on the programs they already have planned for the final year of the present legislation. Since the information we have received from the States indicates they could use to advantage next year more Federal funds than were appropriated this year, we will ask the Congress to increase the budget recommendation by another \$20 million -- \$10 million additional for Title I and \$10 million for Title II -- a total of \$75 million rather than \$55 million.

Now is the time to write your Representatives, explaining briefly but specifically what your plans are and what you need in the way of Federal funds to back up State and local money for progressive, essential public library development in your State. Ask your own Congressman to contact the HEW Subcommittee Members, urging their support of increased funds for the LSCA for the fiscal year beginning July 1. Those of you who were at the Legislative Workshop and heard the Friday evening speech of the Committee's Chairman, John Fogarty, will remember he said: "I am proud of the accomplishments of the rural Library Services Act, and I am impressed with the rapid progress made by the States in implementing the new Library Services and Construction Act. But none of us can pause now in our efforts to speed up and to enlarge these modest beginnings. We cannot afford to stand still or to accept horse and buggy progress in a supersonic era. I was deeply disappointed to learn, for example, that the administration has made no request for an increased appropriation under the LSCA for fiscal year 1966. This decision was made in spite of the fact that the Department of HEW asked for an additional \$20 million for the LSCA. I pledge you my best efforts to keep this fine program moving at a really useful level."

For college construction, President Johnson has requested the maximum amounts authorized so, of course, ALA will support his recommendation to enable institutions of higher education to build needed college library buildings.

The total amount requested for activities under the Higher Education Facilities Act is \$641,750,000.

The Members of the HEW Appropriations Subcommittee are:

Democrats
Jon E. Fogarty (R.I.) Chairman
Daniel J. Flood (Pa.)
Winfield K. Denton (Ind.)
D.R. (Billy) Matthews (Fla.)
Robert B. Duncan (Ore.)
Billie S. Farnum (Mich.)

Republicans
Melvin R. Laird (Wis.)
Robert H. Michel (Ill.)
Garner E. Shriver (Kans.)

Other items in the Budget of concern to librarians include:

Depository Library Distribution	\$1,049,000
Economic Opportunity Programs	1,465,500
Library of Congress	11,955,000
NDEA Activities	412,044,000
Vocational Education	257,491,000
Proposed Legislation for Elementary and Secondary Education	1,255,000
Proposed Legislation for Higher Education	260,000,000

Referring to the budget as a "plan of action," the President said, "It defines our goals, charts our courses, and outlines our expectations... It is a budget of priorities. It provides for what we must do, but not for all we would like to do... Less urgent programs must give way to make room for higher priority needs. And each program, old and new, must be conducted with maximum efficiency, economy, and productivity..."

Revised Copyright Introduced

On February 4, a modified version of the legislation to provide for a general revision of the copyright law, title 17 of the U. S. Code, was introduced in Congress -- in the Senate, S. 1006, sponsored by Senator John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), and in the House, H.R. 4347, sponsored by Representative Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.). For the most part, the bills are substantially the same as the general revision bills introduced in the 88th Congress (S. 3008, H.R. 11947 and H.R. 12354). Most of the changes which have been made are of a technical nature, intended to improve or clarify the language of the previous proposal. The major features of interest to librarians are as follows:

Single national system. Instead of the present dual system of protecting works under the common law before they are published and under the Federal statute after publication, the bill would establish a single system of statutory protection for all works whether published or unpublished.

Duration of term. The present term of copyright is 28 years from first publication or registration, renewable by certain persons for a second period of 28 years. The bill provides for a term of the author's life plus 50 years, in order to bring it into line with the copyright term in most countries. For anonymous works and works made for hire, the term would be 75 years from publication, with a maximum limit of 100 years from creation of the work. The life-plus-50 or the 100-year term would apply to unpublished works, which are now protected under the common law without time limit.

Sound recordings. Sound recordings would be added to the list of protected works, but the exclusive rights would be limited to protection against actual duplication and the sale of "dubbed" records.

Government publications. The revised bill continues the prohibition in the present law against copyright in "Government publications" and provides for no exceptions, but it attempts to clarify the scope of the prohibition.

Fair use. The bill would add a provision to the statute specifically recognizing the doctrine of fair use, but without any attempt to indicate the application or define the scope of the doctrine.

Notice of copyright. The statute now requires, as a condition of copyright protection, that the published copies of a work bear a copyright notice. The bill calls for a notice on published copies, but omission or errors would not forfeit the copyright. Innocent infringers misled by the omission or error would be shielded from liability.

Manufacturing clause. Certain works must now be manufactured in the United States to have copyright protection here. The bill proposes several modifications that would narrow the scope of this clause and would permit the importation of 3,500 copies manufactured abroad instead of the present limit of 1,500 copies.

Senator McClellan, Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Patents, Trademarks and Copyrights of the Committee on the Judiciary, and Representative Celler, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, expect to begin hearings sometime in March. Public Law 87-668 of 1962 extended the second term of expiring copyrights to December 31, 1965. Therefore, either a new copyright law must be enacted this year, or a further extension will be required.

The revised legislation is now being studied by ALA's Committee on Copyright Issues, Charles Gosnell, Chairman.

Appalachian Aid

A House vote on the Senate-passed Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 (S. 3) is expected during the week of February 22. The House Public Works Committee cleared the measure for House floor action by a vote of 24 to 9 on February 10.

When the proposal becomes law and funds to implement it are appropriated, the provision, under Title II-B, to supplement federal-grant-in-aid programs will provide up to \$90 million to be used with State and local funds in matching the federal grant programs specified. These include the following Acts: Library Services, Higher Education Facilities, Vocational Education and the National Defense Education Act.

Since enactment of this legislation is practically assured, all librarians in the designated counties of this 11-state area (Ala., Ga., Ky., Md., N.C., Ohio, Pa., S.C., Tenn., Va., and W. Va.) will want to write their Congressmen for copies of either S. 3 or H.R. 4 in order to make plans for participation in the above-mentioned programs. The intent of this provision is to enable the depressed areas in Appalachia to take advantage of existing national programs requiring matching funds. Up until now, they have not been able to raise sufficient state and local money to match all the available Federal dollars.

Status of Education Bills

The House General Subcommittee on Education, chaired by Representative Carl Perkins (D-Ky.), completed its hearings on the elementary and secondary education bill (H. R. 2362), and approved the measure for consideration by the full House Education and Labor Committee during the first week in February. ALA witnesses presented testimony before the subcommittee the week of the Midwinter Meeting. On January 25, ALA President Edwin Castagna appeared with a group of educators, and on

January 27, Mary V. Gaver moderated an ALA panel of librarians interested in school libraries, including Cora Paul Bomar, Mrs. Mildred P. Frary, Mrs. Alice C. Rusk, Mrs. Georgia R. Cole, Charles W. Adams, and Peggy Sullivan. A House vote is anticipated shortly.

The Senate Education Subcommittee, under the chairmanship of Senator Wayne Morse (D.-Ore.), concluded its hearings on the companion bill (S. 370) on February 11, the day another panel of ALA witnesses appeared: Virginia McJenkin, Alice Brooks McGuire, and Wesley Gibbs, Superintendent of School District #68, Skokie, Ill.

Following the initial set of House hearings on the higher education bills (H.R. 3220 and H.R. 3221) in early February, the Special Subcommittee on Education, under the chairmanship of Representative Edith Green (D-Ore.), recessed temporarily. Hearings are expected to resume about March 1. ALA witnesses will probably be called for testimony the second week in March.

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Dominick V. Daniels, New Jersey
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Alphonzo Bell, California (G)
Paul Findley, Illinois
Ogden R. Reid, New York (S)
Glenn Andrews, Alabama

(G) General Subcommittee on Education

(S) Special Subcommittee on Education

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* Peter H. Dominick, Colorado
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*Subcommittee on Education,
Chairman, Wayne Morse

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American Library Association
Washington Office
The Coronet - 200 C Street, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003

THIRD CLASS MAIL

Miss Alice Lehrer, Asso.Prof.
Graduate School of L. S.
University of Illincis
Urbana, Illincis

