Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress

For the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2009
Abraham Lincoln and his legacy figured prominently during fiscal year 2009 at the Library of Congress, in commemoration of the 16th president’s 200th birthday (1809–2009). Lincoln-related events are noted in the report with this icon.

As home of the Abraham Lincoln papers and thousands of additional items of importance in Civil War history—including this photograph taken at Lincoln’s second inauguration—the Library of Congress observed Lincoln’s bicentennial with the national Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Exhibition, a companion volume, a symposium, a series of teacher institutes and several other events. The Bible upon which Lincoln took the oath of office—one of the many treasures of the Library of Congress—was used in the swearing-in ceremony for President Barack Obama on Jan. 20, 2009.

**ON THE COVER:** One of Lincoln’s last portrait photos, which served as the basis for the $5 bill engraving until recently, taken by Anthony Berger on Feb. 9, 1864. A version of Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address in the president’s own hand serves as a backdrop.

**INSIDE FRONT & INSIDE BACK COVER:** Abraham Lincoln delivers his second inaugural address as President of the United States on the steps of the U.S. Capitol, Washington, D.C., March 4, 1865. Prints and Photographs Division (Alexander Gardner, photographer)
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I am pleased to present the Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for fiscal year 2009.

The U.S. Congress established the Library of Congress in 1800—less than a decade before the birth of Abraham Lincoln on Feb. 12, 1809. Two centuries later, the nation’s library marked the bicentennial of the birth of the 16th president—whose papers it houses and preserves—with the nation’s major exhibition of the original versions of his most famous speeches along with a scholarly symposium and the placement in the Library of a time capsule containing reflections about Lincoln by members of the 111th Congress.

The Library continued to provide Congress with legislative research and analysis through the Congressional Research Service, the Law Library and the U.S. Copyright Office.

Through a collaborative effort to digitize “at-risk” brittle books, the Library is making available online rare American imprints. In 2009, we digitized the 25,000th volume—The Heroic Life of Lincoln—a children’s biography published in 1902. Through another partnership to preserve the nation’s newspapers, more than 1 million pages were made accessible on the “Chronicling America” website, which includes accounts of such historic events as Lincoln’s assassination.

The Library continued its unique leadership role in acquiring, preserving and making accessible important digital material. It now works with 170 partners in 44 states to implement the congressionally established National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program, which preserves “born-digital” collections. The Library moved from national to international leadership in launching the World Digital Library at UNESCO’s headquarters in Paris on April 21, 2009. This project makes available on the Internet, free of charge, significant primary materials in various formats that include examples from all 193 countries of the United Nations.

Since its placement in the Library by Congress in 1870, the U.S. Copyright Office has allowed the Library to preserve the closest approximation of the mint record of American creativity for more than two centuries. Through the deposit copy system, we continue to transfer nearly 1 million items annually to the Library’s collection.

The Library’s gifted and dedicated staff members continued to acquire, catalog, preserve and provide access to a collection of some 145 million items in 460 languages. The collections are now housed in three buildings on Capitol Hill, and in special climate-controlled facilities for books at Fort Meade, Md., and for audiovisual materials at Culpeper, Va.

More than 19 million items from the Library’s collections are accessible on its award-winning website at www.loc.gov. Many of these items can be identified through a Passport to Knowledge, a tool for exploring the world’s largest library, on a personalized website at myLOC.gov.

These and other Library activities and accomplishments are described in this report. None of this would have been possible without the continued support of the Congress, which has been, quite simply, the greatest patron of a library in history.

Sincerely,
James H. Billington
Librarian of Congress

OPPOSITE: Librarian of Congress James Billington presides at an Executive Committee meeting. (Photo by Abby Brack) Thomas Jefferson’s personal library is showcased in the Southwest Pavilion of the Library of Congress building named for him. (Photo by Michaela McNichol)
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS OFFICERS

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
James H. Billington, Librarian of Congress
Jo Ann C. Jenkins, Chief Operating Officer
Daniel P. Mulholland, Director, Congressional Research Service
Deanna Marcum, Associate Librarian for Library Services
Marybeth Peters, Register of Copyrights
Roberta I. Shaffer, Law Librarian of Congress
Laura E. Campbell, Associate Librarian for Strategic Initiatives

OPERATIONS COMMITTEE
Jo Ann C. Jenkins, Chief Operating Officer
Lucy Suddreth, Assistant Chief Operating Officer
Alvert Banks, Director, Information Technology Services
Naomi Earp, Director, Office of Opportunity, Inclusiveness and Compliance
James Gallagher, Deputy Associate Librarian for Strategic Initiatives
Dennis Hanratty, Director, Human Resources Services
Mary Klutts, Budget Officer, Office of the Chief Financial Officer
Sandy Lawson, Director, Administrative Services, Office of Library Services
Mary Levering, Director, Integrated Support Services
Karen Lloyd, Strategic Planning Officer, Office of the Chief Financial Officer
Kenneth Lopez, Director, Office of Security and Emergency Preparedness

INSPECTOR GENERAL
Karl W. Schornagel

POET LAUREATE CONSULTANT IN POETRY
Kay Ryan, 2008–2009
JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY, 111TH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Representative Robert A. Brady (Pennsylvania), Chair

Senator Charles E. Schumer (New York), Vice Chair

Senator Christopher J. Dodd (Connecticut)  Representative Zoe Lofgren (California)
Senator Richard J. Durbin (Illinois)  Representative Debbie Wasserman Schultz (Florida)
Senator Robert F. Bennett (Utah)  Representative Gregg Harper (Mississippi)
Senator Thad Cochran (Mississippi)  Representative Daniel E. Lungren (California)

SUBCOMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE BRANCH, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
UNITED STATES SENATE, 111TH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Senator Ben Nelson (Nebraska), Chair

Senator Lisa Murkowski (Alaska), Ranking Member

Senator Mark L. Pryor (Arkansas)  Senator Jon Tester (Montana)

SUBCOMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE BRANCH, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 111TH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Representative Debbie Wasserman Schultz (Florida), Chair

Representative Robert B. Aderholt (Alabama), Ranking Member

Representative Michael M. Honda (California)  Representative Ciro D. Rodriguez (Texas)
Representative Betty McCollum (Minnesota)  Representative Steven C. LaTourette (Ohio)
Representative Tim Ryan (Ohio)  Representative Tom Cole (Oklahoma)
Representative C. A. “Dutch” Ruppersberger (Maryland)
COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES SENATE, 111TH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Senator Charles E. Schumer (New York), Chair

Senator Robert F. Bennett (Utah), Ranking Member

Senator Robert C. Byrd (West Virginia)
Senator Daniel K. Inouye (Hawaii)
Senator Christopher J. Dodd (Connecticut)
Senator Dianne Feinstein (California)
Senator Richard J. Durbin (Illinois)
Senator Ben Nelson (Nebraska)
Senator Patty Murray (Washington)
Senator Mark L. Pryor (Arkansas)
Senator Tom Udall (New Mexico)

Senator Mark R. Warner (Virginia)
Senator Mitch McConnell (Kentucky)
Senator Thad Cochran (Mississippi)
Senator Saxby Chambliss (Georgia)
Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison (Texas)
Senator Lamar Alexander (Tennessee)
Senator Pat Roberts (Kansas)
Senator John Ensign (Nevada)

COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION,
UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 111TH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Representative Robert A. Brady (Pennsylvania), Chair

Representative Daniel E. Lungren (California), Ranking Member

Representative Zoe Lofgren (California)
Representative Michael E. Capuano (Massachusetts)
Representative Charles A. Gonzalez (Texas)
Representative Susan A. Davis (California)

Representative Artur Davis (Alabama)
Representative Kevin McCarthy (California)
Representative Gregg Harper (Mississippi)
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

James H. Billington, Librarian of Congress,
Ex Officio and Chair

Richard L. Gregg, sitting for the Secretary of the Treasury

Representative Robert A. Brady (Pennsylvania), Chair of the Joint Committee on the Library

Senator Charles E. Schumer (New York), Vice Chair of the Joint Committee on the Library

Ruth Altshuler (term expires March 2010), Dallas, Texas

Edwin L. Cox (term expires October 2009), Dallas, Texas

Elisabeth (Betsy) De Vos* (term expired October 2008), Grand Rapids, Michigan

J. Richard Fredericks* (term expired September 2009), San Francisco, California

John Medveckis (term expires June 2011), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Anthony Welters (term expires October 2009), McLean, Virginia

*Continues to serve per 2 U.S.C. § 154
In fiscal year 2009, the Library of Congress:

- Welcomed more than 1.75 million onsite visitors
- Provided reference services to 589,777 individuals in person, by telephone, and through written and electronic correspondence
- Recorded a total of 144,562,233 items in the collections:
  - 21,814,555 cataloged books in the Library of Congress classification system
  - 11,701,147 books in large type or with raised characters, incunabula (books printed before 1501), monographs and serials, music, bound newspapers, pamphlets, technical reports and other printed material
  - 111,046,531 items in the nonclassified (special) collections, including:
    - 3,052,857 audio materials (discs, tapes, talking books and other recorded formats)
    - 63,718,170 manuscripts
    - 5,391,200 maps
    - 16,206,259 microforms
    - 6,001,971 pieces of printed sheet music
    - 14,426,474 visual materials, as follows:
      - 1,213,180 moving images
      - 12,557,200 photographs
      - 101,449 posters
      - 554,645 prints and drawings
- Circulated more than 24 million disc, cassette and braille items to more than 800,000 blind and physically handicapped patrons
- Registered 382,086 claims to copyright
- Prepared 1,491 legal research reports for Congress and other federal agencies through the Law Library
- Recorded more than 81 million site visits and 630 million pageviews on the Library’s website. At year’s end, the Library’s online primary-source files totaled 19 million.
- Employed a permanent staff of 3,624 employees
- Operated with a total fiscal 2009 appropriation of $646,761,000, including the authority to spend $39,665,000 in receipts

LEFT: Reels of nitrate films are preserved and restored at the Packard Campus. (Photo by Abby Brack) The Library’s Packard Campus for Audio Visual Conservation in Culpeper, Va. (Photo by Matt Raymond) OPPOSITE: The Thomas Jefferson Building’s Great Hall. (Photo by Carol Highsmith)
MISSION STATEMENT
The Library’s mission is to make its resources available and useful to the Congress and the American people and to sustain and preserve a universal collection of knowledge and creativity for future generations.

VISION STATEMENT
We will foster a free and informed society by building, preserving and providing resources for human creativity, wisdom and achievement. We continually strive to place these resources at the fingertips of the American people, their elected representatives and the world for their mutual prosperity, enlightenment and inspiration.
ORGANIZATION CHART
(As of September 30, 2009)

The Librarian of Congress
Chief Operating Officer

Office of the Inspector General
Copyright Royalty Judges

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE
Office of the Director
Office of Finance and Administration
Office of Legislative Information
Office of Workforce Development
Office of Technology
Office of Research
Office of Congressional Affairs and Counselor to the Director
American Law Division
Domestic Social Policy Division
Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Trade Division
Government and Finance Division
Resources, Science, and Industry Division
Knowledge Services Group

COPYRIGHT OFFICE
Office of the General Counsel
Policy and International Affairs
Registration and Recordation Program
Literary Division
Performing Arts Division
Visual Arts and Recordation Division

OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN
Congressional Relations Office
Development Office
Office of Communications
Public Affairs Office
Office of the General Counsel
Office of Special Events and Public Programs
Office of Contracts and Grants Management
Office of Opportunity, Inclusiveness and Compliance

Enabling Infrastructure

Office of Security and Emergency Preparedness
- Personnel Security Office
- Protective Services
- Emergency Preparedness Office

Office of the Chief Financial Officer
- Accounting Operations Office
- Budget Office
- Disbursing Office
- Financial Reports Office
- Strategic Planning Office

Human Resources Services
- Office of Workforce Acquisitions
- Office of Workforce Management
- Office of Workforce Services
- Office of Strategic Planning and Automation
- Office of Workforce Performance and Development

Integrated Support Services
- Directorate Office
- Facility Services
- Health Services Office
- Logistics
- Office Systems Services
- Safety Services Office

* Members of the Executive Committee of the Library of Congress,
  2. The Copyright Royalty and Distribution Act of 2004 (PL 108-419), effective May 31, 2005, replaced the Copyright Arbitration Royalty Panel system with the Copyright Royalty Judges, who are appointed by the Librarian of Congress.
  3. The General Counsel serves as counsel to the Executive Committee.
THE LIBRARY AND
THE CONGRESS
In fiscal year 2009, the Library sought new ways to serve Congress and to involve members of Congress, their staff members and their constituents in Library programs and activities.

More than 26,000 volumes from its general and special collections were circulated to congressional offices.

The Library also made available to members of Congress rare Bibles from its collections for their swearing-in ceremonies in the U.S. Capitol. Reps. Debbie Wasserman Schultz, D-Fla., and Brad Sherman, D-Calif., were sworn in on the first Hebrew Bible printed in America (1814). Sen. Jeff Merkely, D-Ore., took his oath on a 1796 English-language Bible from Thomas Jefferson’s personal library. Rep. Anh “Joseph” Cao, R-La., the first Vietnamese-American member of Congress, requested a Catholic Bible in his native language.

The Congressional Relations Office continued its outreach efforts to new and existing members of Congress. Briefings and personal visits to the offices of newly elected members emphasized the Library’s educational resources, such as its Surplus Books and Computers for Learning programs, which distribute excess property to eligible organizations in congressional districts.

“The Congress of the United States has been the greatest patron of a library in the history of the world, and it has made its library in many ways America’s library.”

JAMES H. BILLINGTON, LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

LEFT: An exterior view of the Library’s Thomas Jefferson Building. (Photo by Stephan Erfurt)
CONGRESS COMES TO THE LIBRARY

With support from the Congressional Relations Office, the Visitor Services Office and the Office of Special Events and Public Programs, the Library arranged 100 congressional tours and hosted nearly 150 congressional events, including those marking the presidential inauguration and the swearing-in of the 111th Congress.

In its first full year of operation, the Library of Congress Congressional Caucus increased its membership by 30 percent. Chaired jointly by Reps. Earl Blumenauer, D-Ore., and Zach Wamp, R-Tenn., the group comprised 52 members at fiscal year’s end. Caucus members were given special behind-the-scenes, curator-led tours of the Library and its exhibitions.

In conjunction with the Library’s Lincoln Bicentennial Exhibition, With Malice Toward None, members of the 111th Congress wrote their reflections on President Abraham Lincoln and sealed them in a time capsule for placement in the Library for safekeeping until the 250th anniversary of Lincoln’s birth, in 2059. Among those attending the July 23 ceremony in the Members Room of the Thomas Jefferson building were local children; representatives of the U.S. Capitol Historical Society; Reps. Zack Wamp, D-Tenn., Robert Aderholt, R-Ala., Gregory Meeks, D-N.Y., and Debbie Wasserman Schultz, D-Fla.; and staff members from the offices of Sens. Ben Nelson, D-Neb., and Rep. Betty McCollum, D-Minn.

On July 29, 19 members of Congress and their 40 guests learned the latest preservation techniques used by the Library to preserve its priceless collections. During Preservation Night for Congress, members toured the Library’s new optical properties and imaging laboratory and had the opportunity to view some top treasures, such as the Emancipation Proclamation. They also consulted with conservators about how best to preserve their own treasured items.

The Library’s Visitor Services Office conducted special tours of the Library for members of Congress and their families, and arranged tours for nearly 67,000 constituents referred by 95 Senate offices and 390 House offices.


Through the Congressional Cartography Project, the Geography and Map Division provides standard and customized maps in digital formats to members of Congress and their staffs. The program combines the analytical functions of geographic information systems with a full-service cartographic production facility (data acquisition, integration, analysis and cartographic design) to produce maps that support the work of Congress. Work continued on the development of a Congressional Geospatial Data System that will allow the Congressional Research Service to analyze the impact of legislation on specific congressional districts.

The Congressional Research Service and the Law Library redesigned their congressional websites to facilitate access to their online resources. In January, the Congressional Relations Office launched a new version of the LCNet website, which acts as a portal to Library services for members and congressional staff. The site also highlights the Library’s services for constituents, public events and exhibitions. A webcast about the Veterans History Project was added to the site to further encourage members and their constituents to participate in this documentary project, established by Congress in 2000.

The Civil Rights History Project Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-19) was signed into law on May 12, 2009. The law requires the Library of Congress and the Smithsonian Institution’s National Museum of African American History and Culture to establish a joint five-year oral history project to collect and make publicly accessible documentation relevant to the personal histories of participants in the Civil Rights movement. A total of $500,000 was designated in the Library and Smithsonian Institution budgets to support this program in fiscal year 2010.

APPROPRIATIONS

The Library operated under two continuing resolutions from Oct. 1, 2008, until March 11, 2009, when the president signed the Omnibus Appropriations Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-8). The act provided an appropriation for the Library of $646.761 million, including authority to spend up to $39.665 million in offsetting receipts.

The Librarian of Congress testified in support of the Library’s fiscal 2010 appropriations request before the House Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations on April 29, 2009, and before the Senate Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch on June 4, 2009. The budget request included specific performance targets in order to articulate to Congress how the Library would account for and measure results achieved with the funding. The fiscal 2010 request of $699.4 million represented an increase of 8.1 percent over the 2009 enacted budget. Mandatory pay- and price-level increases accounted for 57 percent of the requested increase. At the end of fiscal year 2009, the fis-
cal year 2010 legislative funding bill awaited the president’s signature.\footnote{On Oct. 1, 2009, the president signed the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2010 [PL. 111-68]. It provides a fiscal 2010 appropriation for the Library of $684.3 million, including authority to spend up to $40.962 million in offsetting receipts.}

**OTHER CONGRESSIONAL TESTIMONY**

On April 29, 2009, the Librarian of Congress, Associate Librarian for Strategic Initiatives Laura Campbell, Chief Operating Officer Jo Ann Jenkins and Inspector General Karl Schornagel appeared before the Committee on House Administration to discuss the Library’s strategic plan for information technology.

On July 29, 2009, the Committee on House Administration held a hearing on “Management of the Worklife Services Center at the Library of Congress.” IG Schornagel and Human Resources Director Dennis Hanratty testified on the subject.

**WEB**

[www.loc.gov/about/librarianoffice/speeches/](http://www.loc.gov/about/librarianoffice/speeches/)

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“CRS analysis must be of the highest quality to support Congress. Our experts strive to provide needed insight, exhaustive research and compelling evidence, and ensure that the best thinking possible on public-policy issues is available to Congress.”

**DANIEL P. MULHOLLAN, DIRECTOR, CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE**

The Congressional Research Service (CRS) serves Congress by providing comprehensive and reliable legislative research and analysis that is timely, objective, authoritative and confidential, and that contributes to an informed national legislature. CRS staff members work collaboratively to deliver to Congress an array of products focused on the key public-policy issues deemed likely to be on the legislative agenda.

In fiscal 2009, CRS supported Congress with policy analyses as it considered increasingly complex legislative issues such as those pertaining to economic recovery and financial reform; energy policy; the H1N1 influenza pandemic; unemployment compensation; employment and training; health-care reform; food safety; climate change; and the situations in Iran, Iraq and Afghanistan.
CRS initiated, continued and completed work on a number of multiyear technology initiatives to improve operations and refine processes with the goal of better serving the congressional audience.

More than a decade after its inception, the Legislative Information System (LIS), developed by the Library for use by Congress, continued to provide members and their staffs with access to authoritative, timely and comprehensive legislative information. During the year, a multiyear project was launched to develop a new strategic direction for the LIS and to identify enhancement opportunities. The project will engage CRS and other Library stakeholders as well as external partners such as the House Clerk’s Office and the Secretary of the Senate.

In December 2008, CRS implemented its new Authoring and Publishing system (A&P) to streamline preparation, display and maintenance of CRS research products through the CRS website. The new system, which uses a Microsoft Word format and supports PDF and HTML file formats, allows CRS authors to more easily incorporate figures and graphs, create footnotes and cross-references, and include hyperlinks to reports and legislation. All active CRS reports and many of its archived products were converted to the new format, which upgraded in June.

In July, CRS successfully launched the Mercury request and research management tool, which replaces its legacy Inquiry Status Tracking System for congressional requests. The new system provides CRS with a flexible, collaborative tool for supporting the work of Congress.

CRS launched a redesigned website in September 2009 to facilitate congressional access to CRS products, services and experts. The goal for the site is to be the primary online resource that Congress relies on for objective and authoritative expertise to inform its legislative work. Content is arranged to enable congressional users to more easily navigate the site and find CRS products, services and experts.

Jan. 20, 2009, witnessed the historic inauguration of Barack Obama, America’s first African-American president. The senator from Illinois, who referenced his presidential predecessor Abraham Lincoln throughout his campaign, took the oath of office on the same Bible used by the 16th president for his swearing-in on March 4, 1861.

The 1853 King James translation, printed by Oxford University Press, was most likely ordered by Supreme Court Clerk William Thomas Carroll for justices officiating at such events. Carroll certified that the Bible was the one upon which Supreme Court Justice Roger Brooke Taney swore Lincoln into office. The Lincoln inaugural Bible, which is housed in the Library’s Rare Book and Special Collections Division, received special conservation treatment in the Library’s Preservation Directorate prior to the historic 2009 event.

To document the inauguration, the Library’s American Folklife Center launched a project to collect inauguration-related sermons and speeches delivered before and immediately following the event. The Library’s Science, Technology and Business Division compiled a new resource guide on Presidential Food. The African and Middle Eastern Division, in cooperation with the Library’s overseas office in Nairobi and U.S. embassies in Africa, organized a display of Obama-related material from Africa, which was on view at the Library from March 23 through Aug. 29, 2009.
“The United States, through its Library of Congress and Law Library, can offer to the world its example with our own laws and also bring to the table of nations the experience and expertise of others.”

ROBERTA I. SHAFFER, LAW LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

The Law Library provides Congress with comprehensive research on foreign, comparative, international and U.S. law, and other legal reference services. A redesigned Law Library website for Congress was launched early in the calendar year to facilitate access to the Library’s legal resources.

During the year, Roberta I. Shaffer was appointed Law Librarian of Congress.

In 2009, the Law Library staff prepared 611 legal research reports, special studies and memoranda in response to congressional inquiries. Foreign law specialists assisted members of Congress in researching legislative issues, particularly children’s rights, anti-trafficking legislation, habeas corpus rights and medical malpractice liability.

The Law Library served approximately 3,036 congressional users and more than 48,000 other patrons in its reading room, on the phone or electronically. The Law Library circulated 32,676 items from its collections during the year. The reading room remained open more than 1,141 hours beyond its normal hours of operation to accommodate Congress.

In addition to serving Congress, the Law Library provided 880 research reports and reference services to executive- and judicial-branch agencies, the U.S. bar and members of the public in the United States and abroad.

In an effort to expand its online resources, the Law Library began offering “blawgs” (legal blogs) on its public website. This important new format for publishing legal opinion and commentary offers more than 100 titles covering a broad cross-section of legal topics. The Global Legal Monitor, a continually updated online publication that covers legal news and developments worldwide, continued to be a popular page on the Law Library’s website. The number of email subscribers to it increased from 1,000 to more than 8,000 during the course of the fiscal year.

During the year, the Law Library assumed responsibility for managing the content of the public legislative information system known as THOMAS. The popular system experienced an average of 8.2 million page views and 1 million visits each month. The Law Library offered RSS feeds and email alerts to notify subscribers about the availability of selected resources.

To mark the bicentennial of Lincoln’s birth, the Law Library’s annual Law Day program on May 1 focused on “Abraham Lincoln and the Emancipation Proclamation.” The Law Library digitized 22 titles about the 16th president published before 1924 for an online presentation titled Lincoln and the Law. Other online resources added to the Law Library’s website this year include special presentations on the Supreme Court nomination of Sonia Sotomayor, the ceding of power by Cuban president Fidel Castro to his brother Raul and financial stimulus plans in selected foreign countries.

Global Legal Information Network

The Global Legal Information Network (GLIN) comprises more than 170,000 laws, judicial decisions and related legal materials contributed by 34 member nations and international organizations. The Law Library administers the online system and contributes laws for 16 nations that are not currently members of GLIN. During the year, Law Library analysts added more than 3,400 laws to GLIN, as well as the summaries and texts of 998 public laws, 112 Supreme Court decisions and 598 legislative records. The use of digital certification was implemented this year to authenticate the integrity of legal texts found in the database. Legal analysts in the Law Library conducted quality assurance reviews for more than 3,400 laws submitted by GLIN member nations to ensure their authenticity.

The Library of Congress held the 16th Annual GLIN Directors’ Meeting on Sept. 1–3, 2009, hosting representatives of 20 GLIN member nations. Cameroon joined the network with the signing of the GLIN Charter.
OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN

The Office of the Librarian serves the non-research needs of Congress; cultivates a diverse and appropriately trained staff; maintains the institution’s facilities; fulfills the Library’s legal and financial requirements; and communicates the Library’s policies and programs to the staff, the media and the public. The Office of the Librarian also has oversight for strategic planning and development, and for guiding such initiatives as the National Book Festival and the World Digital Library, a project to make significant primary materials in various formats from cultures around the world available on the Internet free of charge.

Security

Keeping the Library’s staff members, patrons, facilities and collections secure remained a high priority in 2009. The focus was placed on enhancing the Emergency Preparedness Program, improving security at the Library’s Capitol Hill buildings and outlying facilities, and expanding staff security awareness.

The long-planned merger of the Library of Congress Police with the U.S. Capitol Police was fully implemented on Sept. 29, 2009, in accordance with P.L. 110-178. The following day, a ceremonial swearing-in of new officers took place in the Library’s Coolidge Auditorium.

In coordination with other agencies on Capitol Hill and elsewhere, the Library continued upgrading its emergency-preparedness capabilities, facilities security and the internal controls that safeguard its priceless collections. Before the Library’s occupancy of Modules 3 and 4 at the Fort Meade, Md., book-storage facility, primary and secondary intrusion systems as well as closed-circuit television coverage were installed in the cold-storage areas.

The Office of Security and Emergency Preparedness continued to conduct building evacuation and shelter-in-place drills at all eight of the Library’s facilities. A new Continuity of Operations (COOP) Management Relocation site was designated from which key Library personnel can operate in the event that Capitol Hill facilities are compromised.

COOP planning continued in the event of a flu pandemic in the Washington metropolitan area. To facilitate emergency communications with staff, the Library implemented a web-based virtual operations center (WebEOC) and a mass-alert notification system that uses a multitude of personal communications devices (Everbridge Aware).

The Information Technology (IT) Security Program ensures that the Library’s mission-critical systems are reliable and secure, and that the technology infrastructure that supports these systems is uncompromised. To further ensure the security of the Library’s systems and data, Library staff members completed mandatory annual IT Security-Awareness Training.

Strategic Planning

The Librarian of Congress launched his fiscal 2009–2010 Management Agenda in July, which included a Library-wide approach to updating the institution’s strategic plan. The Library is also developing coordinated plans to manage its IT as a shared organizational resource. Other areas under review are human capital management, facilities management, website content management, and the acquisition and management of electronic works through mandatory deposit.

The Librarian’s Management Agenda addresses the findings of a number of internal management-related studies, including a report from a committee on strategic...
direction, an Inspector General report on IT strategic planning, and a Library-wide employee survey. The effort will allow the Library’s Executive Committee to continue to strengthen Library programs, ensure timely decision making, properly allocate resources and enhance accountability.

The Management Agenda process emphasizes the development of results-oriented outcomes with performance measures. It includes broad involvement from all levels of staff and managers, and the implementation of best practices in Library management structures and processes.

**Development**

During fiscal 2009, the Library’s fundraising activities brought in a total of $14.6 million, representing 661 gifts from 498 donors. Those gifts, including $1.8 million received through the Library’s Planned Giving Program, were made to 72 different Library funds. The Library forged partnerships with 176 first-time donors. The new donors gave $7.1 million, representing 51 percent of the gifts received this year.

Ten new gift and trust funds were established, including two funds to support the World Digital Library. A $3 million grant from the Qatar Foundation will provide general support and help include materials from the Central Library of the Qatar Foundation, and a $2 million grant from the Carnegie Corporation will support work with Uganda, South Africa, Central Asia and the Caucasus.

The James Madison Council—the library’s private-sector advisory group—continued to provide substantial support for a number of initiatives. Gifts from Madison Council members in fiscal 2009 totaled $2 million, bringing the Council’s total support since 1990 to $190 million. Private gifts supported a variety of new and continuing initiatives throughout the Library, including exhibitions, acquisitions, symposia and other scholarly programs. Private donors gave more than $1.2 million to support the 2009 National Book Festival and $3.9 million in cash and pledges to create a Residential Scholars Center to provide a convenient, congenial and affordable home for scholarly discourse in the nation’s capital.

In addition to supporting Library initiatives such as the Junior Fellows Summer Internship Program, the James Madison Council purchased significant items for the Library, including the handwritten score of Leonard Bernstein’s Symphony No. 3, a unique daguerreotype of American politician Edwin Stanton, the London Chronicle for Aug. 17, 1776, and a Civil War map of the battlefield at Bull Run, July 21, 1861.

**Contracts and Grants**

The Library’s Office of Contracts and Grants Management awarded 2,858 contracts valued at $174.4 million in fiscal 2009 to support Library programs, initiatives, technology infrastructure, facility projects and collection management. The majority of contracts (70 percent) were awarded on a competitive basis. Approximately 25 percent of all contracts were awarded to the minority and small business community, including women-owned businesses. Credit-card expenditures totaling $7 million were made through the Library’s Purchase Card Program.

The FEDLINK program helps federal agencies save time and money when buying library resources and information services. Through FEDLINK, the Library shares its expertise and consolidates the buying power of federal agencies. In fiscal 2009, FEDLINK customers in more than 500 federal agencies contracted for goods and services valued at more than $125 million.

The Library awards individual and institutional grants and fellowships in a variety of scholarly disciplines. Grants totaling $5.1 million were awarded to 21 universities in nine states through the Library’s Teaching with Primary Sources (TPS) program. The National Digital Information and Infrastructure and Preservation Program awarded grants totaling more than $4.4 million to support 11 digitization projects.
THE LIBRARY AND THE MEDIA

Throughout the year, the Library’s increased use of media-sharing and social-networking sites such as Facebook, YouTube, iTunes, Twitter and Flickr was of great interest to the media and helped publicize the institution’s myriad programs, activities, events and initiatives to individuals and the press.

The use of the Lincoln Bible (housed in the Library’s collection) for the swearing-in ceremonies of Abraham Lincoln on March 4, 1861, and Barack Obama on Jan. 20, 2009, was a popular story. The Lincoln Bible, along with other items to be displayed in the Library’s Lincoln Bicentennial exhibition, was featured during ABC’s “Good Morning America” show, broadcast live from the Library on Martin Luther King Jr. Day and on Inauguration Day 2009. In celebration of Independence Day in July, the popular morning show also featured items from the papers of Founding Fathers Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, housed in the Library of Congress.

President Obama’s presentation of the Library’s Gershwin Prize for Popular Song to Stevie Wonder during a star-studded musical event on Feb. 25 was the subject of a PBS program, “In Performance at the White House,” a popular concert series begun in 1978. The launch of the World Digital Library website at UNESCO’s headquarters in Paris on April 21 was reported in more than 1,700 stories in the print, radio and television, and Internet media in dozens of countries—an absolute record, according to UNESCO’s press office.

From paid and pro-bono messages to podcasts, from an online pressroom to a mobile (text-messaging) campaign, and a “Tweet-Up” for Twitter followers, the Library’s multifaceted media campaign for the 2009 National Book Festival resulted in more than 817 million media impressions.

Under a nonexclusive, joint multimedia initiative, History™ continued to showcase the Library’s collections on its broadcasts and website. Programs such as “Stealing Lincoln’s Body” and “D-Day: The Lost Evidence” credited the Library and its collections. “Hidden Treasures from the Library of Congress,” comprising 26 lively webisodes, featured the Library’s collections and curators. These may be viewed on myLOC.gov and history.com/treasures.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Office of the Inspector General (OIG), an independent office within the Library of Congress, advises the Librarian and the Congress on economy, efficiency and effectiveness of Library programs and operations. The OIG conducts audits and investigations to detect and prevent fraud, waste, abuse and mismanagement. The OIG issued semiannual reports to Congress summarizing its activities for the periods ended March 31 and Sept. 30, 2009.

In fiscal 2009, the OIG issued 10 audit reports addressing Library programs and operations. Topics included information technology (IT) strategic planning, inventory management, security of rare books and special collections, top treasures, personally identifiable information, human resources services, the readiness of the alternate computing facility, copyright claims processing, energy conservation and facilities design, and construction operations. The OIG also arranged a pre-award review for the contracts office and helped the Library develop a questionnaire to evaluate its overseas offices. Through its reviews, the OIG identified $1.25 million in funds to be put to better use in Library programs and operations over the next five years.

The OIG also followed up on past reviews relating to budgeting, financial disbursements, emergency preparedness, long-distance telephone service, requirements for the proposed new logistics center, contracting, use of reading rooms, acquisition of collections, the workers’ compensation program, IT controls, diversity management, mail handling and grants management. In 2009, the Library implemented 50 OIG recommendations.

Under contract with the OIG, the accounting firm of Kearney & Company audited the Library’s 2008 consolidated

ABC News broadcasts its morning show, with co-anchor Diane Sawyer and correspondent Claire Shipman, from the Library’s Jefferson Building in January 2009. (Photo by Matt Raymond)
financial statements. The Library, for the 13th consecutive year, received an unqualified (clean) audit opinion. The firm also audited and issued an unqualified audit opinion on the 2008 financial statements of the Madison Council Fund.

The OIG testified on IT strategic planning and human-resources operations before the Committee on House Administration; reviewed 13 new or revised Library of Congress regulations; and participated in the development of legislation affecting the federal inspector general community, which became effective in fiscal 2009. The OIG suggested, and the Library submitted to its authorizing congressional committees, proposed legislation to amend the Library of Congress Inspector General Act of 2005 to clarify OIG law-enforcement authority.

The OIG investigated misuse of Library computers and networks, travel cards and government vehicles; program fraud; suspected contract fraud; the Library’s planned migration to a new e-mail system; and various cases of alleged misconduct. The OIG opened 96 cases and completed 94 investigations. The office maintains a confidential hotline for reporting offenses against the Library: 202-707-6306 or oighotline@loc.gov. OIG reports are posted on the OIG website.

“President-elect Obama is deeply honored that the Library of Congress has made the Lincoln Bible available for use during his swearing-in.”

EMMETT BELIVEAU, INAUGURAL COMMITTEE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The Lincoln Bible is housed in the Library’s Rare Book and Special Collections Division. (Photo by Michaela McNichol)
COLLECTING, PRESERVING AND PROVIDING ACCESS TO KNOWLEDGE
COLLECTING

In 2009, the Library’s collections grew to nearly 145 million items in various formats. The Library acquired more than 2.7 million items through purchase, gift, exchange or transfer from other government agencies. (See Appendix B, Selected Acquisitions.)

An effort by Library Services to update and revise all Library Collections Policy Statements resulted in the merging of some previously separate policy statements and the addition of seven new ones. Some 70 Collections Policy Statements were revised and issued in final form in early fiscal 2009.

Library Services also launched the Digital Collection Management Initiative to more effectively manage the acquisition and maintenance of the Library’s digital collections and to prepare for the influx of large quantities of externally created digital content acquired through copyright deposit and other means. The first major project will focus on mandatory deposit of electronic serials for the Library’s collections.

The Copyright Office forwarded more than 700,000 copies of works with a net value estimated at $32.3 million to the Library in 2009; about half were received from publishers under the mandatory-deposit provisions of the copyright law.

The Library’s six overseas offices (in Rio de Janeiro; Cairo; New Delhi; Jakarta; Nairobi; and Islamabad) acquired, cataloged and preserved materials from

“...The Library of Congress is such a wonderful caretaker of all the fabulous treasures we have in this nation.”

ROBIN ROBERTS, “GOOD MORNING AMERICA” ANCHORWOMAN

LEFT: Singer-songwriter Paul Williams attends an ASCAP event at the Library on May 20, 2009. (Photo by John Harrington)
parts of the world where the book and information industries are not well-developed. Those offices brought in and distributed 277,995 items to the Library of Congress and, on a cost-recovery basis, provided 436,887 items to other U.S. libraries. In July, an overseas operations study team issued a report after a review of the overseas operations. An overseas operations transition team was appointed to follow up on the report’s findings.

PRESERVING
Preserving its unparalleled collections—from cuneiform tablets to born-digital items—is one of the Library’s major activities in support of its vision to further human understanding and wisdom.

In 2009, the Library assessed the preservation needs of nearly 808,000 items from its general and special collections, including books, photographs, maps, audiovisual materials and other formats.

Of these, some 375,000 items were housed in new protective containers. During the year, nearly 6.8 million items were repaired, mass-deacidified, microfilmed or otherwise reformatted.

Notable items treated this year included two extraordinary primary-source collections of African Americana: the Gladstone Collection of 19th-century photos of notable African Americans; and Color Town, a one-of-a-kind 52-page album produced by Max Waldman around 1947 that dramatically illustrates daily life in a primarily African-American community in Florida prior to urban renewal in the 1960s.

The Library’s Preservation Directorate continued to document the Library’s “top treasures” and safeguard them by upgrading their oxygen-free cases.

To meet the challenges of preserving traditional and new media, renovation work was completed in the Conservation Division’s main laboratories, and a new optical properties and imaging laboratory opened in the Preservation Research and Testing Division. Using various wavelengths of light, imaging of the L’Enfant Plan for the city of Washington (1791) revealed new details and tracked prior treatments on the map surface. Imaging of the first and second drafts of Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address revealed new details, such as fingerprints and hidden pencil marks while imaging of James Madison’s Virginia Declaration of Rights revealed word changes and watermarks.

Books
Fort Meade. The Library continued to fill new units at its book-storage facility in Fort Meade, Md. On July 7, 2009, a ribbon-cutting ceremony was held at the facility to mark the completion of high-density storage modules 3 and 4. In 2009, the Library accessioned and transferred 308,258 items to the facility, bringing the total to 3 million items stored there. The retrieval rate—within 12 business hours or less—was 100 percent.

Digitizing American Imprints. The Library is nearing completion of the Digitizing American Imprints project, which was funded by a grant of $2 million from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation. The focus of the project is at-risk “brittle books” from the Library’s special collections. At fiscal year’s end, the Library had digitized more than 52,600 volumes, totaling approximately 9.3 million images. Working with the Internet Archive, the Library developed an open-source page-turner. This valuable tool greatly enhances the usability of the digital books. The scanned materials are accessible on the Internet Archive’s website, with bibliographic links to the digitized books in the Library’s Integrated Library System.

Collections acquired this year include the papers of stage and film lyricist Howard Ashman, lyricist for Disney film musicals like “The Little Mermaid.” © Walt Disney Co.
The mission of Library Services is to develop the Library’s universal collections, which document the history and creativity of the American people and which record and contribute to the advancement of civilization and knowledge throughout the world.

Library Services performs the traditional functions of a national library: acquisitions, cataloging, preservation and reference services for both digital and conventional collections. Through its partnerships and outreach programs, Visitor Services Office and centers—such as the John W. Kluge Center, the Center for the Book, the American Folklife Center, and the Poetry and Literature Center—Library Services reached out to visitors, veterans, people with disabilities, the scholarly community, literacy-promotion groups, folklorists, poets, federal librarians and the library community.

The more than 45 offices that make up Library Services are organized within five directorates: Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access, Collections and Services, Partnerships and Outreach Programs, Preservation, and Technology Policy. The Packard Campus for Audio Visual Conservation and the American Folklife Center (including the Veterans History Project) also report to Library Services. On Oct. 1, 2008, three divisions within Library Services were absorbed by the newly formed Office of Business Enterprises: the Retail Marketing Office, the Cataloging Distribution Service and the Photoduplication Service. The new program aligns business strategies and policies with the Library’s mission, and centralizes business functions such as accounting, customer service, contracts management and marketing. During the year, the reorganization of the Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access Directorate was fully implemented, resulting in the integration of acquisitions and cataloging functions to effectively build the Library’s collections and best serve users.

Major milestones of Library Services—discussed elsewhere in this report—included review and revision of all Library Collections Policy Statements; establishment of a Digital Collection Management Initiative; implementation of a new Reader Registration System; addition of the Automated Call Slip function to the Integrated Library System; continued expansion of the Fort Meade, Md., facility for books and the Packard Campus for Audio Visual Conservation; and launch of the Digital Talking Book program.

The Library’s Packard Campus comprises a collections building, where 5.7 million items (1.2 million moving images, nearly 3 million sound recordings and 1.5 million related items, such as manuscripts, posters and screenplays) are housed under ideal conditions; a conservation building, where the collections are acquired, managed and preserved; and a separate facility with 124 vaults where combustible nitrate films can be stored safely. Researchers in the Library of Congress’ related reading rooms on Capitol Hill will be able to access derivative copies of the digital files through high-speed fiber-optic connections from Culpeper.

Philanthropist David Woodley Packard and the Packard Humanities Institute made possible a state-of-the-art facility for the American people, making it the largest-ever private gift to the legislative branch of the U.S. government. The $155 million facility was financed jointly by the gift from Packard and appropriations from Congress totaling $82.1 million.

In fiscal 2009—the second year of a multiyear operational ramp-up—work continued to construct and equip three preservation laboratories for film, sound and video in the facility’s main conservation building. Six film-developing machines were built, tested and certified for use in the film labo-
The 7th Voyage of Sinbad was one of the 25 films named to the National Film Registry in December 2008. (Photo courtesy of the Library’s Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division)

NATIONAL FILM REGISTRY (2008 ADDITIONS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Film Title</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Asphalt Jungle</td>
<td>1950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deliverance</td>
<td>1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disneyland Dream</td>
<td>1956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Face in the Crowd</td>
<td>1957</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flower Drum Song</td>
<td>1961</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foolish Wives</td>
<td>1922</td>
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<tr>
<td>Free Radicals</td>
<td>1979</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hallelujah</td>
<td>1929</td>
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<tr>
<td>In Cold Blood</td>
<td>1967</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Invisible Man</td>
<td>1933</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johnny Guitar</td>
<td>1954</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Killers</td>
<td>1946</td>
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<tr>
<td>The March</td>
<td>1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Lies</td>
<td>1973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the Bowery</td>
<td>1957</td>
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<tr>
<td>One Week</td>
<td>1920</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Pawnbroker</td>
<td>1965</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Perils of Pauline</td>
<td>1914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sergeant York</td>
<td>1941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The 7th Voyage of Sinbad</td>
<td>1958</td>
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<tr>
<td>So’s Your Old Man</td>
<td>1926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Stevens WW2</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Footage</td>
<td>1943–46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Terminator</td>
<td>1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and Power</td>
<td>1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Fawn’s Devotion</td>
<td>1910</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The 7th Voyage of Sinbad was one of the 25 films named to the National Film Registry in December 2008. (Photo courtesy of the Library’s Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division)

ratory, which was initially completed in fiscal 2008. The second phase of building the sound and video preservation laboratories began. The prototype IRENE (Image, Reconstruct, Erase Noise, Etc.) system, developed by scientists at Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory and using digital-imaging technologies to reconstruct damaged sound recordings, was delivered to the Packard campus. At year’s end, it was awaiting final acceptance testing.

The 200-seat theater resumed its popular film screenings in April 2009, expanding to three shows per week with the addition of a Saturday evening program. The Art-Deco-style theater is one of only five theaters in the country equipped to show original classic film prints on nitrate film stock as they would have been screened in theaters before 1950. The theater also features a custom-made organ that provides live music accompaniment for silent movies to enhance the viewers’ cinematic experience.

WEB http://www.loc.gov/avconservation/

Films. It is estimated that half of the films produced before 1950 and 80 percent to 90 percent of those made before 1920 have disappeared forever. The Library of Congress is working with many organizations to prevent such losses and to preserve motion pictures through the National Film Registry.

Under the provisions of the National Film Preservation Act of 1992, the Librarian of Congress—with advice from the National Film Preservation Board—began selecting 25 films annually for the National Film Registry to be preserved for all time. The films are chosen on the basis of whether they are “culturally, historically or aesthetically significant.” The Library of Congress works to ensure that registry films are preserved by the Library’s staff or through collaboration with other archives, motion-picture studios and independent filmmakers.

In December 2008, the Librarian named 25 films to the registry, bringing the total to 500. (See box.)

Sound Recordings. The Library of Congress is conducting a study on the state of audio preservation that will be published in fiscal 2010. The results will have an impact on the development of a comprehensive plan for a national audio-preservation program—the first of its kind—as directed by Congress in the National Recording Preservation Act of 2000. That act also tasks the Librarian of Congress with annually choosing recordings that are “culturally, historically or aesthetically significant.” In June 2009, the Librarian announced
the addition of 25 sound recordings to
the National Recording Registry, bringing
the total to 275. (See box.)

Maps

“America’s Birth Certificate.” A crown jewel of cartography—the 1507 world map by Martin Waldseemüller that first used the name “America”—was officially transferred from the German government to the American people in a ceremony held at the Library on April 30, 2007. The map, which remained in obscurity for nearly 400 years in the library of a castle in southern Germany, was rediscovered in 1901 and purchased by the Library of Congress in 2003 for $10 million.

To preserve and protect the map while millions view it in the Exploring the Early Americas exhibition, the Library’s Preservation Directorate and the Geography and Map Division—in collaboration with the National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST) and the Alcoa Foundation—created a permanent, oxygen-free aluminum housing to preserve this rare item. A year-long monitoring of the map encasement in 2009 indicated that the oxygen-free seal could last 150 years, far exceeding design requirements of 25–30 years. The knowledge obtained through the process of designing and installing this case has been documented and shared with the national and international preservation community on the Preservation Directorate’s website.

WEB www.loc.gov/preserv/

Newspapers

Chronicling America. The Library of Congress, in partnership with the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), is participating in the National Digital Newspaper Program (NDNP), a collaborative initiative to digitize and provide free and public access to historic American newspapers that are in the public domain. During 2009, the number of

NATIONAL RECORDING REGISTRY
(2008 ADDITIONS)

“No News, or What Killed the Dog,” Nat M. Wills (1908)
Acoustic Recordings for Victor Records, Jascha Heifetz (1917–1924)
“Night Life,” Mary Lou Williams (1930)
Sounds of the Ivory-billed Woodpecker (1935)
“Gang Busters” (1935–1957)
“Bei Mir Bist Du Schoen,” Andrews Sisters (1938)
“Que é Que a Bahiana Tem?” Carmen Miranda (1939)

NBC Radio coverage of Marian Anderson’s recital at the Lincoln Memorial (April 9, 1939)
“Tom Dooley,” Frank Proffitt (1940)
The Mary Margaret McBride Program, Zora Neale Hurston and Mary Margaret McBride, (January 25, 1943)
“Uncle Sam Blues,” Oran “Hot Lips” Page, accompanied by Eddie Condon’s Jazz Band. V-Disc (1944)
“Sinews of Peace” (Iron Curtain) Speech at Westminster College in Fulton, Missouri, Winston Churchill (March 5, 1946)

“The Churkendoose,” Ray Bolger (1947)
“Boogie Chillen,” John Lee Hooker (1948)
A Child’s Christmas in Wales, Dylan Thomas (1952)
“A Festival of Lessons and Carols as Sung on Christmas Eve in King’s College Chapel, Cambridge,” King’s College Choir; Boris Ord, director (1954)
West Side Story, original cast recording (1957)
“Tom Dooley,” the Kingston Trio (1958)
“Rumble,” Link Wray (1958)
“Rank Stranger,” Stanley Brothers (1960)
2000 Years with Carl Reiner and Mel Brooks, Carl Reiner and Mel Brooks (1960)
“At Last!,” Etta James (1961)
“He Stopped Loving Her Today,” George Jones (1980)

At Last!” by recording artist Etta James was named to the National Recording Registry in June 2009. (Photo courtesy of MCA/Chess Records)
NDNP state projects contributing digitized content grew from 7 to 22.

Since March 2007, the Library of Congress has been making newspapers accessible on the Chronicling America website, a free, national, searchable database of historic American newspaper pages published between 1880 and 1922. A milestone was reached in June 2009 when the site posted its millionth page. At the end of fiscal 2009, the site contained more than 1.44 million newspaper pages.

Oral History
The American Folklife Center (see page 29) continued its mandate to “preserve and present American folklife” through a number of outreach and oral history programs, such as the Veterans History Project and StoryCorps.

Veterans History Project. Established by Congress in 2000, the Veterans History Project (VHP) preserves the memories of those in our nation’s armed services and others who served in America’s wartime experience in the 20th and early 21st centuries. Congress demonstrated its continued support of the project with a bipartisan resolution establishing Veterans History Project Week to coincide with Veterans Day.

In fiscal 2009, the project collected more than 7,400 personal recollections from across the nation, bringing the total to 67,400. More than 7,000 collections are accessible on the VHP website. Special presentations added to the site during the year honored disabled veterans, African-American veterans, and members of the Coast Guard and the Merchant Marines; another commemorated D-Day.

To request a field kit to use in collecting an oral history for the project, send an e-mail to vohp@loc.gov or call (888) 371-5848.

StoryCorps. Launched in 2003 by Dave Isay and his documentary company, Sound Portraits Productions, StoryCorps is one of the nation’s largest oral narrative projects. Isay was inspired by the Works Progress Administration’s (WPA) Federal Writers Project of the 1930s, which recorded oral history interviews—now housed in the Library of Congress—with everyday Americans across the country.

In fiscal 2009, more than 7,000 audio files of interviews were added to the collection, bringing the total to more than 24,000 housed in the American Folklife Center. In addition to weekly broadcasts on National Public Radio’s (NPR) “Morning Edition,” select StoryCorps’ stories are available as downloadable podcasts.

National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program
The Library is leading the nation with its National Digital Information Infra-

The March 4, 1909, issue of The Washington Times, documenting President Taft’s snowy inauguration, is accessible on the Chronicling America website.
structure and Preservation Program (NDIIPP)—a unique initiative mandated by Congress in 2000 to collect and preserve at-risk digital content of cultural and historical importance. Under the auspices of the Library’s Office of Strategic Initiatives (see page 22), NDIIPP is a decentralized network of partners with expertise in handling digital content. NDIIPP has grown to more than 170 organizations, adding 20 new partners in 2009. These partners are seeking to preserve a wide range of born-digital records, including public and commercial content, and are working collaboratively to establish standards for digital preservation.

NDIIPP represents a major new direction in building library content through a network, maximizing many diverse skills, and sharing costs and responsibilities for the benefit of the nation’s long-term collection. At year’s end, the NDIIPP had under management 100 terabytes of at-risk digital content from existing and new partners.

In addition to the content from the original collecting partners, NDIIPP collaborated with federal, state, archival and private-sector organizations, thereby reflecting the growing diversity of content and expertise in the network, including standards development. Major accomplishments in 2009 include:

**Web Archiving** The Library’s web capture team expanded its web archives to more than 3 billion documents in 24 collections, while maintaining existing collections pertaining to the war in Iraq, the 111th Congress and law-related blogs. The team also captured more than 2,200 websites containing 140 million documents pertaining to specific topics, including the 2008 U.S. presidential election.

**State Records and Maps** Most states lack the resources to ensure the preservation of the information they produce in digital form only, such as legislative records, court case files and executive-agency records. As a result, much state government digital information—including content useful to policymakers—is at risk. In 2009, the Library expanded its NDIIPP partners to include those who help state archives, libraries, historical societies and other agencies safeguard their vital digital information. The number of states participating in the network grew to 35.

**Federal Records** The Library of Congress, U.S. Government Printing Office, Internet Archive, California Digital Library and University of North Texas Libraries collaborated on a project to preserve public U.S. government websites at the end of the George W. Bush presidential administration. This capture of the transition in government adds to the NDIIPP federal online archives and complements the collection of congressional websites the Library has been preserving on a monthly basis since December 2003.

**EDUCATION IN THE DIGITAL AGE**

At a number of forums throughout the year, the Library of Congress demonstrated the potential for digital resources to enhance the curriculum and spark critical thinking in the classroom. On March 16, the Library sponsored a forum, “American Education in the Digital Age and Beyond: A Discussion for the 21st Century,” in partnership with the group Strong American Schools and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. The program included presentations from the Library’s Teaching with Primary Sources (TPS) Program, which instructs educators on how to use the Library’s digitized collections to enhance 21st-century learning skills in the classroom. The forum also drew leading policy and research experts in education, who discussed the need for standard practices and assessments. Speakers included former Colorado Gov. Roy Romer, who served as superintendent of Los Angeles Schools after his term of office, and Marshall S. Smith, senior counselor to Education Secretary Arne Duncan. The program can be viewed on the Library’s website at www.loc.gov/webcasts/.

Students learn about the Waldseemüller map using digital kiosks in an exhibition gallery. 
(Photo by Michaela McNichol)
E-deposit and Electronic Serials. The Library of Congress has historically received print publications through the copyright deposit system. Electronic scholarly serials, which increasingly have no print equivalents, are widely considered to be at risk of loss. The Library is working with external organizations to provide a new service—e-deposit—that allows copyright owners to electronically deposit their publications into a digital archive maintained by the Library. In 2009, an e-deposit working group developed system requirements for new tools to manage the workflow processing for e-serials.

Commercial Partners. NDIIPP awarded grants to eight private-sector partners to preserve creative works in digital formats. These partnerships involve photographs, cartoons, motion pictures, sound recordings and video games. In 2009, work focused on developing and improving standards and practices that ultimately will benefit public archives as well as the commercial sector. Participating partners such as the Society of American Archivists and the Stock Artists Alliance continued their ongoing mission to promote the use of standard metadata, sponsoring a series of seminars titled “getMETASmart” in major cities to help digital photographers use metadata effectively.

Standards. The Federal Agency Digitization Guidelines Working Group under NDIIPP is a collaborative effort by 15 federal agencies to define common guidelines, methods and practices to digitize historical content in a standard manner. Two working groups were formed to address two distinct formats: still images (books, manuscripts, maps, photographic prints and negatives) and audiovisual material (sound, video, and motion-picture film). Guidelines for the digitization have been prepared and await public review. The group continued to share its progress with the private sector, academic, library and archival communities both nationally and internationally.

PROVIDING ACCESS TO KNOWLEDGE

The Library of Congress provides access to knowledge by making its collections publicly available in its reading rooms on Capitol Hill; at the Packard Campus for Audio Visual Conservation in Culpeper, Va.; and through its website.

In conjunction with the opening of the Capitol Visitor Center in December 2008, the Library extended the Thomas Jefferson Building’s regular public hours to Monday through Saturday, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Beginning with Presidents Day 2009, the Library began remaining open on federal holidays except Christmas, Thanksgiving and New Year’s Day, which represents more than 400 additional hours open to the public each year. Reading room hours for researchers remain unchanged.

The Library has a long tradition of making its collections accessible to staff and patrons who are unable to use conventional printed materials. When the Thomas Jefferson Building opened in 1897, it housed a special reading room for the blind. The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped provides books in various formats to adult readers who are blind. The program, which began with long-playing records and advanced to audio cassettes, has made the transition to state-of-the-art digital talking books. The Library’s Technology Assessment Laboratory continues to seek technology solutions for people with disabilities.
Working collaboratively with nations around the world, the Library launched the World Digital Library (WDL) website in April 2009, thereby providing global access to key documents in its collections and those of its partner institutions.

On June 30, the Library and the International Society for Technology in Education (ISTE) hosted a “21st Century Learning with Technology” reception at the Library for more than 800 K–12 educators attending ISTE’s National Education Computing Conference. The event featured the launch of TPS Direct, a free online professional development database for educators who wish to learn to use digital resources in the classroom.

The Library demonstrated the potential of the WDL website to enrich students’ learning in the classroom at an event held on Sept. 15. The program was attended by 100 guests, including high school students enrolled in Advanced Placement History classes and their teachers. The event marked the opening of a WDL display in the Library’s Jefferson Building.

On April 15, 2009, the Library implemented the new Reader Registration System. Of the nearly 42,000 reader cards issued in fiscal 2009, more than half were issued after the implementation of the new system. The Automated Call Slip system was implemented in June. This new add-on to the Library’s Integrated Library System allows researchers to submit online requests for library materials for use in the reading rooms through the Library of Congress Online Public Access Catalog. Automated requests, which can be submitted offsite or onsite, eliminate the need for researchers to submit paper call slips to request materials from the General Collections.

**Reference Services**

During the year, the Library’s staff handled nearly 590,000 reference requests received in person, on the telephone, and through written and electronic correspondence. More than 1.1 million items were circulated for use within the Library. The Library’s staff also responded to reference questions posed by patrons using the Ask a Librarian feature on the Library’s website.

WEB [www.loc.gov/rr/askalib/](http://www.loc.gov/rr/askalib/)

**Cataloging**

By cataloging its holdings in English and in many other languages, the Library provides bibliographic access to its vast and growing collections. Through shared and cooperative cataloging and through its cataloging products, the Library helps the nation’s libraries provide access to their collections.

The Library cataloged 361,337 new works in fiscal 2009. Production of full- and core-level original cataloging totaled 210,403 bibliographic records. The Library and other member institutions of the international Program for Cooperative Cataloging created 333,282 name and series authority records, and 22,344 subject authorities. The Library served as secretariat for the program and created 99,076 of the name and series authority records and 18,605 of the subject authorities.

During the year, the Library added an Authorities and Vocabularies service to its website to provide access to common standards and vocabularies promulgated by the Library of Congress. The Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH) is the first offering on the site. LCSH has been actively maintained since 1898 to catalog materials held at the Library. Through cooperative cataloging, other libraries around the nation also use LCSH to provide subject access to their collections. LCSH is used internationally, often in translation. Planning is under way to add to the site other controlled vocabularies used in catalog records.

WEB [http://id.loc.gov/authorities](http://id.loc.gov/authorities)

In addition to its other cataloging services and products, the Library began making available free online the entire 31 years of the “Cataloging Service Bulletin”—a quarterly bulletin that includes current, new and revised information about the Library’s cataloging and classification practices and policies.

WEB [www.loc.gov/cds/PDFdownloads/csb/](http://www.loc.gov/cds/PDFdownloads/csb/)


In fiscal 2009, Library Services began implementing many of the report’s recommendations, including some that focused on the Cataloging in Publication program. The program, which provides publishers with bibliographic data prior to publication, switched from a paper-based system to the Electronic Cataloging in Publication (ECIP) program in January 2007. In addition to the Library of Congress, 12 partner institutions supply cataloging data to publishers. In fiscal 2009, ECIP partners collectively cataloged 3,521 titles.

The Library of Congress continued to serve as a member of the Joint Steering Committee for Development of a new descriptive cataloging standard, Resource Description and Access (RDA). In June 2009, the steering committee completed the content of RDA, and the
fiscal year closed with plans to deliver the RDA online web product in 2010. The Library of Congress, the National Agricultural Library and the National Library of Medicine designed a test of RDA in the United States and selected 23 additional partner institutions to carry out the test over the next fiscal year. The findings of the test will inform the U.S. national libraries’ joint decision on whether to implement the new code.

Access for the Blind and Physically Handicapped
Established in 1931 when President Herbert Hoover signed the Pratt-Smoot Act into law, the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) currently circulates more than 24 million copies of braille and recorded books and magazines to some 800,000 readers through a network of 131 cooperating libraries. NLS also provides a free service known as the 102 Talking-Book Club to more than 3,700 patrons who are 100 years of age or older.

In April, following months of pilot testing, the permanent version of the online Braille and Audio Reading Download (BARD) service was established. The service makes audiobooks available as downloadable files over the Internet. At year’s end, 7,700 patrons were registered to use the NLS BARD, which offers more than 16,000 titles.

During the year, NLS continued its work toward the next generation of audio technology: digital talking books. The project calls for phasing in digital playback machines and media, and phasing out analog cassettes and equipment. In preparation for pre-launch testing of the digital talking-book system, 5,000 digital talking-book players were allocated to eight libraries and the Jewish Braille Institute, to be distributed to selected patrons in their service areas. These institutions also received and distributed to selected patrons 18,000 copies of 54 digital talk-

WEB 2.0

To develop new communication channels and new relationships, to reach new audiences, and to experiment with and explore new technologies, the Library of Congress participates in media-sharing and social-networking sites such as Twitter, Facebook, YouTube and Flickr. These sites allow users to generate and share content online in a manner collectively referred to as “Web 2.0.” The resulting “viral” effect can exponentially increase the number of people who see a particular piece of content.

The Library’s feed on the popular micro-blogging site Twitter launched in January. By the end of the fiscal year, the feed had attracted more than 13,500 “followers,” ranking it among the top three most popular Twitter sites in the federal government. In April, the Library entered the video-sharing site YouTube, offering clips from the National Book Festival, scholarly lectures from the Kluge Center, and historic films from the Library’s collections.

On June 30, the Library launched a site on iTunes U, an area of Apple’s iTunes Store that offers free educational audio and video content from many of the world’s top universities and other institutions. The site allows users to download content to portable devices for later use. More than 40,000 Library tracks were downloaded within the first week. In July, the Library’s official “fan page” on Facebook went live. The page provides a single place where information about Library events, photos, interaction with Facebook users and other material can be brought together. Little more than a week after the launch, the Library had already amassed more than 5,500 fans.

Launched in 2008, the Library’s project with the photo-sharing site Flickr remained enormously popular, with approximately 800,000 views per month. The Library continued to add images to existing photo sets and to upload new sets, such as a group of Lincoln-related images timed to coincide with the Lincoln exhibition.

The Library’s blog—among the first federal blogs at the time of its launch on April 24, 2007—contains links to all Library Web 2.0 sites.

WEB www.loc.gov/blog/
ing books on cartridges for use during the testing period, May through July. August marked the national launch of the new digital talking-book program, with the distribution of digital players and audiobooks on flash-memory cartridges in newly designed mailing containers to libraries nationwide.

**The Library’s Website**
The Library’s website at [www.loc.gov](http://www.loc.gov) provides users with access to the institution’s unparalleled resources, such as its online catalog, selected collections in various formats, copyright and legislative information, Library exhibitions and webcasts of Library events. Consistently recognized as one of the top federal sites, the Library’s website recorded more than 81 million visits and 630 million pageviews in fiscal 2009.

Implemented in fiscal 2009, an upgrade to the Library’s Integrated Library System allows users to request library materials through the Online Public Access Catalog on the Library’s website, thereby eliminating paper call slips. Also accessible on the Library’s website, the public legislative information system known as THOMAS and the Global Legal Information Network continued to track legislative issues and provide legal information.

Enhancements were made to the Library’s personalized website, [myLOC.gov](http://myLOC.gov). The site allows visitors to take a virtual tour of the new exhibitions that make up the Library of Congress Experience. (See page 25.)

[myLOC.gov](http://myLOC.gov)

The Library continued to promote its activities by producing and making accessible podcasts, including interviews with authors participating in the National Book Festival. Webcasts of selected lectures, readings, conferences and symposia held at the Library were also added to the website.

[www.loc.gov/podcasts](http://www.loc.gov/podcasts)

[www.loc.gov/webcasts](http://www.loc.gov/webcasts)

By subscribing to the Library’s RSS feeds and email update service, users can stay up to date about areas of the Library’s site that interest them. From general news and events to more specific information on topics such as copyright legislation or digital preservation, users can be alerted to related Library resources.

[www.loc.gov/rss/](http://www.loc.gov/rss/)

**Global Access**
The Library of Congress acquires global resources through cooperative agreements and exchanges with other nations, and through its overseas offices. The overseas offices collect and catalog materials from 86 countries in some 150 languages and 25 scripts, from Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East. These items are accessible in the Library’s area studies reading rooms. Selected items have been digitized—many through cooperative digitizing projects—and are accessible on the Library’s website.

[www.loc.gov/international/](http://www.loc.gov/international/)

[http://international.loc.gov](http://international.loc.gov)

The Library’s overseas office in Nairobi acquired this photo of a boy in Gulu, northern Uganda, learning of Barack Obama’s winning presidential campaign. (Photo by Dennis Bailey; CORD)
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC INITIATIVES

The Office of Strategic Initiatives (OSI) was established to support an institution-wide plan for making the Library of Congress’ resources available electronically and collecting and preserving the born-digital content that is otherwise at risk for loss.

OSI comprises the chief information officer function, the Library’s digitization program (National Digital Library), the National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program (NDIIPP), and Information Technology Services. OSI provides Library-wide web services, including standards and best practices. Through its Education Outreach Office, OSI educates students and teachers about the use of digitized primary sources in the classroom. It also supports major Library initiatives, such as the World Digital Library, the National Digital Newspaper Program, the Packard Campus for Audio Visual Conservation, the National Book Festival and the Library of Congress Experience.

NDIIPP is a congressionally mandated nationwide public-private partnership to collect and preserve at-risk digital content of cultural and historical importance. Since its inception in 2000, the national network of partners has grown to 170. The project also includes web capture, to address the problem of the limited lifespan of the average online site, and standards development. (See National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program on page 16.)

WEB www.digitalpreservation.gov

National Digital Library and Educational Outreach

The National Digital Library program adds high-quality digital content to the Library’s website. In 2009, 3.7 million new digital files were added, bringing the total to 19 million.
This number includes files from the National Digital Newspaper Program and other online collections.

The Educational Outreach staff members in the Office of Strategic Initiatives make the Library’s online primary sources useful and accessible to teachers and students. During the year, staff members made more than 122 presentations to 2,665 educators and exhibited at 55 educational conferences and the National Book Festival. An additional 67 events were held at the Library, reaching 1,589 educators.

Through its Teaching with Primary Sources Program, OSI is leading a nationwide effort to deepen students’ understanding of history. In October 2008, the Library established a national committee to review the TPS professional-development curriculum to ensure that it promotes 21st-century skills. During the year, 9,955 teachers in 155 congressional districts attended one of the 519 workshops that focused on access using the Library’s online resources in the classroom. In June, OSI launched TPS Direct, an online tool for accessing the TPS curriculum. The system offers educators 10 professional-development activities and three self-paced interactive modules.

The Library’s new home for teacher resources, the Teachers Page, was launched in fiscal 2009. Primary-source presentations on Abraham Lincoln and the Jamestown colony were added to the site. Web presentations were developed to provide educators with ideas for teaching with specific Library of Congress primary-source collections. These web presentations included The African-American Odyssey, The Samuel F.B. Morse Papers and The Alfred Whital Stern Collection of Lincolniana.

Information Technology Services

Information Technology Services (ITS) supports the needs of all Library service and infrastructure units and their external customers. ITS provides a reliable, secure and high-performance infrastructure. The infrastructure includes four data centers, more than 550 servers, 250 enterprise systems and applications, and wide-area, metropolitan-area and local-area networks that consist of 350 network devices. The data centers house over 1,600 terabytes of disk storage and over 4.5 petabytes of tape storage. ITS also supports more than 8,400 voice connections, 11,000 data network connections and 5,300 workstations.

In addition to normal IT infrastructure provisioning and support, ITS provides audio and video production and broadcasting. During the year, ITS filmed more than 300 events, all of which were made accessible on the Library’s website. ITS contributed to digital collections by converting nearly 300,000 cultural heritage and Library work product collection items.

ITS continued to plan for all aspects of continuity of operations in the event of a pandemic or other emergency, including enhancing the alternate computing facility and remote access. To improve alignment of the technology infrastructure with the Library’s strategic plan, ITS worked through phase one of implementing an enterprise architecture program at the Library.
SPARKING IMAGINATION AND CREATIVITY
Visitors to the Library on Dec. 11, 2008, were greeted with a series of innovative features that seamlessly integrate the in-person look and feel of exhibitions in the Thomas Jefferson Building with the Library’s paired online offerings. These comprise the new Library of Congress Experience, which first launched in April 2008. The popular presentation brought 30 percent more visitors to the Library’s exhibitions in fiscal 2009.

Visitors can receive a “Passport to Knowledge” as they enter the building, enabling them to personalize their visit while exploring the Library’s collections, educational content and related materials onsite and, later, online. Each passport bears a unique barcode that lets visitors create personalized accounts on the Library’s interactive companion site, myLOC.gov. As visitors physically and virtually navigate through the Library’s most treasured collections, they can “bookmark” their own collections of items of interest at interactive kiosks located throughout the Thomas Jefferson Building. Upon returning home or to the classroom, visitors will be able to access their customized collections and continue exploring the Library’s vast resources online.

“"The Library of Congress Experience provides an educational and engaging interface with some of the Library’s unparalleled collections for the millions of people who come through our doors and the hundreds of millions who use our website.””

JO ANN C. JENKINS, CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS EXPERIENCE

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LEFT: Young visitors to the Library use the digital kiosks on the Great Hall mezzanine to access Library resources through myLOC.gov. (Photo by Abby Brack)
The Passport to Knowledge also invites visitors to participate in Knowledge Quest, an educational adventure that lets players investigate unique artifacts from the Library’s buildings and exhibitions. As with their virtual tour of the Thomas Jefferson Building, visitors can access Knowledge Quest online at myLOC.gov.

During the year, myLOC.gov was enhanced with educational resources that assist teachers in transforming a visit to the Library into a meaningful learning experience for students. On-site and online multimedia activities engage young people to think critically and encourage future exploration of the Library’s collections.

WEB myLOC.gov

PROMOTING READING AND LITERACY

The Library of Congress promotes reading and literacy through the Center for the Book and its partners, through the National Book Festival, through a collaborative public-service campaign, and by appointing and administering the position of National Ambassador for Young People’s Literature.

Center for the Book

The Center for the Book promotes reading and literacy through a network of affiliates in all 50 states, the District of Columbia and the U.S. Virgin Islands (which joined the network in 2009). In addition, more than 80 national reading-promotion partners assist the center in its literacy-promotion efforts.

The center led the effort to establish a Young Readers Center in the Library’s Thomas Jefferson Building, scheduled to open in fiscal 2010. It reprised its two national signature projects—Letters about Literature and River of Words—which inspired young people to write about how books have changed...
their lives and to celebrate the environment through art and poetry.

In collaboration with the Children’s Book Council (CBC) and the CBC Foundation, and with support from publishers, the center sponsors the National Ambassador for Young People’s Literature. Children’s author Jon Scieszka served the second year of his two-year term.

The center developed the authors’ program for the 2009 National Book Festival and organized its Pavilion of the States. It participated in the launch of the Library’s new literacy-promotion website, Read.gov. Announced at the book festival, a highlight of the site is “The Exquisite Corpse Adventure,” a continuing illustrated tale created by a variety of popular authors and illustrators. (See page 26.)

During the year, the center sponsored more than 30 public events. Many of these were part of the popular Books & Beyond literary series, which highlights new books of special relevance to the Library of Congress by authors who drew on the institution’s vast resources to produce their works. A Books & Beyond Book Club was launched on Facebook. Webcasts of more than 100 Center for the Book programs dating from 1998 can be viewed on the center’s website.

Junior Fellows summer interns Jacob Roberts and Brooke Morrissey display and discuss items from the Library’s Serials and Government Publications Division. (Photo by Barry Wheeler)

**JUNIOR FELLOWS**

Works of American creative achievement are richly represented in the Library’s vast collections, acquired through copyright deposit, gift and purchase. For the fifth year, the Library gave college student interns a chance to delve into these collections in search of hidden treasures. The 10-week Junior Fellows Summer Intern Program, made possible through the generosity of the late Mrs. Jefferson Patterson and the Madison Council, furthers the Library’s mission to provide access to the universal record of human knowledge and creativity in its collections.

The 2009 program brought 47 college students from around the country to work with the Library’s special copyright and gift collections. Working in the Library’s custodial divisions on Capitol Hill and at the Packard Campus for Audio Visual Conservation in Culpeper, Va., they reviewed 19th-century advertising prints and labels, newsreels, nautical maps, Arabic microfiche, Yiddish sheet music and rare Russian books. The interns also processed collections acquired as gifts, such as the papers of Sigmund Freud, journalist Daniel Schorr and statesman Robert McNamara. Collections were itemized, inventoried, stabilized in preservation folders and prepared for transfer to Library custodial units, where they will be made available to researchers. In August, the interns displayed some of their discoveries, including an emblem book created for Peter the Great (1705), a rare copy of the first edition (1873) of Fyodor Dostoyevsky’s *Biesy* (*The Possessed*), George Gershwin’s Song-Book, and an 1870 war map of Europe that comically portrays the countries of Europe from a French perspective.

![Junior Fellows summer interns Jacob Roberts and Brooke Morrissey display and discuss items from the Library’s Serials and Government Publications Division. (Photo by Barry Wheeler)](image)

**U.S. COPYRIGHT OFFICE**

The U.S. Copyright Office in the Library of Congress administers the U.S. copyright law, under which authors of creative works register claims to protect their intellectual property. Congress enacted the first copyright law in May 1790; in 1870, it centralized the national copyright function in the Library of Congress. Each year, the Copyright Office receives more than 500,000 claims and transfers selected copyrighted works to the Library’s collection through the copyright deposit system.

The Copyright Office worked with Congress and stakeholders on legislation reauthorizing the statutory license for satellite carriers, following its comprehensive report on the issue published in June 2008. The legislation would modernize, improve and simplify the statutory licenses governing the retransmission of distant television signals by cable and satellite television operators to address the recent transition from analog to digital television and would extend the Section 119 license for another five years. Before the introduction of the legislation, the Register of Copyrights testified before the House Judiciary Committee on Feb. 25, 2009, on the continuing viability of these statutory licensing structures and their relevancy in today’s ever-evolving digital marketplace, including proposed changes to the law.

In March 2009, the Register submitted a report to Congress analyzing changes in costs arising from the reengineering of the Copy-
right Office and the introduction of a new integrated system for processing copyright applications, including electronic filing. The report recommended changes to fees for copyright services. These changes became effective on Aug. 1. As a result of cost savings achieved through reengineering, some fees remained the same or decreased, while fees for labor-intensive services rose. A complete list of fees is available on the Copyright Office website at www.copyright.gov.

The Copyright Office assisted Congress and executive branch agencies on several important legislative and policy issues during the year. One of the most significant issues was the copyright implications of the proposed Google Book Search Settlement. Google users can view public-domain works in their entirety and “snippets” of copyright-protected works that have been scanned. The register of copyrights testified on the subject at the Sept. 10, 2009, hearing of the House Committee on the Judiciary, expressing her concerns for copyright holders. The register and her staff also contributed to the formulation and preparation of the government’s “Statement of Interest” in the case, presented to the Southern District of New York by the Department of Justice on Sept. 18, 2009.

“Orphan works”—copyrighted works whose owners are unknown or cannot be located—remained a legislative concern for the Copyright Office. The office also worked with Congress and stakeholders on longstanding measures that would create a public performance right for sound recordings for over-the-air broadcast. Other areas of focus included protection for fashion designs and federal copyright protection for pre-1972 sound recordings.

The Copyright Office continued to work on international copyright matters with executive-branch agencies such as the Office of the United States Trade Representative, the Patent and Trademark Office and the departments of State and Commerce.

The Copyright Office assisted the Department of Justice in several important court cases. Many of those cases were continua-
tions from previous years, either in the same or higher courts. Some cases challenged the constitutionality of various provisions of the copyright law. Other cases arose out of the Copyright Office’s rejection of applications for registration. The office also helped develop the government’s positions as a party or as a friend of the court on matters associated with the administration of the copyright law.

WEB  www.copyright.gov

SHARING IDEAS AND CULTURE
The Library is a catalyst for sharing ideas and culture through programs and events sponsored by its Office of Scholarly Programs (comprising the John W. Kluge Center and the Poetry and Literature Center), the American Folklife Center and other Library units. During the year, the Library offers hundreds of free public events, including concerts, films, lectures and symposia on a wide variety of subjects.

WEB  www.loc.gov/loc/events

The John W. Kluge Center
The John W. Kluge Center was established in 2000 with a gift of $60 million from John W. Kluge, Metromedia president and founding chairman of the James Madison Council (the Library’s private-sector advisory group). Located within the Library’s Office of Scholarly Programs, the center’s goal is to bring the world’s best thinkers to the Library of Congress, where they can use the institution’s unparalleled resources and can interact with policymakers in Washington.

On Dec. 10, 2008, the Librarian of Congress bestowed the Kluge Prize for lifetime achievement in the study of humanity to scholars Peter Robert Lamont Brown and Romila Thapar, the sixth and seventh recipients since the inception of the prize in 2003. In April, Brown delivered a public lecture at the Library titled “A Parting of the Ways: Wealth, Working and Poverty in Early Christian Monasticism.” In May, Thapar spoke about “Perceptions of the Past in Early India.”

During the year, the Kluge Center continued to attract outstanding senior scholars and postdoctoral fellows. Through their work, scholars, researchers, literary enthusiasts and the general public deepened their understanding of the cultural, historical, philosophical, scientific and creative dimensions of the human experience. The Kluge Center sponsored symposia, lectures, book talks and conferences, as well as a series of talks by fellows and scholars on their particular areas of research.

WEB  www.loc.gov/kluge/

Poetry and Literature Center
Under the terms of the bequests that established and support its programs, the mission of the Library of Congress’ Poetry and Literature Center is to foster and enhance the public’s appreciation of literature. To that end, the center coordinates an annual literary season of public poetry, fiction and drama readings, as well as performances, lectures and symposia—all sponsored since 1951 by the Library’s Gertrude Clark Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund and the Huntington Fund. The center also administers the position of Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry, selected annually by the Librarian of Congress. During his or her term, the poet laureate seeks to create a greater appreciation for reading and writing poetry.

Poet Laureate Kay Ryan opened the 2008–2009 literary season on Oct. 16, 2008, with readings from her works. Ryan, who has served as Chancellor of the Academy of American Poets since 2006, has written six books of poetry, plus a limited edition artist’s book, along with a number of essays. During the year, Ryan and 30 other noted poets were featured on The Poet and the Poem from the Library of Congress, a public radio series. Prior to the close of the literary season on May 7, Ryan was appointed to serve a second term (2009–2010).

American Folklife Center
The American Folklife Center (AFC) was created by Congress in 1976. The center includes the Archive of Folk Culture, which was established in 1928 and is now one of the largest collections of ethnographic material from the United States and around the world. The AFC is responsible for research, documentation, national programs and collaborative partnerships with public and private organizations. One of the AFC’s major initiatives is the Veterans History Project (see page 16), which was established by Congress in 2000 to preserve the memories and artifacts of the nation’s war veterans. AFC also administers the StoryCorps Collection (see page 16).

The center presented several public lectures and symposia. The Benjamin A. Botkin Lecture series presented programs highlighting the best of current research and practice in folklore, folklife and related fields. In February, the center presented a symposium honoring the 250th anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns (1759–1796), Scotland’s national poet. To celebrate the acquisition of the National Council for Traditional Arts collection, in September the center hosted a two-day symposium and concert. “Titled “Legends and Legacies: An American Folklife Center Celebration of Public Folklore,” the event also honored folklorists Joe Wilson and the late Archie Green.

WEB  www.loc.gov/folklife/

Public Programs
Library-sponsored events (highlighted below) provide an opportunity to share ideas, celebrate diversity and showcase the Library’s collections.

WEB  www.loc.gov/loc/events

WEB  www.loc.gov/afc/collection/

WEB  www.loc.gov/loc/updates/

WEB  www.loc.gov/loc/folklife/

WEB  www.loc.gov/loc/events
The Library celebrated diversity throughout the year with public programs marking the contributions to the nation of women, African Americans, Asians, Hispanics, veterans, persons with disabilities and members of the LGBT community.

In November, the Library honored Nigerian author Chinua Achebe on the 50th anniversary of the publication of his groundbreaking novel *Things Fall Apart*. The event was accompanied by a display of items from the Library's African collections.

A symposium in November marked the 75th anniversary of the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), America’s first federal historic preservation program. With more than 350,000 drawings, photographs and histories for more than 35,000 historic structures and sites dating from pre-Columbian times to the 21st century, the HABS public archives of America’s architectural heritage is one of the most widely used of the Library’s collections.

The bicentennial of the births of Abraham Lincoln and Charles Darwin—both born Feb. 12, 1809—were marked by the Library that month with a symposium and lectures, respectively. Planned in conjunction with the Library’s Lincoln Bicentennial Exhibition, a two-day symposium featured Lincoln scholars and the Library’s collection of Lincolniana.

In May, the Library hosted a symposium on “The Sound of Broadway Music” in conjunction with the release of a book of the same title by Steven Suskin. Much of the book’s research was done at the Library’s Music Division, which has a vast collection of orchestrations and related materials, including the collections of Richard Rodgers, Jerome Kern, Irving Berlin, George and Ira Gershwin, Leonard Bernstein and Don Walker.

For the first time since its rediscovery in 1901, the 1507 world map by Martin Waldseemüller was the subject of a symposium held at the Library of Congress May 14–15. “Exploring Waldseemüller’s World” brought together a distinguished group of 400 scholars from around the globe to discuss the history and production of the map—the first to depict a land mass separated by water from Europe, Africa and Asia and to name it “America.” The map is on display in the Library’s *Exploring the Americas* exhibition.

To mark the 60th anniversary of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the Law Library of Congress hosted a panel discussion on July 9 on the legal challenges currently facing NATO.

Jane Goodall—primatologist, conservationist and humanitarian, whose work with wild chimpanzees in Gombe, Tanzania, is known throughout the world—spoke at the Library on Sept. 10 about work being done to rescue endangered species.

WEB www.loc.gov/loc/events/

**Concerts**

Since 1925, the Library’s Coolidge Auditorium has provided a venue for world-class performers and world premieres of commissioned works. Sponsored by the Music Division, the Library’s annual concert series reflects the diversity of music in America and...
features many genres: classical, jazz, musical theater, dance, pop and rock.

The 2008–2009 season of concerts from the Library of Congress presented a stellar lineup of more than 40 free events inspired by the resources of the world’s largest music archive of more than 22 million items. With a theme of celebration, the Library’s 83rd season included special events honoring the 100th birthday of Elliott Carter, the centennial anniversary of Olivier Messiaen, major anniversaries for Franz Joseph Haydn and George Frederic Handel, and a 16-event series marking the bicentennial of the birth of Felix Mendelssohn.

The American Folklife Center continued its popular concert series “Homegrown: The Music of America,” which features diverse musical traditions. Concerts during the fiscal year featured cowboy music from Wyoming, Indian music and dance from Oregon and New Jersey, Native American music and dance from Maine and Pennsylvania, Cape Breton Island-inspired fiddle music from New Hampshire, and gospel music from Kentucky.

WEB www.loc.gov/concert

SHOWCASING THE LIBRARY’S COLLECTIONS

The Library showcases items from its unparalleled collections through its publications and exhibitions.

Publications

Each year the Library publishes books, calendars and other printed products featuring its vast content. Among the titles published in 2009 were works that feature the Library’s Civil War and World War II era collections: *In Lincoln’s Hand: His Original Manuscripts with Commentary by Distinguished Americans; Traveling the Freedom Road: From Slavery and the Civil War Through Reconstruction;* and *World War II: 363 Days.* (See Appendix C, Publications.)

Exhibitions

From pre-Columbian artifacts to rare 15th-century Bibles, from the nation’s founding documents to Thomas Jefferson’s personal library and the art and architecture of the building named for him, continuing exhibitions that make up the Library of Congress Experience offer something for everyone.

A new major exhibition, *With Malice Toward None,* marked the bicentennial of Abraham Lincoln’s birth. A display of campaign memorabilia from Africa marked the historic election of President Barack Obama, while another presentation provided a sampling of the rich collection of campaign songs housed in the Music Division. The centennial of Serge Diaghilev’s Ballets Russes (1909–1929) was also the subject of a display. The Gershwin Room reopened on Dec. 2, 2008, with an updated version of the exhibit *Here to Stay: The Legacy of George and Ira Gershwin.* (See Appendix D, Exhibitions.)

WEB myLOC.gov

COPYRIGHT ROYALTY JUDGES

The Copyright Royalty and Distribution Reform Act of 2004 (P.L. 108–419) created a new agency—the Copyright Royalty Judges (CRJ)—and placed this agency in the Library of Congress. The new body replaced the Copyright Arbitration Royalty Panels, which in turn had followed the Copyright Royalty Tribunal.

On Jan. 11, 2006, Librarian of Congress James H. Billington swore in the three judges who are to implement and administer a new system for determining the rates and terms for statutory copyright licenses, determining the distribution of funds in the copyright royalty pools that are administered by the Library and providing rulemaking for licensees. The judges are the arbiters in administering the royalties, with appeals to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit.

In fiscal 2009, the royalty judges focused significant resources on conducting several proceedings to determine royalty rates and terms. The judges completed one rate proceeding and one distribution proceeding in fiscal 2009 according to statutory deadlines. Two rate proceedings are ongoing and are scheduled to be completed in fiscal 2011.


Throughout fiscal 2009, the CRJ reviewed copyright regulations in 37 CFR chapter III. Regular review of the regulations supports the Library’s content goal. The royalty judges proposed revisions to notice and recordkeeping rules, and are currently reviewing comments. In response to limited remarks by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit of two CRJ determinations, the judges issued an interim regulation to amend the panel’s procedural regulations to include a provision governing remarks.
More than 130,000 book-lovers gathered on the National Mall on Sept. 26, 2009, to hear their favorite authors and to celebrate creativity and literacy at the Library’s ninth annual National Book Festival.

With President Barack Obama and First Lady Michelle Obama serving as the 2009 National Book Festival’s honorary chairs, the event featured 78 authors in six pavilions: Children, Fiction & Fantasy, History & Biography, Mysteries & Thrillers, Teens & Children and Poetry & Prose.

The festival attracted some of the best-known and best-loved authors in America today. Authors making their first appearance at the festival included John Grisham, whose name is synonymous with the modern legal thriller, and children’s author Judy Blume, whose books have been translated into more than 31 languages—a testament to the universality of adolescence.

A group of authors and illustrators gathered in the Children’s pavilion to announce the Library’s new literacy initiative. They included National Ambassador for Young People’s Literature Jon Scieszka, Kate DiCamillo, Nikki Grimes, Shannon Hale and Steven Kellogg. The program, moderated by National Children’s Book and Literacy Alliance President Mary Brigid Barrett, presented the first chapter of “The Exquisite Corpse Adventure,” an ongoing story to be written and illustrated by a host of beloved children’s authors and illustrators. Each chapter will be posted on the Library’s new literacy-promotion website, Read.gov.

The Library of Congress pavilion focused on education in the digital age by featuring its online resources. Young people explored these resources through fun activities in the pavilion’s Kids’ Zone. The Library also demonstrated its use of social-media sites such as Facebook, YouTube and Twitter.

The Pavilion of the States bustled with thousands of enthusiastic festival attendees learning about reading, library and literacy programs in all 50 states, the District of Columbia and four U.S. territories. Organized by the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress, the Pavilion of the States included the center’s reading-promotion partners and representatives from the state centers for the book. A number of festival authors visited their home-state tables to meet their fans. Congressional spouses touted their Congressional Club Cookbook. Popular giveaways were a literary map—“Discover Great Places Through Reading”—and the “Exquisite Corpse Adventure” poster.

Reading-promotion activities were offered by the festival’s contributors in the Let’s Read America pavilions, including Hilda, the “spokes-goat” for ReadAloud.org. This year PBS KIDS Raising Readers sponsored its own pavilion, allowing children to immerse themselves in educational, fun activities and to enjoy performances by characters from “Sesame Street” and the many PBS shows for young audiences.

Festival-goers met their favorite authors and illustrators and had
their books autographed. Festival poster artist Charles Santore signed free copies of his poster and his illustrated works.

The 2009 National Book Festival was made possible with generous support from Distinguished Benefactor Target; Charter Sponsors PBS KIDS Raising Readers and The Washington Post; Patrons AT&T, the Institute of Museum and Library Services, the James Madison Council and the National Endowment for the Arts; and Contributors Borders, Digital Bookmobile Powered by Overdrive, the Library of Congress Federal Credit Union, Penguin Group (USA), ReadAloud.org, Scholastic Inc. and US Airways. Library staff members, the Junior League of Washington and others volunteered at the festival.

Information on past book festivals, including webcasts and podcast of selected events, can be viewed at the National Book Festival website.

WEB www.loc.gov/bookfest

2009 NATIONAL BOOK FESTIVAL

PAVILIONS AND AUTHORS

**Children**
Mary Brigid Barrett
Holly Black
Kate DiCamillo
Tony DiTerlizzi
Nikki Grimes
Shannon Hale
Craig Hatkoff
Steven Kellogg
Lois Lowry
Megan McDonald
Charles Santore
Jon Scieszka
Kadir Nelson
Jerry Pinkney
Sharon Robinson
David Shannon
Mo Willems

**Teens & Children**
Judy Blume
Patrick Carman
Sharon Creech
Carmen Agra Deedy
Paula Deen
Kate DiCamillo
Shannon Hale
Liz Kessler
Jeff Kinney
Wilson Kimeli Naiyomah

**Fiction & Fantasy**
Sabiha Al Khemir
Julia Alvarez
Junot Díaz
John Grisham
John Irving
Katherine Neville
Jodi Picoult
Jeannette Walls
Colson Whitehead
David Wroblewski

**Mysteries & Thrillers**
David Baldacci
Lee Child
Mary Jane Clark
Margaret Coel
Michael Connelly
Craig Johnson
Walter Mosley
James Patterson
George Pelecanos
S.J. Rozan
Lisa Scottoline
Daniel Silva

**History & Biography**
Dan Balz
Douglas Brinkley
Ken Burns
Kirstin Downey
Dayton Duncan
Annette Gordon-Reed
Haynes Johnson
Gwen Ifill
Sue Monk Kidd
Mark Kurlansky
Jon Meacham
Rickey Minor
Simon Schama

**Poetry & Prose**
W. Ralph Eubanks
Julia Glass
Edward Hirsch
Jane Hirshfield
Valerie Martinez
Ana Menendez
Azar Nafisi
Tim O’Brien
Marilynne Robinson
Kay Ryan
Patricia Smith

**Patrons**
AT&T, the Institute of Museum and Library Services, the James Madison Council and the National Endowment for the Arts;

**Contributors**
Borders, Digital Bookmobile Powered by Overdrive, the Library of Congress Federal Credit Union, Penguin Group (USA), ReadAloud.org, Scholastic Inc. and US Airways.

**Library Staff Members**
Library staff members, the Junior League of Washington and others volunteered at the festival.

**Information on Past Book Festivals**
Information on past book festivals, including webcasts and podcast of selected events, can be viewed at the National Book Festival website.

**WEB** www.loc.gov/bookfest
CELEBRATING ACHIEVEMENT
“\textit{I never imagined being here today.}”

\textbf{STEVIE WONDER, AT A LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PRESS CONFEERENCE ANNOUNCING HIM AS THE RECIPIENT OF THE GERSHWIN PRIZE FOR POPULAR SONG}

\textbf{LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PRIZES AND AWARDS}

\textit{John W. Kluge Prize.} Scholars Peter Robert Lamont Brown and Romila Thapar shared the 2008 Kluge Prize for lifetime achievement in the study of humanity. Brown’s focus is the field of late antiquity; specifically, the end of the Roman Empire, the emergence of Christianity and the rise of Islam in the Mediterranean world. Thapar sheds light on Indian civilization by scrutinizing its evolution and searching out its historical consciousness. Brown and Thapar are the sixth and seventh recipients since the prize’s 2003 inception.

The $1 million award, which was presented by the Librarian of Congress on Dec. 10, 2008, was established by John W. Kluge, founding chairman of the Library’s private-sector advisory group, the James Madison Council, and benefactor of the Library’s John W. Kluge Center for scholars.

\textit{Creative Achievement Award.} Author John Grisham was presented with the Library’s Creative Achievement Award at the 2009 National Book Festival. The award, which was presented at a luncheon at the Hay-Adams Hotel on Sept. 25, was announced the following day at the National Book Festival. The Librarian of Congress praised Grisham for his “legendary” literary success as well as his charitable work, such as raising millions of dollars for victims of Hurricane Katrina.

\textit{FLICC Awards.} Created in 1965 and headquartered at the Library of Congress, the Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC) fosters excellence in federal library and information services through interagency cooperation and provides guidance and direction for the Federal Library and Information Network. Each year, FLICC announces the winners of its national awards for federal librarianship, which recognize the many innovative ways that federal libraries, librarians and library technical staffs contribute to the success of federal agencies and the fulfillment of their missions.

\textit{LEFT: Librarian of Congress James Billington, in a Feb. 23, 2009 press conference in the Members’ Room, names Stevie Wonder as the recipient of the Library’s 2009 Gershwin Prize for Popular Song. (Photo by Derrell Todd)
THE GERSHWIN PRIZE FOR POPULAR SONG

Declaring "Wonder Week in Washington, D.C.,” Librarian of Congress James H. Billington began a week of festivities with a Feb. 23 press conference announcing Stevie Wonder as the recipient of the second Library of Congress Gershwin Prize for Popular Song. Wonder recalled participating in the Library’s Talking Book Program for the blind and physically handicapped while growing up in Detroit.

The Gershwin Prize, which President Barack Obama presented to the artist at a special concert in the East Room of the White House on Feb. 25, commemorates George and Ira Gershwin, the legendary American songwriting team whose extensive manuscript collections reside in the Library. The prize is awarded to musicians whose lifetime contributions in the field of popular song exemplify the standard of excellence associated with the Gershwins. Paul Simon received the first Gershwin Prize in 2007.

Wonder’s extraordinary talent earned him a recording contract at the age of 12. Since then, he has delivered 32 No. 1 R&B and Pop singles and 49 Top 40 R&B and Pop singles, which have earned him 25 Grammy Awards, the Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award, and an Academy Award for the 1984 hit “I Just Called to Say I Love You” from the film “The Woman in Red.” In 1989, he was inducted into the Rock & Roll Hall of Fame. In 1999, Stevie became the youngest honoree of the Kennedy Center Honors. He was inducted into the Songwriters’ Hall of Fame in 2002, and in 2004 he won the Johnny Mercer Award in recognition of a lifetime of outstanding creative work. In 2005, the Library of Congress added Stevie Wonder’s 1976 double album “Songs in the Key of Life” to the National Recording Registry.

Letters About Literature. One hundred fifty young readers across the country were honored in April with state and national awards for their achievements in the 2008–2009 Letters About Literature competition, sponsored by the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress in association with Target. Open to students in grades four through 12, the competition challenges young people to write letters to their favorite authors explaining how the authors’ writing changed their lives. Twelve national honorable-mention winners received cash awards, and each earned a $1,000 reading-promotion grant for their community or school library.

The following six national winners received cash awards and also earned a $10,000 Letters About Literature reading-promotion grant for their community or school library:

Caroline Hoskins of Tennessee, writing about Rules by Cynthia Lord; Taaja Draughn of North Carolina, writing...
about *Forged by Fire* by Sharon Draper; Corie Anne Mazer of Alabama, writing about *The Giver* by Lois Lowry; Kailey McCoy of California, writing about “ADHD & Me” by Blake E.S. Taylor; Josh Tiprigan of New Jersey, writing about *If* by Rudyard Kipling; and Amelia Leuer of Minnesota, writing about *Caroline* by Linda Pastan.

**WEB** [www.loc.gov/loc/cfbook/letters/](http://www.loc.gov/loc/cfbook/letters/)

**Living Legend Award.** For 20 years of service as chair of the Library of Congress National Film Preservation Board, Fay Kanin was presented with the institution’s 100th Living Legend Award. A screenwriter and producer, Kanin became an industry leader as the president of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences from 1979 through 1983. Rep. Henry Waxman, D-Calif., recognized Kanin’s contributions on the floor of the House of Representatives: “Since 1989, Fay Kanin has served with distinction as the chair of the National Film Preservation Board, a congressionally mandated advisory board to the Librarian of Congress. The board, under her leadership, has assisted the Librarian of Congress in educating Americans about the diversity of our nation’s film heritage and highlighted the importance of preservation and the intensive efforts required to safeguard our irreplaceable movie heritage.”

The Living Legend medal recognizes individuals who have made significant contributions to America’s diverse cultural, scientific and social heritage. The first awards were given in 2000 in connection with the Library’s bicentennial celebration.

**WEB** [www.loc.gov/about/awards/legends/](http://www.loc.gov/about/awards/legends/)

**Wickersham Award.** For “exceptional public service and dedication to the legal profession,” the Friends of the Law Library of Congress presented the 2008 Wickersham Award to retired Associate Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O’Connor. The award was presented at a gala dinner held Oct. 30 at the historic Willard Hotel in Washington, D.C. “The work that Justice O’Connor accomplished prior to taking the seat on the Supreme Court helped pave the way for the enduring heritage that she left behind upon retirement,” said Librarian of Congress James H. Billington.

**WEB** [www.riverofwords.org](http://www.riverofwords.org)

**Other Honors and Awards**

**Library Staff and Projects.** Librarian of Congress James H. Billington received the Presidential Citizens Medal from President George W. Bush at a White House ceremony on Dec. 10 in honor of “his stewardship of the Library of Congress and his dedication to strengthening the cultural life of our nation.” The award recognized the Librarian for being “a champion of interactive and innovative technology” and “helping connect countless individuals with resources to help them learn about defining moments in the life of our nation.”

Roberta Stevens, the Library’s project manager for the National Book Festival, was elected president of the American Library Association (ALA) for 2010. She began serving as president-elect beginning in July 2009 and will be inaugurated as president on June 29, 2010, at the ALA Annual Conference in Washington, D.C.

The World Digital Library website received several awards. PCmag.com selected it as one of the “top 100” sites of 2009, and *eSchool News* chose it for its
select list of “best new instructional resources on the Internet.”

The National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program (NDIIPP) was named one of the top federal information-technology projects of 2009 by Government Computer News.

The Global Legal Information Network (GLIN), a database administered by the Law Library of Congress, was among the “Top Five” projects to receive a 2009 excellence in government award from the Industry Advisory Council. GLIN was recognized for “excellence in transparency” (openness and accountability). The announcement was made at the ninth annual Excellence.Gov Awards ceremony held April 14, 2009, in Washington, D.C.

The Global Legal Monitor—the Law Library digital publication that provides news of legal developments from around the world—was named Law Library e-Publication award winner (nonprint division) by the American Association of Law Libraries.

LIBRARY-APPOINTED SCHOLARS AND FELLOWS

Kluge Center Scholars. In addition to awarding the John W. Kluge prize to Romila Thapar and Peter Brown, the John W. Kluge Center hosted more than two dozen scholars and fellows in fiscal 2009. Founded in 2000, the Kluge Center attracts the world’s brightest minds to the Library of Congress, where they pursue humanistic and social-science research.

Kluge fellowship recipients, all of whom are within seven years of having received the highest advanced degree in their respective areas of study, spend six to 11 months at the John W. Kluge Center in the Library’s Thomas Jefferson Building. The center also hosts a number of scholars in endowed chairs. The Kluge scholars are selected by the Librarian of Congress on the basis of the appropriateness of their proposed research application to Library collections, as evaluated by Library staff members and recommended by a panel of their peers assembled by the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Florence Tan Moeson Fellows. Seven scholars were selected to receive a 2009 Florence Tan Moeson Fellowship. Established in 2005, the fellowship is made possible by a generous donation from Florence Tan Moeson, a former Library employee who retired with more than 40 years of Library service. The purpose of the fellowship is to give individuals the opportunity to pursue research on the nations and cultures of the East, the Southeast or South Asia using the Library’s collections.

Poet Laureate. In April 2009, Kay Ryan was appointed to serve a second term as Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry for 2009–2010. Born in San Jose, Calif., Ryan earned bachelor’s and master’s degrees from the University of California, Los Angeles. She has written six books of poetry, plus a limited-edition artist’s book, along with a number of essays. Her poems have been widely reprinted and internationally anthologized. Since 2006, Ryan has been chancellor of the Academy of American Poets.

Swann Fellows. The Caroline and Erwin Swann Foundation for Caricature and Cartoon, administered by the Library of Congress, selected the following three individuals to receive Swann Foundation fellowships for the academic year 2009–2010: Yasemin Gencer, Amanda Lahikainen and Jason E. Hill.

Witter Bynner Fellowships. The 12th annual Witter Bynner poetry fellowships were awarded to Christina Davis, curator of poetry at Harvard University, and Mary Szybist, an English professor at Lewis and Clark College in Portland, Ore. The award winners read from their works on Feb. 26. Bynner was an influential poet of the early 20th century and the translator of the Chinese classic Tao Te Ching, which he named The Way of Life, According to Laotzu. The Witter Bynner Foundation for Poetry was incorporated in 1972 in New Mexico to provide grant support for programs in poetry through nonprofit organizations.
APPENDIX A. Library of Congress Advisory Bodies

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Barbara Taylor Bradford
New York, New York

Buffy Cafritz
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Nancy W. Knowles
Hinsdale, Illinois
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The Scholars’ Council is a body of distinguished international scholars, convened by the Librarian of Congress to advise on matters related to the Kluge Center and the Kluge Prize. The following members of the Scholars’ Council were appointed by the Librarian of Congress, under a separate charter appended to the Kluge Center’s charter.

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Writer-at-large for the Washington Post

Baruch Blumberg
Distinguished Scientist
The Fox Chase Cancer Center and President of the American Philosophical Society

António Rosa Damásio
David Dornsife Professor of Neuroscience at the University of Southern California

Jean Bethke Elshtain
Laura Spelman Rockefeller Professor of Social and Political Ethics in the Divinity School at the University of Chicago

Toru Haga
President and Professor of Comparative Literature and Culture at the Kyoto University of Art and Design, and Professor Emeritus of the University of Tokyo and International Research Center for Japanese Studies

Hugh Heclo
Clarence J. Robinson Professor of Public Affairs at George Mason University

Wm. Roger Louis
Kerr Professor of English History and Culture and Professor of Middle Eastern Studies at the University of Texas
Walter A. McDougall  
Alloy-Ansin Professor of  
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University of Pennsylvania

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Francis A. McAnaney Professor  
of History at the University  
of Notre Dame

Jessica Rawson  
Professor of Chinese Art  
and Archaeology  
and Warden of Merton College  
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at Columbia University

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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

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Baker & McKenzie  
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Authors and Publishers  
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Alternate: Fred Cannon  

Country Music Foundation  
Member: Kyle Young  
Alternate: Alan Stoker  

Digital Media Association  
Member: Jon Kertzer  
Alternate: Jonathan Potter  

Music Library Association  
Member: James Farrington  
Alternate: Barbara Savka  

National Academy of Popular Music  
Member: Irv Lichtman  
Alternate: Ervin Drake  

National Academy of Recording Arts  
and Sciences  
Member: Neil Portnow  
Alternate: Kristen Madsen  

National Archives and  
Records Administration  
Member: Leslie Waffen  
Alternate: Daniel Rooney  

National Association of  
Recording Merchandisers  
Member: Rachelle Friedman  
Alternate: vacant  

Recording Industry Association  
of America  
Member: Mitch Bainwol  
Alternate: vacant  

SESAC  
Member: Patrick Collins  
Alternate: Dennis Lord  

Society for Ethnomusicology  
Member: Suzanne Flandreau  
Alternate: Virginia Danielson  

At-Large  
Member: Michael Feinstein  
Alternate: Carlos Garza  

Member: Mickey Hart  
Alternate: Christopher Sterling  

Member: Bill Ivey  
Alternate: John Simson  

Member: Phil Ramone  
Alternate: Jay Carr  

Member: Eric Schwartz  
Alternate: Sandy Pearlman
APPENDIX B. Selected Acquisitions

The African and Middle Eastern Division acquired 252 issues of the Kenyan journal *Vicente Afrique* and Cameroonian and Kenyan newspapers with headlines announcing President Obama’s 2008 election victory. The division also obtained 186 issues of the journal *Armée et marine. La Pacification à Madagascar*.

The American Folklife Center received the National Council for Traditional Arts’ unparalleled collection of archival folk-music recordings. The collection contains classic recordings of now-legendary artists such as Tommy Jarrell, Elizabeth Cotten, Wade Mainer, John Cephas, Edith Butler and the Blind Boys of Alabama, as well as the only extant recordings of many artists.

The European Division received handsomely bound, high-quality facsimile editions of two manuscripts of great importance in Ukrainian culture: the *Khrystynopil Apostle* (12th century) and the *Gospel of Psevoxphysia* (16th century).

The Geography and Map Division acquired the very rare 1837 edition of the *Atlas of South Carolina* by architect Robert Mills (1781–1855), who designed the Washington Monument. The division also received the *Plan of the battle-field at Bull Run, July 21st 1861*.

The Hispanic Division acquired *Relation de la prise de Grenade*, published in St. George, Grenada, in 1779, reporting the conquest of the island by France in 1779 after Afro-Caribbean freemen supported France in defeating the British.

Items obtained by the Hispanic Division for custody of the Prints and Photographs Division include “Mirror to Our World,” a limited edition portfolio of master photographs by Mayan photographers from Chiapas, Mexico, and “Puerto Rican Diaspora Photographs: A Status Report on Puerto Ricans Who Emigrated to the United States” (83 vintage gelatin silver photographs from 1963 to 1981).

The Manuscript Division acquired the Richard Yates Correspondence Collection, consisting of 11 items (1855–1862) pertaining to the legal and political career of Abraham Lincoln. The letters were written to Illinois Governor Richard Yates by friends and associates of Lincoln, including William Herndon, John Henry, George Koerner, Joshua Giddings and Schuyler Colfax.

The Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division acquired the Strober Presidential Oral History Archive, consisting of 313 cassette interviews, totaling 500 hours, with key figures from the Kennedy, Nixon and Reagan administrations. Jess Oppenheim, Emmy-award winning writer of the 1950s television hit comedy series *I Love Lucy*, donated to the division his collection of complete, uncut, as-aired (with original credits and commercials) episodes of the popular television show, along with annotated scripts and other manuscript material, much of it digitized. Ralph Edwards, producer of the television show *This Is Your Life and Truth or Consequences*, bequeathed a collection of radio and television programs to the Library.

The Music Division acquired archival materials from the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers (ASCAP) Foundation, the not-for-profit arm of the world’s largest performing-rights organization, representing more than 275,000 creators. This gift joins many of the special collections given to the Library over the years by individual ASCAP members, including Victor Herbert, Leonard Bernstein, Irving Caesar, George and Ira Gershwin, Vernon Duke, Aaron Copland and Howard Ashman. The Ashman papers were donated in 2009. The division received a gift of an extensive collection documenting the New Dance Group, founded in 1932 in New York City by students of German expressionist dancer-choreographer Mary Wigman. To complement its Martha Graham collection, the division purchased the papers of her former dance student, Benjamin Franklin Garner, dating from the late 1960s to early 1970s. The division also acquired the holograph score of Leonard Bernstein’s Symphony No. 3 (*Kaddish Symphony*) and the archives of singer-songwriter and humanitarian Harry Chapin (1942–1981), including his composition notebooks.

The Prints and Photographs Division acquired a daguerreotype portrait of Lincoln’s Secretary of War, Edwin McMasters Stanton, pictured with his son, Edwin, circa 1852. The division also acquired James E. McClees’ “Gallery of Photographic Portraits of Senators, Representatives and Delegates of the Thirteenth Congress” (1859). Among the division’s other acquisitions were “The Congo Album,” a collection of photographs by Casimir Zagourski (ca. 1930), which shows the daily life of the Congolese people, and 125 caricatures by Diana Denny Kalmus, who sketched leading public figures for the Scripps Howard Newspaper Alliance from 1945 to 1961.

As part of its ongoing effort to collect material that pertains to the aftermath of the events of Sept. 11, 2001, the Rare Book and Special Collections Division has acquired *Out of the Sky: 9/11* (Red Hook, N.Y.: Whistle Press, 2006), by graphic artist and sculptor Werner Pfeiffer. The book unfolds into a five-foot-tall model of the Twin Towers.

The Science, Technology and Business Division acquired the rare first Clavius edition of Euclid’s *Elements* (1574), the most widely known mathematical work of classical antiquity. The book, which was used to teach mathematics during the Renaissance, is housed in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division. An anonymous donor gave the Library a rare 1938 edition of Ruth Graves Wakefield’s *Tried and True Recipes*, the first book to include the recipe for the now famous Toll House chocolate chip cookie. The work augments the Library’s extensive cookbook collection, which is housed in the Science, Technology and Business Division.

The Serial and Government Publications Division acquired the *London Chronicle* for Aug. 17, 1776. This newspaper issue contains one of the earliest printings in the United Kingdom of the American Declaration of Independence. Marking the bicentennial of Abraham Lincoln’s birth, the division acquired several newspaper issues published in 1865, including *The Evening Bulletin*, Providence, R.I., April 13, 1865; *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, April 20, 1865, (containing the front-page image of Lincoln’s funeral car and coffin); and *The New York Times*, April 15, 1865, dubbed the “assassination issue.”
APPENDIX C. Publications


In Lincoln’s Hand: His Original Manuscripts with Commentary by Distinguished Americans, edited by Harold Holzer and Joshua Wolf Shenk. Published by Bantam Books in association with the Library of Congress.

Seven Perspectives on the Woodcut: Presentations from a Heavenly Craft Symposium and Exhibition, edited by Daniel De Simone. Published by the Library of Congress.

Traveling the Freedom Road: From Slavery and the Civil War Through Reconstruction, by Linda Barrett Osborne. Published by Harry N. Abrams Publishers, in association with the Library of Congress.


2009 CALENDARS

Movie Posters: Celebrating the National Film Registry of the Library of Congress and the Library’s eclectic film and film-poster collections, this colorful wall calendar features 12 stunning posters highlighting films dating from the 1930s to the 1980s that have been selected for the registry. (In cooperation with Universe/Rizzoli)

On Broadway: Broadway show posters have become prime cultural artifacts, and the Library holds some fascinating and colorful examples of this theatrical art form. This wall calendar features brilliant reproductions of original posters celebrating a dozen classic comedies, dramas and musicals that have lit up the New York stage from the 1950s to the 1970s. (In cooperation with Pomegranate)

Women Who Dare: A popular continuing title, this desk calendar features 53 women, groundbreaking historical figures and brilliant contemporary achievers, who have made profound contributions in a wide range of endeavors, from art, education and politics to sports and science. (In cooperation with Pomegranate)

Japanese Designs: This "postcard" calendar presents 26 beautiful designs for kimonos and textiles drawn from works held by the Asian Division and in the Fine Prints Collection of the Prints and Photographs Division. This easily portable desk engagement calendar has an additional benefit—each image is detachable for use as a postcard. (In cooperation with Pomegranate)
APPENDIX D. Exhibitions

Library of Congress exhibitions can be viewed online at www.loc.gov/exhibits and myLOC.gov.

NEW EXHIBITIONS

Voices, Votes, Victory: Presidential Campaign Songs
(Oct. 9, 2008–March 7, 2009)
This exhibition presents a sampling of the rich collection of campaign songs housed in the Music Division of the Library of Congress. From pocket-sized “songsters” to sheet music, the wide variety of subjects reflects virtually every party platform and national issue on which presidential elections have focused. This look at presidential campaign songs, with melodies that faithfully mirrored contemporary popular music and with lyrics ranging from broad satire to sincere political expression, demonstrates the power music has to convey a message.

With Malice Toward None: The Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Exhibition
(Feb. 12, 2009–May 10, 2009)
This major exhibition commemorates the 200th anniversary of the birth of the nation’s 16th president. Mounted in a new gallery in the Library’s Thomas Jefferson Building, the exhibition charts Lincoln’s growth from prairie politician to preeminent statesman. The exhibition addresses the controversies that marked the road to his presidency, slavery and race, the dissolution of the Union and the Civil War. With Malice Toward None reveals Lincoln the man, whose thoughts, words and actions were deeply affected by personal experiences and pivotal historic events. The exhibition features bedrock documents in U.S. history and draws upon the Library’s unparalleled Lincoln materials, which include more than 30,000 pages documenting his rise in national politics and the years of his presidency, the Alfred Whital Stern Collection of Lincolniana—a wide array of ephemera dealing with Lincoln’s life and legacy, materials documenting the Civil War, contemporary political cartoons, and iconic material donated by the Lincoln family, such as the contents of Lincoln’s pockets on the night he was assassinated. Key items were borrowed from other public and private collections. Through audiovisual presentations and interactive stations, visitors gain insights from scholars and experts who bring Lincoln’s thoughts and words to life.

Obamabilia
(March 23, 2009–Aug. 29, 2009)
On the occasion of Barack Obama’s campaign and election to the U.S. presidency, the Library displayed more than 50 Obama-related items of memorabilia from Africa. The material was acquired in part by the Library’s office in Nairobi. Other materials came from U.S. embassies in Africa. The collection, which is housed permanently in the African and Middle Eastern Division, includes newspapers from Kenya, Ghana, Nigeria, Angola, South Africa, Niger, Cameroon and Uganda; textiles (kangas) made in Tanzania, often worn by women during elections; T-shirts with the president’s photo and campaign slogans; campaign buttons; CDs and DVDs of African music; and novelty items such as beer bottles with “President” on the label.

Serge Diaghilev and His World: A Centennial Celebration of Diaghilev’s Ballets Russes, 1909–1929
(June 4, 2009–Oct. 10, 2009)
The Ballets Russes, which performed under the directorship of Serge Diaghilev between 1909 and 1929, was one of the most influential dance companies of the 20th century. The Ballets Russes premiered now-famous works by the great choreographers Marius Petipa, Michel Fokine, Bronislava Nijinska, Leonide Massine, Vaslav Nijinsky and the young George Balanchine. The legendary Vaslav Nijinsky, one of the most gifted male dancers in history, was a member of the Diaghilev company. Most of the exhibition objects came from the Library’s Bronislava Nijinska collection. Nijinska, the sister of Vaslav Nijinsky, was a dancer and choreographer for the Ballets Russes. Objects on display include photographs of Diaghilev and members of the company, musical scores, photographs, costume designs, dance notation manuscripts, souvenir programs and posters. An accompanying audiovisual program features reconstructions of Ballets Russes productions from films of performances by later companies.

Jed Hotchkiss, Shenandoah Valley Mapmaker
(Sept. 8, 2009–July 31, 2010)
Jed Hotchkiss, Gen. Stonewall Jackson’s chief cartographer during the Civil War, would often work on horseback in the field, observing and drawing the lay of the land. Armed with a sketchbook, colored pencils and a compass—and using the pacing of his horse to determine feet and miles—Hotchkiss produced remarkably accurate, detailed and visually beautiful maps. A selection of these maps is displayed outside the Geography and Map Division Reading Room.

CONTINUING EXHIBITIONS:
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS EXPERIENCE

The following exhibitions compose the Library of Congress Experience. Unless otherwise noted, the exhibitions opened on April 12, 2008, and will be on view for several years in the Thomas Jefferson Building of the Library of Congress and online at myLOC.gov.

Creating the United States
This exhibition demonstrates that the Declaration of Independence, the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights are living instruments that are central to the evolution of the United States. Through the display of treasured items drawn from the Library’s rich collections from the time of the founders to the present, the exhibition offers a remarkable opportunity to learn in a fresh new way how the nation’s founding documents were forged out of insight, invention and creativity, as well as collaboration and compromise.

Exploring the Early Americas: The Jay I. Kislak Collection
(opened Dec. 12, 2007)
This exhibition features selections from more than 3,000 rare maps, documents, paintings, prints and artifacts that comprise the Jay I. Kislak Collection at the Library of Congress. The exhibition offers insight into Native-American cultures, the dramatic en-
counters between Native Americans and European explorers and settlers, and the pivotal changes caused by the meeting of the American and European worlds. The exhibition features two extraordinary maps by Martin Waldseemüller—a 1507 world map that uses the word “America” for the first time, and a marine chart made in 1516 that depicts a European view of the world enlarged by the presence of the Western Hemisphere.

Thomas Jefferson’s Library
When Thomas Jefferson sold his personal library to Congress in 1815 to replace volumes destroyed in a fire set by the British during the War of 1812, it was the largest private book collection in North America. In this reconstruction of Jefferson’s library, the books have been arranged in his modified version of an organizational system created by British philosopher Francis Bacon (1561–1626). Divided into categories of Memory, Reason and Imagination—that Jefferson translated to “History,” “Philosophy” and “Fine Arts”—the collection demonstrates the span of Jefferson’s multifaceted interests, which continue to inform the Library’s collecting strategy.

The Library of Congress

Bible Collection
On display in the Great Hall of the Library of Congress, the Giant Bible of Mainz signifies the end of the handwritten book while the Gutenberg Bible marks the beginning of the printed book and the explosion of knowledge and creativity that the use of movable type engendered. This exhibition explores the significance of the two 15th-century Bibles and, through interactive presentations, examines the relationship between the Mainz Bible and the Gutenberg Bible and 16 selected Bibles from the Library’s collections.

Art and Architecture of the Jefferson Building
When its doors opened to the public in 1897, the Library of Congress represented an unparalleled national achievement. At new interactive stations installed on the mezzanine of the Great Hall of the Thomas Jefferson Building, visitors can experience as never before its elaborately decorated interior, embellished by works of art from nearly 50 American artists. These stations offer a panoramic view of the Great Hall from the north, south and east sides of the building. At these stations, visitors can select architectural elements, zoom in to view details and learn more about the significance of the iconography of the magnificent building.

Bob Hope and American Variety
This exhibition opened in May 2000 and continues as a rotating exhibition in the Bob Hope Gallery of American Entertainment. It surveys the evolution of 20th-century forms of entertainment in America—vaudeville, the musical stage, radio, motion pictures and television—with a specific focus on the American variety tradition. The gallery includes items from the Library’s Bob Hope Collection; objects from the rich and varied collections of Library divisions: Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound; Manuscript, Music, Prints and Photographs and Rare Book and Special Collections, as well as objects borrowed from the Bob Hope Archives located in Los Angeles.

Gershwin Room
The Gershwin Room reopened on Dec 2, 2008, with an updated version of the Here to Stay: The Legacy of George and Ira Gershwin exhibition, first mounted in 1998. The exhibition was closed during the construction of the Capitol Visitor Center and tunnel between the Library and the U.S. Capitol. Items in the display are selected from the Gershwin Collection in the Music Division of the Library of Congress, the world’s preeminent resource for the documentary legacy of George and Ira Gershwin. The continually growing Gershwin Collection contains a wealth of materials that provide insight into the brothers’ careers and personalities, including manuscript and printed music, lyric sheets and librettos, personal and business correspondence, photographs, paintings, and drawings. Rare objects are periodically rotated into the continuing exhibition. New audiovisual components were added to the updated version of the exhibition. They include a film featuring excerpts from eight performances of stage and screen productions with words and/or lyrics by the Gershwins and an audio program of selected piano music composed by George Gershwin and drawn from his recordings and those of other performers.
## Table 1. Library of Congress Appropriations Available for Obligation—Fiscal 2009\(^1\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Library of Congress, Salaries and Expenses</td>
<td>$419,030,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congressional Research Service</td>
<td>107,323,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copyright Office</td>
<td>51,592,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped</td>
<td>68,816,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$646,761,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) The Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 111-8), signed by the President on March 11, 2009, provided a fiscal 2009 appropriation for the Library of $646,761 million, including authority to spend up to $39.665 million in offsetting collections. The Library operated under two continuing resolutions from October 1, 2008 until March 11, 2009.

## Table 2. Library of Congress Appropriations Available for Obligation—Fiscal 2010\(^1\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Library of Congress, Salaries and Expenses</td>
<td>$446,151,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congressional Research Service</td>
<td>112,490,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copyright Office</td>
<td>55,476,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped</td>
<td>70,182,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$684,299,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) The Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111-68), signed by the President on October 1, 2009, provided a fiscal 2010 appropriation for the Library of $684,299 million, including authority to spend up to $40,962 million in offsetting collections.
Table 3. Financial Statistics: Summary Statement

The independent firm of Kearney & Company was retained by the Office of the Inspector General to audit the Library of Congress fiscal year 2009 financial statements. The firm also issued a separate report addressing Library management’s assertion about the effectiveness of internal control over the safeguarding of collection assets.

A condensed version of the Library of Congress Financial Statements for Fiscal Year 2009 and Fiscal Year 2008 follows, including the four principal financial statements: the Condensed Balance Sheets, the Condensed Statements of Net Costs, the Condensed Statements of Changes in Net Position and the Condensed Statements of Budgetary Resources. The Condensed Balance Sheets provide users with information about the Library’s assets, liabilities and net position. The Library’s assets as of Sept. 30, 2009, and 2008, total $569.7 million dollars, and $1,738.5 million dollars, respectively. The Condensed Statements of Net Costs provide users with information about the net costs for the Library’s six programs. Net costs include allocated management support costs. For the fiscal years ended Sept. 30, 2009, and 2008, the net cost of the Library’s six programs was $736.4 million and $663.5 million, respectively. The Condensed Statements of Changes in Net Position provide users with information about the Library’s financing sources and the components of the changes in net position. The Library’s financing sources totaled $738.3 million and $650.9 million for the years ended Sept. 30, 2009, and 2008, respectively. The Condensed Statements of Budgetary Resources provide users with information about how budgetary resources were made available as well as their status at the end of the fiscal year. For the fiscal years ended Sept. 30, 2009, and 2008, the Library’s budgetary resources were $2,321.1 million and $2,239.8 million, respectively.

As discussed more fully in Note 1.R of the Library’s audited financial statements, the Library adopted a new required accounting standard in 2009. Starting with the 2009 statements, the Library no longer includes the custodial balances and activities that are fiduciary in nature in the Balance Sheet, Statement of Net Costs or Statement of Changes in Net Position. This accounting standard does not affect the Statement of Budgetary Resources.

For the 14th consecutive year, the Library achieved an unqualified (“clean”) opinion on its financial statements. The Library’s audited financial statements (including financial statement notes and auditor’s report) can be found at www.loc.gov/about/reports/financials/loc.html.
The Library of Congress Condensed Balance Sheets
As of September 30, 2009 and 2008 (Dollars in Thousands) (Unaudited)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASSETS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Intragovernmental Assets</td>
<td>$405,230</td>
<td>$1,581,760</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pledges Receivable-Donations</td>
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<td>Investments</td>
<td>78,848</td>
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<td>Property and Equipment, Net</td>
<td>69,138</td>
<td>67,556</td>
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<td>Other Assets</td>
<td>1,675</td>
<td>1,807</td>
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<td>Total Assets</td>
<td>$569,650</td>
<td>$1,738,535</td>
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<tr>
<td>LIABILITIES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intragovernmental Liabilities</td>
<td>$ 47,703</td>
<td>$ 37,421</td>
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<td>Accounts Payable and Accrued Funded Payroll, Benefits</td>
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<td>Custodial Liability</td>
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<td>Deposit Account Liability</td>
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<td>Accrued Unfunded Liabilities</td>
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<td>Other Liabilities</td>
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<td>Total Liabilities</td>
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<td>Net Position</td>
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<td>Unexpended Appropriations</td>
<td>$207,157</td>
<td>$ 195,373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative Results of Operations</td>
<td>207,694</td>
<td>205,883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Net Position</td>
<td>$414,851</td>
<td>$ 401,256</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Liabilities and Net Position</td>
<td>$569,650</td>
<td>$1,738,535</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The Library of Congress Condensed Statements of Net Costs
For the Fiscal Years Ended September 30, 2009, and 2008
(Dollars in Thousands) (Unaudited)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net Costs by Program Area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Library</td>
<td>$457,718</td>
<td>$425,689</td>
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<tr>
<td>Law Library</td>
<td>24,966</td>
<td>23,450</td>
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<tr>
<td>Copyright Office</td>
<td>43,853</td>
<td>20,852</td>
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<td>Congressional Research Service</td>
<td>139,408</td>
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<td>National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped</td>
<td>52,028</td>
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<td>Revolving and Reimbursable Funds</td>
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<td>18,808</td>
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<td>Net Costs of Operations</td>
<td>$736,447</td>
<td>$663,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2009 Consolidated Total</td>
<td>2008 Consolidated Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cumulative Results of Operations</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beginning Balances</td>
<td>$205,883</td>
<td>$218,422</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Budgetary Financing Sources</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Appropriations Used</td>
<td>588,400</td>
<td>546,447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations—Cash or Securities</td>
<td>15,537</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>897</td>
<td>1,805</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Other Financing Sources (Non-Exchange)</strong></td>
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<td>Donations—Property and Services</td>
<td>44,025</td>
<td>25,537</td>
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<td>Imputed Financing</td>
<td>92,066</td>
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<td>Other</td>
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<td>(23,985)</td>
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<td><strong>Total Financing Sources</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Net Cost of Operations</strong></td>
<td>(736,447)</td>
<td>(663,470)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cumulative Results of Operations, Ending</strong></td>
<td>$207,694</td>
<td>$205,883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unexpended Appropriations</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beginning Balances</td>
<td>$195,373</td>
<td>$184,520</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Budgetary Financing Resources</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Appropriations Received</td>
<td>607,096</td>
<td>564,460</td>
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<td>Appropriation Transferred and Other Adjustments</td>
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<td>(7,160)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Appropriations Used</td>
<td>(588,400)</td>
<td>(546,447)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Budgetary Financing Sources</strong></td>
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<td>10,853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unexpended Appropriations, Ending</strong></td>
<td>207,157</td>
<td>195,373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Position, Ending</strong></td>
<td><strong>$414,851</strong></td>
<td><strong>$401,256</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### The Library of Congress Condensed Statements of Budgetary Resources For the Fiscal Years Ended September 30, 2009, and 2008

*(Dollars in Thousands) (Unaudited)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Budgetary Resources</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unobligated Balances, Brought Forward, October 1</td>
<td>$1,273,622</td>
<td>$1,238,164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations</td>
<td>21,650</td>
<td>19,330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Budgetary Authority</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriation</td>
<td>893,416</td>
<td>860,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spending Authority from Offsetting Collections</td>
<td>139,367</td>
<td>129,709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>(6,941)</td>
<td>(7,795)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Budgetary Resources</strong></td>
<td>$2,321,114</td>
<td>$2,239,778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status of Budgetary Resources</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obligations Incurred</td>
<td>$1,030,114</td>
<td>$ 966,156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unobligated Balance</td>
<td>1,291,000</td>
<td>1,273,622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Status of Budgetary Resources</strong></td>
<td>$2,321,114</td>
<td>$2,239,778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Change in Obligated Balance</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Net Unpaid Obligated Balance, Brought Forward October 1</td>
<td>$ 272,713</td>
<td>$ 229,674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obligations Incurred (net)</td>
<td>1,030,114</td>
<td>966,156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Outlays, Recoveries and Change in Uncollected Payments</td>
<td>(1,037,306)</td>
<td>(923,117)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Unpaid Obligated Balance, net, end of period</td>
<td>265,521</td>
<td>272,713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Outlays</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross Outlays</td>
<td>1,011,751</td>
<td>905,941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Offsetting Collection and Offsetting Receipts</td>
<td>(141,866)</td>
<td>(161,017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Outlays</td>
<td>$ 869,885</td>
<td>$ 744,924</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Table 4. Additions to the Collections—Items

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Print Collections</th>
<th>Added</th>
<th>Withdrawn</th>
<th>Total FY09</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Classified Collections</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class A (General Works)</td>
<td>921</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>446,187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class B–BJ (Philosophy)</td>
<td>20,728</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>397,166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class BL–BX (Religion)</td>
<td>31,092</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>893,446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class C (History, Auxiliary Sciences)</td>
<td>5,750</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>298,974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class D (History except American)</td>
<td>46,063</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,573,728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class E (American History)</td>
<td>2,879</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>307,863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class F (American History)</td>
<td>11,516</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>514,656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class G (Geography, Anthropology)</td>
<td>63,463</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>688,754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class H (Social Sciences)</td>
<td>63,337</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,259,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class J (Political Science)</td>
<td>11,515</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>878,488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class K and LAW (Law)</td>
<td>53,880</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,664,584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class L (Education)</td>
<td>11,510</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>578,832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class M (Music)</td>
<td>11,894</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>739,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class N (Fine Arts)</td>
<td>80,610</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>732,814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class P (Language and Literature)</td>
<td>103,642</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,043,903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class Q (Science)</td>
<td>23,032</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,309,081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R (Medicine)</td>
<td>17,273</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>582,974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class S (Agriculture)</td>
<td>5,757</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>465,869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class T (Technology)</td>
<td>23,032</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,458,349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class U (Military Science)</td>
<td>2,899</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>227,447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class V (Naval Science)</td>
<td>1,036</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>113,267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class Z (Bibliography)</td>
<td>4,318</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>659,633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Classified Collections</strong></td>
<td>596,147</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>21,814,555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other Print Materials or Products</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books in Large Type</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8,684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books in Raised Characters</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>81,339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incunabula</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5,709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimal-Level Cataloging (Monographs and Serials)</td>
<td>43,272</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,067,203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspapers (Bound)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30,885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pamphlets</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>272,122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical Reports</td>
<td>52,623</td>
<td>625</td>
<td>1,548,412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>6,271</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8,686,593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Other Print Materials</strong></td>
<td>102,166</td>
<td>625</td>
<td>11,701,147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Print Collections</strong></td>
<td>698,313</td>
<td>625</td>
<td>33,515,702</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 4 continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other Collections</th>
<th>Added</th>
<th>Withdrawn</th>
<th>Total FY09</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Audio Materials</td>
<td>48,108</td>
<td>279(^2)</td>
<td>3,052,857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talking Books(^3)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>69,048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manuscripts</td>
<td>940,052</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>63,718,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maps</td>
<td>33,185</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5,391,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microforms</td>
<td>119,687</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16,206,259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music</td>
<td>327,015</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6,001,971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visual Materials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moving Images</td>
<td>5,404</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,213,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photographs (negatives, prints and slides)</td>
<td>20,436</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12,557,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posters</td>
<td>3,161</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>101,449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prints and Drawings</td>
<td>9,298</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>554,645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (broadside, photocopies, nonpictorial material, etc.)</td>
<td>6,085</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,295,951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine-Readable Material</td>
<td>503,953</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>884,601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Other Collections</td>
<td>2,017,014</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>111,046,531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Additions to Collections (items)</td>
<td>2,715,327</td>
<td>904</td>
<td>144,562,233</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Content is out of date or published elsewhere.
\(^2\) Inferior copies.
\(^3\) Not counted in general category of Audio Materials.
### Table 5. Additions to the Collections—Titles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Print Collections</th>
<th>Added</th>
<th>Withdrawn</th>
<th>Total FY09</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Classified Collections</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class A (General Works)</td>
<td>586</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>94,688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class B–BJ (Philosophy)</td>
<td>7,639</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>238,951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class BL–BX (Religion)</td>
<td>19,974</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>660,607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class C (History, Auxiliary Sciences)</td>
<td>2,492</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>148,311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class D (History except American)</td>
<td>29,898</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,104,091</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class E (American History)</td>
<td>2,281</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>155,014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class F (American History)</td>
<td>7,090</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>297,781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class G (Geography, Anthropology)</td>
<td>13,337</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>613,523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class H (Social Sciences)</td>
<td>30,631</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,684,360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class J (Political Science)</td>
<td>6,879</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>328,545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class K and LAW (Law)</td>
<td>21,133</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>846,012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class L (Education)</td>
<td>8,255</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>298,991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class M (Music)</td>
<td>7,147</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>494,941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class N (Fine Arts)</td>
<td>9,957</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>454,865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class P (Language and Literature)</td>
<td>52,728</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,532,749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class Q (Science)</td>
<td>9,429</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>721,531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R (Medicine)</td>
<td>6,783</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>343,330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class S (Agriculture)</td>
<td>2,613</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>228,619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class T (Technology)</td>
<td>9,869</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>760,027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class U (Military Science)</td>
<td>1,846</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>93,158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class V (Naval Science)</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40,991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class Z (Bibliography)</td>
<td>2,514</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>246,989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Classified Collections</strong></td>
<td>253,841</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12,388,074</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 6. Unprocessed Arrearages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Items in Arrearage</th>
<th>FY2009</th>
<th>FY2008</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Percentage Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Machine-Readable</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manuscripts</td>
<td>13,439,265</td>
<td>13,567,054</td>
<td>-127,789</td>
<td>-1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moving Images</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>243,883</td>
<td>56,117</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music</td>
<td>2,906,884</td>
<td>2,868,990</td>
<td>37,894</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sound Recordings</td>
<td>737,262</td>
<td>721,121</td>
<td>16,141</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>17,385,853</td>
<td>17,401,490</td>
<td>-15,637</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Print material, maps, pictorial materials and rare books are no longer considered arrearage. Remaining work on hand will be processed by regular staff, not as part of arrearage reduction.
### Table 7. Cataloging Workload

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>FY 2009</th>
<th>FY 2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Works Cataloged</td>
<td>361,337</td>
<td>350,631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Titles Fully Cataloged</td>
<td>210,403</td>
<td>218,839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperative New Titles Fully Cataloged</td>
<td>106,920</td>
<td>101,668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimal-Level Cataloging Titles</td>
<td>43,272</td>
<td>71,578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copy Cataloging</td>
<td>60,435</td>
<td>71,790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collection-Level Cataloging</td>
<td>3,618</td>
<td>3,895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name and Series Authorities Established</td>
<td>99,076</td>
<td>101,142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperative Name and Series Authorities Established</td>
<td>234,206</td>
<td>213,404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject Headings Established</td>
<td>18,605</td>
<td>35,748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperative Subject Headings Established</td>
<td>3,739</td>
<td>3,116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books Received for Processing in the Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access Directorate</td>
<td>473,960</td>
<td>372,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books Completely Processed in the Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access Directorate</td>
<td>556,182</td>
<td>380,559</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Table 8. MARC Records in the Library of Congress Database

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Net Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Books</td>
<td>12,459,787</td>
<td>215,068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic Resources</td>
<td>34,794</td>
<td>2,014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manuscripts</td>
<td>15,243</td>
<td>1,190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maps</td>
<td>312,217</td>
<td>6,030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music</td>
<td>585,113</td>
<td>16,643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serials &amp; Integrating Resources</td>
<td>1,221,820</td>
<td>16,803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visual materials</td>
<td>450,666</td>
<td>19,834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject authorities</td>
<td>364,315</td>
<td>22,344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name authorities</td>
<td>7,552,656</td>
<td>333,282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holdings records</td>
<td>16,857,062</td>
<td>513,317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals:</td>
<td>15,079,640</td>
<td>277,582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bibliographic</td>
<td>7,916,971</td>
<td>355,626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authority</td>
<td>16,857,062</td>
<td>513,317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>39,853,673</td>
<td>1,055,325</td>
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</table>
Table 9. Preservation Treatment Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Volumes Treated</td>
<td>6,179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unbound Paper-Based Items Treated</td>
<td>27,684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photographs Treated</td>
<td>782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Formats Treated</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Library Binding (volumes)</td>
<td>233,071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mass Deacidification (volumes)</td>
<td>325,830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mass Deacidification (sheets)</td>
<td>736,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing/Rehousing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protective Boxes Constructed, for Paper-Based Materials</td>
<td>13,381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper-Based Items Rehoused</td>
<td>219,927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photographs Rehoused or Moved</td>
<td>139,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discs, Film (reels), Magnetic Tape (reels/cassettes) Cleaned/Packaged</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Formats Housed</td>
<td>1,551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copying/Reformatting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preservation Photocopying (volumes)</td>
<td>36 (11,326 pages)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper-Based Materials Converted to Microfilm (pages)</td>
<td>4,005,153 exposures (5,244,465 pages)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper-Based Materials Converted to Digital Format (works)</td>
<td>200 (177,820 pages)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audio Materials Converted to Digital Format (files)</td>
<td>1,968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Video Materials Converted to Magnetic Tape (items)</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motion Picture Films Converted to Digital Format (reels)</td>
<td>4,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Preservation of the Collections</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Items Surveyed, Paper-Based</td>
<td>677,833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Items Surveyed, Photographs</td>
<td>21,736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Items Surveyed, Other Formats</td>
<td>108,282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pieces Labeled</td>
<td>65,503</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Includes 17,560 volumes commercially bound for the Library’s overseas offices.
Table 10. Number of Copyright Registrations by Subject Matter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of Material</th>
<th>Published</th>
<th>Unpublished</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-dramatic literary works:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monographs and computer-related works</td>
<td>102,430</td>
<td>30,911</td>
<td>133,341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serials:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serials (non-group)</td>
<td>23,593</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>23,593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group Daily Newspapers</td>
<td>3,503</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group Serials</td>
<td>10,364</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10,364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total literary works</td>
<td>139,890</td>
<td>30,911</td>
<td>170,801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Works of the performing arts, including musical works, dramatic works, choreography</td>
<td>39,132</td>
<td>54,122</td>
<td>93,254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and pantomimes, and motion pictures and filmstrips</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Works of the visual arts, including two-dimensional works of fine and graphic art,</td>
<td>43,622</td>
<td>31,553</td>
<td>75,175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sculptural works, technical drawings and models, photographs, cartographic works</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>commercial prints and labels, and works of applied arts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sound recordings</td>
<td>13,108</td>
<td>28,945</td>
<td>42,053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total basic registrations</td>
<td>235,752</td>
<td>145,531</td>
<td>381,283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mask work registrations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vessel hull design registrations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand total all registrations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>382,086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preregistrations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Documents Recorded</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11,959</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 11. Copyright Office Business Summary: Fee Receipts and Interest

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fees</th>
<th>Receipts Recorded1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copyright Registration</td>
<td>$22,843,566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mask Works Registration</td>
<td>26,475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vessel Hull Design Registration</td>
<td>6,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewal Registration</td>
<td>38,355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>$22,914,736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recordation of Documents</td>
<td>2,293,875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certifications</td>
<td>291,624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Searches</td>
<td>91,775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Handling/Expedited Services</td>
<td>11,571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preregistrations</td>
<td>106,490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Services</td>
<td>264,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>$ 3,059,735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Receipts Recorded</td>
<td>$26,326,515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fee Receipts Applied to the Appropriation</td>
<td>$27,098,541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest Earned on Deposit Accounts</td>
<td>12,152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fee Receipts and Interest Applied to the Appropriation2</td>
<td>$27,110,695</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 "Receipts Recorded" are fee receipts entered into the Copyright Office’s systems. Rounded to nearest dollar.

2 "Fee Receipts and Interest Applied to the Appropriation" are income from fees and deposit account interest that were fully cleared for deposit to the Copyright Office appropriation account within the fiscal year. The amount of Fee Receipts Applied to the Appropriation during the fiscal year does not equal the Total Receipts Recorded, since some receipts recorded at the end of a year are applied in the next fiscal year.
### Table 12. Services to Individuals Who Are Blind or Physically Handicapped

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region or Service</th>
<th>Items Circulated</th>
<th>Number of Readers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regional and Subregional Libraries</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analog Cassette</td>
<td>20,253,172</td>
<td>503,825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analog Disc</td>
<td>2,451</td>
<td>2,045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Cartridge</td>
<td>85,339</td>
<td>16,956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Download</td>
<td>489,295</td>
<td>8,499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braille</td>
<td>529,160</td>
<td>42,016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web-Braille</td>
<td>107,776</td>
<td>5,772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Print</td>
<td>3,396,640</td>
<td>319,352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>294,638</td>
<td>30,621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NLS Service to Overseas Patrons</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analog Cassette</td>
<td>21,481</td>
<td>251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analog Disc</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Cartridge</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Download</td>
<td>2,651</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braille</td>
<td>798</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web-Braille</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NLS Service to Music Patrons</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analog Cassette</td>
<td>5,487</td>
<td>966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analog Disc</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Cartridge</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Download</td>
<td>1,504</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braille</td>
<td>2,418</td>
<td>588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web-Braille</td>
<td>3,807</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Print</td>
<td>965</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interlibrary Loan—Multistate Centers</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analog Cassette</td>
<td>148,550</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analog Disc</td>
<td>538</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braille</td>
<td>3,854</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Items circulated include containers, volumes and magazines. Recorded discs are being phased out.

NLS = National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped

N/A = not applicable
## Table 13. Reader Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Circulation of Items for Use Within the Library</th>
<th>Direct Reference Service</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>In Person</strong></td>
<td><strong>Correspondence</strong></td>
<td><strong>Telephone</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African and Middle Eastern Division</td>
<td>17,283</td>
<td>5,694</td>
<td>753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Folklife Center/Veterans History Project</td>
<td>2,367</td>
<td>3,850</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian Division</td>
<td>18,130</td>
<td>32,805</td>
<td>1,440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collections Access, Loan, and Management</td>
<td>284,018</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Division</td>
<td>28,845</td>
<td>5,271</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Research Division</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geography and Map Division</td>
<td>284,033</td>
<td>10,827</td>
<td>3,305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic Division</td>
<td>36,777</td>
<td>8,034</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanities and Social Sciences Division</td>
<td>39,999</td>
<td>50,266</td>
<td>557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Library¹</td>
<td>32,676</td>
<td>34,135</td>
<td>688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manuscript Division</td>
<td>63,661</td>
<td>34,220</td>
<td>403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division</td>
<td>6,206</td>
<td>2,959</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music Division</td>
<td>99,242</td>
<td>4,457</td>
<td>512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prints and Photographs Division</td>
<td>88,992</td>
<td>18,545</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rare Book and Special Collections Division²</td>
<td>18,135</td>
<td>2,963</td>
<td>951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science, Technology, and Business Division</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>31,486</td>
<td>1,747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serial and Government Publications Division</td>
<td>111,968</td>
<td>44,105</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1,132,564</td>
<td>289,794</td>
<td>11,096</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Not included here are the 1,491 research reports, special studies and memoranda that the Law Library prepared for Congress, other government agencies and the public.

² Includes the Children's Literature Center.

³ Not included here are statistics for the Copyright Office, which answered nearly 360,000 reference inquiries, and for the Preservation Directorate, which responded to 1,517 information inquiries.
Table 14. Cataloging Services: Financial Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Income</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>$2,728,604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Government Libraries</td>
<td>64,130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Libraries</td>
<td>809,832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Gross Sales</td>
<td>$3,602,566</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Analysis of Total Income</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cataloger's Desktop</td>
<td>807,680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classification Web</td>
<td>1,116,218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARC Files &amp; MARC Publications</td>
<td>1,063,511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Publications</td>
<td>28,641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical Publications</td>
<td>586,516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Gross Sales</td>
<td>3,602,566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustments</td>
<td>(90,363)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Net Sales</td>
<td>$3,512,203</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transfers</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fees Transferred to Appropriation</td>
<td>$3,512,977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fees Transferred to Miscellaneous Receipts</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Fees Transferred</td>
<td>$3,512,977</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 15. Human Resources (as of September 30, 2009)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Library Employees by Service Unit</th>
<th>Fiscal 2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Office of the Librarian</strong></td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Includes: Office of the Librarian; Chief Operating Officer; Communications; Congressional Relations; Contracts and Grants Management; Development; Special Events and Public Programs; General Counsel; Office of Opportunity, Inclusiveness and Compliance (formerly Workforce Diversity)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Resources Services</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrated Support Services</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of the Chief Financial Officer</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of Security and Emergency Preparedness</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total for the Office of the Librarian</strong></td>
<td>411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inspector General</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congressional Research Service</td>
<td>661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copyright Office</td>
<td>445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Library</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Library Services</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of the Associate Librarian</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access</td>
<td>595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collections and Services</td>
<td>689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partnership and Outreach Programs</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preservation</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology Policy</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total for Library Services</strong></td>
<td>1728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Office of Strategic Initiatives</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of Strategic Initiatives</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Technology Services</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total for the Office of Strategic Initiatives</strong></td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Permanent Library Employees</strong></td>
<td>3624</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Demographics**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average Years of Library of Congress Service</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Years of Federal Service</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Age</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>1594</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>2030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>1223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic/Latino</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>2034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two-or-More Races</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Permanent Library Employees</strong></td>
<td>3624</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Does not include temporary employees or those in indefinite or not-to-exceed positions. Includes employees funded by appropriated and non-appropriated sources. The Library’s attrition rate for permanent employees was 7.1 percent in fiscal 2009.
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