Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress

For the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2007
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS
for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007

Library of Congress

Washington, D.C.

2008
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A LETTER FROM THE
LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

I am pleased to present the Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for fiscal year 2007.

In both the digital and the physical realms, the staff of the Library worked diligently on the Library’s historic mission of sustaining, preserving, and making accessible its universal collections for the Congress and the American people. This mission, along with sparking creativity and celebrating achievement, is at the heart of the Library’s high purpose of furthering human understanding and wisdom.

These themes form the structure of this new format for reporting the Library’s fiscal year achievements, and they informed the process of developing the Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2008–2013. They also provide a framework for communicating about the Library as we prepare to open the new interactive Library of Congress Experience, which will give the public unprecedented access to the Jefferson Building, with its compelling architecture and exhibitions.

In looking back on my 20-year-tenure as Librarian of Congress, I feel continued gratitude to the Congress, which has been the greatest patron of a library in the history of the world, and I again conclude that this institution’s greatest resource is its staff members. They have accomplished the great work described in this report while performing the many tasks of sustaining the world’s largest and most wide-ranging collection of human knowledge and creativity for the benefit of current and future generations of lawmakers and their constituents.

Sincerely,

James H. Billington
The Librarian of Congress
Library of Congress Officers

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
James H. Billington, Librarian of Congress
Jo Ann C. Jenkins, Chief Operating Officer
Daniel P. Mulhollan, Director, Congressional Research Service
Deanna Marcum, Associate Librarian for Library Services
Marybeth Peters, Register of Copyrights
Rubens Medina, Law Librarian of Congress
Laura E. Campbell, Associate Librarian for Strategic Initiatives

OPERATIONS COMMITTEE
Jo Ann C. Jenkins, Chief Operating Officer
Charles Stanhope, Assistant Chief Operating Officer for Executive Operations
Lucy Suddreth, Assistant Chief Operating Officer for Internal Operations
Nydia Coleman,* Chief, Office of Contracts
George Coulbourne, Chief of Operations, Office of Strategic Initiatives
George Daves,* Chief, Grants Office
Robert Dizard Jr., Deputy Associate Librarian for Library Services
Angela Evans, Deputy Director, Congressional Research Service
James Gallagher, Director, Information Technology Services
Dennis Hanratty, Director, Human Resources Services
Deborah Hayes,* Director, Office of Workforce Diversity
Julia Huff, Chief Operating Officer, Copyright Office
Steve Kelley,* Congressional Relations Officer, Congressional Relations Office
Mary Klutts,* Budget Officer, Office of the Chief Financial Officer
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
Shawn Morton,* Special Assistant to the Chief Operating Officer
Geraldine Otrempa,* Director, Congressional Relations Office
Jeffrey Page, Chief Financial Officer
Kimberly Powell,* Acting Director, Operations Management and Training
Elizabeth Pugh,* General Counsel
Matthew Raymond,* Director, Office of Communications
Harry Yee, Director of Workforce Development, Law Library

INSPECTOR GENERAL
Karl W. Schornagel

POET LAUREATE CONSULTANT IN POETRY
Donald Hall, 2006–2007

*Auxiliary member
JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY, 110TH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Senator Dianne Feinstein (California), Chair
Representative Robert Brady (Pennsylvania), Vice Chair

Senator Christopher J. Dodd (Connecticut)
Senator Charles E. Schumer (New York)
Senator Robert Bennett (Utah)
Senator Ted Stevens (Alaska)

Representative Zoe Lofgren (California)
Representative Debbie Wasserman Schultz (Florida)
Representative Vernon Ehlers (Michigan)
Representative Daniel Lungren (California)

SUBCOMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE BRANCH, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, UNITED STATES SENATE, 110TH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Senator Mary Landrieu (Louisiana), Chair
Senator Wayne Allard (Colorado), Ranking Member

Senator Richard J. Durbin (Illinois)
Senator Ben Nelson (Nebraska)

Senator Lamar Alexander (Tennessee)

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE, UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 110TH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Representative Debbie Wasserman Schultz (Florida), Chair
Representative Zack Wamp (Tennessee), Ranking Member

Representative Barbara Lee (California)
Representative Tom Udall (New Mexico)
Representative Michael Honda (California)
Representative Betty McCollum (Minnesota)

Representative D. A. “Dutch” Ruppersberger (Maryland)
Representative Ray LaHood (Illinois)
Representative John Doolittle (California)

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

James H. Billington, Librarian of Congress, Ex Officio and Chair
Kenneth Carfine, sitting for the Secretary of the Treasury
Dianne Feinstein (California), Chair of the Joint Committee on the Library
Robert Brady (Pennsylvania), 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 expires October 2008), Grand Rapids, Michigan

J. Richard Fredericks (term expires September 2009), San Francisco, California
John W. Kluge (term expires March 2008), New York, New York
John Medveckis (term expires June 2011), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Bernard Rapoport (term expires March 2007), Waco, Texas
B. F. Saul II (term expires March 2008), Chevy Chase, Maryland
Anthony Welters (term expires October 2009), McLean, Virginia
Facts at a Glance

In fiscal year 2007, the Library of Congress ...

- Welcomed more than 1.4 million on-site visitors.
- Provided reference services to 682,672 individuals in person, by telephone, and through written and electronic correspondence.
- Recorded a total of 138,313,427 items in the collections:
  - 20,854,810 cataloged books in the Library of Congress classification system
  - 11,478,022 books in large type and raised characters, incunabula (books printed before 1501), monographs and serials, music, bound newspapers, pamphlets, technical reports, and other print material
  - 105,980,595 items in the nonclassified (special) collections, including
    - 2,955,493 audio materials, such as discs, tapes, talking books, and other recorded formats
    - 61,432,879 manuscripts
    - 5,317,279 maps
    - 14,833,797 microforms
    - 5,517,882 pieces of printed sheet music
    - 14,364,982 visual materials, as follows:
      - 1,204,781 moving images
      - 12,520,442 photographs
      - 95,617 posters
      - 544,142 prints and drawings
- Circulated nearly 23 million disc, cassette, and braille items to more than 500,000 blind and physically handicapped patrons.
- Registered 526,378 claims to copyright.
- Completed 822,697 research assignments for the Congress through the Congressional Research Service.
- Prepared 1,416 legal research reports for Congress and other federal agencies through the Law Library.
- Recorded more than 93 million visits and 614 million page views on the Library’s Web site. At year’s end, the Library’s online historical collections contained 13.6 million digital files.
- Employed a permanent staff of 3,691 employees.
- Operated with a total fiscal 2007 appropriation of $600,417,000, including the authority to spend $42,108,000 in receipts.

Top left: The collage of prints is from the 50th College Women’s Association of Japan Print Show. Bottom right: A member of the Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division processes a reel of film. (Photo by Matt Raymond) Bottom left: More than 500,000 creative works are registered for copyright annually. (Photo by Michaela McNichol) Right: The silhouette is of one of two bronze female figures at the base of each staircase in the Thomas Jefferson Building’s Great Hall. (Photo by Carol M. 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.
The Librarian of Congress
Chief Operating Officer

Office of the Inspector General
Copyright Royalty Judges

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

Office of the Register and
Associate Librarian for Copyright Services

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 Chief of Operations
Administrative Services Office
Copyright Technology Office
Receipt Analysis and Control Division
Information and Records Division
Copyright Acquisitions Division
Licensing Division

OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN

Congressional Relations Office
Development Office
Office of Communications
Public Affairs Office
Office of the General Counsel
Special Events and Public Programs
Office of Contracts and Grants Management
Office of Workforce Diversity

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Office of the Director
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

Enabling Infrastructure

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

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

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

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

* 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 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

THE LIBRARY AND THE CONGRESS

In fiscal year 2007, 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.

In addition to providing legislative support through the Congressional Research Service, the Law Library, and the Copyright Office, the Library circulated more than 26,000 volumes from its collections to congressional offices. The Library also continued to improve the Legislative Information System, which was developed solely for use by Congress and its staff to provide access to information on past and current legislation through all facets of the lawmaking process. The Library’s Visitor Services Office conducted special tours of the Library for 77 members of Congress or their families and arranged tours for constituents referred by 96 Senate offices and 384 House offices.

With support from the Congressional Relations Office and the Office of Special Events and Public Programs, the Library hosted more than 125 congressional events during the year, including those that marked the installation of the 110th Congress. Following the awarding of the Congressional Gold Medal to 350 surviving Tuskegee Airmen on March 29, 2007, a reception was held in the Library’s Great Hall. Sen. Carl Levin (D-Mich.), and Rep. Charles Rangel (D-N.Y.), authors of the resolution to honor the Tuskegee Airmen with the Congressional Gold Medal, had suggested the venue to the Librarian. To celebrate the publication of the 21st edition of the Anuario Hispano/Hispanic Yearbook, the Congressional Hispanic Caucus held a special event at the Library in April. Members of Congress also attended Library programs such as the Seeger family tribute concert.

The Library invited members of Congress and their staffs for a final viewing of American Treasures of the Library

Top: Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid (D-Nev.), Librarian of Congress James H. Billington, and celebrated folk singer Pete Seeger chat before Seeger’s evening concert. (Photo by Robert Corwin) Bottom left: CRS experts provide objective, nonpartisan, and confidential research and analysis to the Congress. (Photo by Jim Saah) Bottom right: Rep. Joseph Pitts (R-Penn.) views a facsimile of the 1507 Waldseemüller map. (Photo by Raquel Maya)
The 110th Congress included the first woman Speaker of the House, Rep. Nancy Pelosi (D-Calif.), and the first Muslim member of the House, Rep. Keith Ellison (D-Minn.). Representative Ellison and three returning members of Congress exercised their congressional Library book-borrowing privileges by using items from the Library’s collections for their private swearing-in ceremonies.

Representative Ellison requested to take the ceremonial oath on a two-volume copy of the Koran that belonged to Thomas Jefferson (right). The Library provided the volumes, which reside in its Rare Book and Special Collections Division. The story caused a media frenzy from Capitol Hill to Australia. Several media outlets filmed the Librarian of Congress and Mark Dimunation, chief of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, as they escorted the volumes on a trek from the Library to the U.S. Capitol.

“The Koran lived in the Capitol from 1815 until 1897, when the Library’s collections, including Jefferson’s library, were moved across the street to the newly constructed Thomas Jefferson Building,” said Dimunation. “It is fitting that this Koran returned to the Capitol for this occasion.”

Three returning members of Congress also borrowed items from the Library for their ceremonial oaths. Rep. Sander Levin (D-Mich.), who was sworn in for the 13th time, and Rep. Brad Sherman (D-Calif.), who took his sixth oath of congressional office, each posed with Pelosi and a Library copy of the first complete Hebrew Bible to be printed in America (in 1814). Rep. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R-Fla.)—first elected to Congress in a special election on August 29, 1989—borrowed a King James version of the Bible for her swearing-in.

Throughout the year, new members of Congress attended orientation sessions conducted by Library staff members and learned of the Library’s services.

The Library celebrated the nation’s diverse heritage with help from members of Congress, who delivered keynote addresses for various heritage-month celebrations. Rep. Juanita Millender-McDonald (D-Calif.) delivered the African American Heritage Month keynote in February 2007. Representative Millender-McDonald, who died on April 22, 2007, encouraged the Library to display relevant items from its collections during each heritage month and to build a related Web site—practices that the Library implemented. Rep. Debbie Wasserman Schultz (D-Fla.), chair of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch, delivered the Women’s History Month keynote in March. Rep. Wasserman Schultz supported President George W. Bush’s proclamation of May as Jewish American Heritage Month—which the Library celebrated for the first time. Sen. Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii) delivered the Asian Pacific American Heritage Month address in May.

During fiscal year 2007, the Library, with other federal agencies, operated under a continuing resolution (PL 110–5), which was signed by the president on February 15, 2007. Under the provisions of the bill, Congress provided fiscal 2007 funds to the Library in the amount of $600,417,000, including authority to spend $42,108,000 in receipts.
House Appropriations Subcommittee on March 22 and before the Senate Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch on May 3. Major funding priorities for the Library were acquisitions, the implementation of Digital Talking Books, and the Library’s digital initiatives. At year’s end, the legislative branch funding bill had not yet passed.¹

The Librarian and other Library officials testified on March 20 before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch about how the Library is transforming itself to accommodate the digital age. The hearing was one in a series of overview hearings called by Chairwoman Debbie Wasserman Schultz (D-Fla.) to gain a broader understanding of legislative branch agencies’ short- and long-term goals. The Librarian took the opportunity to discuss the effect on the national digital preservation program of the fiscal 2007 budget rescission—a loss of $47 million in direct funding plus $37 million in matching funds that were about to be committed to the project. To view the Librarian’s speeches and testimony, go to www.loc.gov/about/welcome/speeches/.

CRS provides Congress with comprehensive and multidisciplinary coverage of all issues on the legislative agenda by working alongside members and congressional committees at every stage of the legislative process.”

Daniel P. Mulhollan, Director, Congressional Research Service

¹ The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2008 (PL 110–161), which was signed by the president on December 26, 2007, provided a fiscal 2008 appropriation for the Library of $613,914,000. It also called for a 0.25 percent rescission of federal agency budgets, resulting in an appropriation for the Library of $613,946,414, including authority to spend up to $50,447,565 in receipts.

The Congressional Research Service (CRS) provides Congress with authoritative, confidential, and objective information services that are comprehensive, timely, and nonpartisan.

In fiscal 2007, CRS supported Congress with policy analyses as it considered increasingly complex legislative issues, such as the war in Iraq, terrorism and national security, nuclear nonproliferation, defense spending, trade agreements, higher education, immigration, global climate change, and proposed changes in the State Children’s Health Insurance Program. As the year progressed, analysts quickly responded to developing issues, such as the Minnesota bridge collapse, rising oil and gas prices, and subprime mortgage lending problems.

On multiple occasions, CRS analysts testified as experts in congressional hearings.

In support of the 110th Congress, CRS developed a research agenda that was based on public policy issues likely to receive members’ attention during the first congressional session. The research agenda, which was reviewed by the House and the Senate, is displayed on the CRS Web site, with links to CRS products. The site is accessible to members of Congress and their staffs and features nearly 150 current legislative issues; it also offers online access to about 1,500 CRS research products by policy area. CRS also conducted orientations for new congressional staffers.

During the year, CRS conducted a comprehensive service-wide review of active products to ensure that they reflect the current policymaking needs of Congress. Approximately 2,000 of the total 6,000 CRS research products were maintained as active and offered on the CRS Web site; others were archived.

CRS implemented its own search system, which enhanced congressional access to CRS reports online, across all legislative issues. The system includes thesaurus support and improved Web navigation, increasing retrieval of relevant products.

CRS began a multiyear project to improve its tracking system for congressional requests from receipt to response. Work continued to introduce a new format for research products. With that, CRS experts will be better able to report to Congress in a standardized format that supports portable document format (PDF) and hypertext markup language (HTML) distribution through the CRS Web site.

THE LIBRARY AND THE CONGRESS
The Law Library provides Congress with comprehensive research on foreign, comparative, international, and U.S. law, as well as a wide range of legal reference services. In 2007, the staff of the Law Library prepared 634 legal research reports, special studies, and memoranda in response to congressional inquiries. The Law Library also assisted Congress in researching legislative issues, including children’s rights, habeas corpus rights, immigration, and environmental law.

In addition to serving Congress, the Law Library provided 782 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.

During the year, the reading room served about 1,400 congressional users and nearly 28,000 other patrons. The Law Library Reading Room remained open more than 1,250 hours beyond its normal hours of operation to accommodate Congress.

Managers and staff members improved access to the Law Library’s collection by classifying 30,100 volumes under the Library of Congress Classification system. These volumes included all Arabic-language material from Egypt, Libya, and Morocco and general titles on the Near and Middle East. Further, 96,879 volumes were inventoried in the Library’s Integrated Library System.

The Law Library continued to provide to Congress special collections of library materials on issues of interest. Existing special collections on terrorism, aviation safety, and war powers were updated. The Law Library’s electronic newsletter, the World Law Bulletin, provided lawmakers and their staffs with 854 articles on timely and developing global legal issues.

The Law Library Web site (www.loc.gov/law/) was redesigned to improve user access and add new resources, such as 70,000 volumes of recently digitized congressional hearings. The site added new research reports on the assassination of Lebanon’s prime minister and the crisis in the judiciary of Pakistan, as well as research guides on presidential war powers and prisoners of war and detainees. Webcasts of Law Library–sponsored programs were added to the Web site for the first time.

The Law Library and the American Bar Association Division for Public Education commemorated Law Day 2007 on May 1 with a panel discussion on “Perspectives on Childhood and the Law.”

Global Legal Information Network

During the year, an average of 200 laws were added daily to the Global Legal Information Network (GLIN), an online database at www.glin.gov that now comprises more than 150,000 laws, judicial decisions, and related legal materials contributed by 32 member nations and international organizations. To ensure that the highest-quality legal information goes into GLIN, legal analysts at the Law Library reviewed more than 9,900 laws submitted by member nations. The Law Library staff added 1,680 laws for 14 Spanish-, Portuguese-, and French-speaking nations, as well as 1,210 laws for the United States. A multiyear project to add 33,000 laws for 19 Latin-American countries covering 1950–1975 was completed in 2007. The GLIN system was upgraded in May to allow search engines such as Google and Yahoo! to search the summary records. As a result, system use rose 32 percent compared with the previous year.

The Library of Congress also held the 14th Annual GLIN Directors’ Meeting, September 4–7, 2007, hosting representatives of 20 GLIN member nations. GLIN Model Station awards were made to Mexico and Paraguay.
The offices that make up the Office of the Librarian serve Congress; the Librarian of Congress; the Library’s staff members, donors, contractors, and grantees; the media; and the public. The Office of the Librarian serves the nonresearch 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 planning and development, guiding such initiatives as the National Book Festival, the World Digital Library, and the new Library of Congress Experience. Major accomplishments in fiscal 2007 include the development of a five-year strategic plan and the creation of a brand framework for communications about the Library.

**Security**

Securing the Library’s staff members, patrons, facilities, and collections remained a high priority in 2007. The year’s focus was on building an emergency-preparedness program, improving security at the Library’s off-site facilities, and expanding staff security awareness. Collaborating with other federal agencies across Capitol Hill, the Library continued to refine its Continuity of Operations Plan for a pandemic health emergency.

In coordination with other Capitol Hill agencies, the Library upgraded its emergency-preparedness capabilities, perimeter security, entrance and exit screening procedures, and internal controls. Work continued on installing a public address system for the three Library buildings on Capitol Hill.

In April 2007, the Office of Security and Emergency Preparedness hired its first emergency-management program officer, who heads a staff of three emergency-

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**STRATEGIC PLAN, 2008–2013**

In keeping with the spirit of the Government Performance and Results Act and to achieve greater efficiency and effectiveness, the Library developed the Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2008–2013 (www.loc.gov/about/mission/). Throughout 2007, the collaborative planning effort engaged the Library’s leadership, midlevel managers, and key staffers in all units. Guided by the Librarian of Congress and the Strategic Planning Office, the Library’s 52-member Strategic Planning Team developed the five-year plan.

The plan sets forth five goals to guide the Library’s mission and budgetary activities. Mission-related goals address content, customers, outreach, organization, and workforce. Strategies spell out how the goals will be implemented, and performance indicators give the Library tools for measuring achievement.

The plan was presented to Library staff members in May, followed by a comment period and revisions. The plan will be implemented on October 1, 2007, at the beginning of fiscal 2008.

**Content:** Expand and preserve in accessible form a unified and universal body of knowledge and creativity.

**Customers:** Improve our internal and external customers’ experiences in seamlessly finding and using Library resources.

**Outreach:** Increase awareness of the value and utility of the Library.

**Organization:** Increase Library-wide synergies and flexibilities to continuously improve quality and efficiency of delivery of products and services.

**Workforce:** Cultivate a talented, diverse community of innovators devoted to public service.
managers and organizational development specialists. That staff conducted a comprehensive assessment at each of the Library’s eight facilities and developed a list of projects for 2008–2013 that includes improving emergency communications systems, expanding drills and exercises for continuity of operations, and augmenting shelter-in-place equipment and supplies for the staff and visitors. The Library continued to upgrade its new state-of-the-art Emergency Operations Center through a contract awarded in September 2007 to install internal satellite-telephone antennas and other equipment in the Madison and Jefferson Buildings.

To secure the Library’s computer systems and online resources, the office established an information technology (IT) security governance function and issued an Annual IT Security Report to Library management. The mandatory IT Security-Awareness Training was updated, and a program was introduced to train information-system security officers. The IT Security Group worked with Library divisions to certify 17 mission-critical IT systems.

**Development**

During fiscal 2007, the Library’s fundraising activities brought in a total of $13.4 million, representing 794 gifts from 687 donors. Those gifts from individuals, foundations, corporations, trusts, associations, councils, and societies represented a 52 percent increase in private-sector gifts compared with the previous year. The gifts, including $1 million received through the Library’s Planned Giving Program, were made to 65 different Library funds. The Library forged partnerships with 296 first-time donors. The new donors gave $3.6 million, representing 27 percent of the gifts received this year. Six new gift and trust funds were established.

Gifts from Madison Council members in fiscal 2007 totaled $6.1 million, bringing the council’s total support since 1990 to $179 million. Private gifts supported a variety of new and continuing programs throughout the Library, including exhibitions, acquisitions, symposia, and other scholarly programs. Private donors gave more than $1.6 million to support the 2007 National Book Festival and $4.3 million to develop the Library of Congress Experience, scheduled to open in 2008.

The Packard Humanities Institute provided an in-kind gift of $155 million for the design and construction costs of the new Packard Campus for Audio-Visual Conservation, authorized by Congress in 1997.

**Library and the Media**

Throughout the year, the Library’s myriad programs, activities, and initiatives garnered attention from print and broadcast media. With the implementation of RSS (Really Simple Syndication) feeds and e-mail updates—and the April 24 launch of its first-ever blog—the Library reached out to Internet users and social-networking sites to publicize its activities. Webcasts, podcasts, and online press rooms also helped the Library get its message out.

The Library’s collections were the subject of documentaries and programs on PBS and C-SPAN. The Library played a pivotal role in Disney Pictures’ *National Treasure: Book of Secrets*. The Main Reading Room, bookstacks, and other areas of the Thomas Jefferson Building provided backdrops for several scenes, which were filmed over two weekends in March and April. The film was scheduled to be released in December 2007.

The Library negotiated with Disney to produce a DVD–release featurette about the Library and its collections. The producers interviewed the Librarian of Congress about the Library’s mission and legacy and recorded “show-and-tell” sessions with Library curators to showcase the Library’s vast diverse collections. The DVD was slated for release in May 2008.
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 ending March 31 and September 30, 2007.

In fiscal 2007, the OIG issued seven audit reports addressing Library programs and operations. Topics included collections acquisition strategy, human resource policies, the National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program, design and construction of facilities, travel issues, and contracting operations.

The OIG also followed up on past audits on the equal employment opportunity programs, the management control program, and the telecommunications grant program, as well as on issues such as use of reading rooms, succession planning, performance-based budgeting, emergency preparedness, training, police management, and warehousing operations. In 2007, the Library implemented 24 OIG recommendations.

Under contract with the OIG, the accounting firm of Kearney & Company audited the Library’s 2006 consolidated financial statements. For the 11th consecutive year, the Library received an unqualified (clean) audit opinion. The firm also audited and issued an unqualified audit opinion on the 2006 financial statements of the Madison Council Fund and the Open World Leadership Center, a separate legislative-branch agency housed at the Library of Congress.

The OIG reviewed other topics, including access of researchers to the collections, the Library’s strategic plan, the security policy, the operations of field offices, and workforce-diversity functions. The OIG provided advisory services on digital archives to an external group, provided testimony to Congress on the pending merger of the Library’s and Capitol’s police forces and on collections inventory control, and commented on pending legislation.

The OIG conducted 55 administrative and criminal investigations on a variety of subjects. The office maintains a confidential hotline for reporting offenses against the Library: (202) 707-6306, or oighotline@loc.gov.

Left: Treasure-hunter Ben Gates (Nicolas Cage, left) and FBI agent Peter Sadusky (Harvey Keitel, right) discuss the whereabouts of the presidents’ Book of Secrets. The trail leads to the Library of Congress, a location for several scenes in National Treasure: Book of Secrets. (Photo courtesy of Walt Disney Pictures)
Our work to acquire and preserve the collections of the Library of Congress is not only significant for today, it is imperative for the future.”

Deanna Marcum, Associate Librarian for Library Services

COLLECTING, PRESERVING, AND PROVIDING ACCESS TO KNOWLEDGE

COLLECTING

In 2007, the Library’s collections grew to more than 138 million items in various formats. Millions of items are received each year from copyright deposits, from federal agencies, and through purchases, exchanges, and gifts. (See Appendix B. Selected Acquisitions, page 44.)

The Copyright Office forwarded 1,077,152 copies of works with a net value estimated at $45 million to the Library in 2007; 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, Brazil; Cairo, Egypt; New Delhi, India; Jakarta, Indonesia; Nairobi, Kenya; and Islamabad, Pakistan) acquired, cataloged, and preserved materials from parts of the world where the book and information industries are not well developed. Those offices brought in and distributed 454,751 items to the Library of Congress and—on a cost recovery basis—to other libraries.

In addition to supporting Library initiatives such as the National Book Festival (see pages 30–31), the Madison Council purchased significant items for the Library, such as several works by photographer Richard Howe, rare drawings by Winold Reiss, and a limited edition of artist Arthur Szyk’s illuminated Haggadah.

Top: German Chancellor Angela Merkel (left) addresses an audience of German and U.S. officials and of Library staff members on the occasion of transferring the 1507 Martin Waldseemüller map to the Library. House Majority Leader Steny Hoyer (D-Md., third from right) accepted the map on behalf of the U.S. government. (Photo by Michaela McNichol)  
Bottom left: Book stacks in the Library’s Fort Meade facility are 30 feet tall and 180 feet long. (Photo by Leslie Barbaro, Patuxent Publishing Company, © 2002)  
Bottom right: The displayed item is from the Library’s unique Paper Print Collection from the early days of motion picture copyright. (Photo by Matt Raymond)
During the year, the Library acquired major items and collections through purchase or gift. Highlights include the following:

- The *Speech of Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, delivered at his installation, March 4, 1801* (Philadelphia: Mathew Carey, 1801), printed on silk satin

- The papers of former Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger (b. 1917, d. 2006)

- The founding papers of the National Endowment for Democracy, a private, nonprofit organization established in 1983

- The personal papers of Franklin Edward Kameny, a pioneering crusader for gay rights, covering the years 1961–1997

- The papers of Supreme Court Justice David Davis, covering 1840–1880

- A collection of audio and video recordings that are by media pioneer Tony Schwartz and that reflect his work from 1947 through 1999.

**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 2007, the Library assessed the preservation needs of more than 20 million items from its general and special collections, including books, photographs, maps, audiovisual materials, and other formats. During the year, more than 9.2 million items received preservation care.

Notable items treated this year included George Washington’s obituary and his personal copy of the Dunlap printing of the U.S. Constitution, with his notations; Thomas Jefferson’s copy of the *Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union*; James Madison’s *Memorandum on an African Colony*; and Woodrow Wilson’s childhood textbook, *The Elements of Physical Geography*. Library conservators also treated items in the Alfred Whital Stern Collection of Lincolniana.

**Books**

*Fort Meade.* With support from Congress, the Library continued to fill new units at its book-storage facility in Fort Meade, Maryland. Construction of high-density storage modules 3 and 4, which began in October 2006, is scheduled for completion in December 2008. In 2007, more than 344,000 items were accessioned and transferred to the facility, bringing the total to 2.3 million items stored there. The retrieval rate—within 12 business hours or less—was 100 percent.

*Digitizing American Imprints.* With a $2 million grant from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, the Library is digitizing thousands of public-domain works. Announced on January 31, 2007, the project titled Digitizing American Imprints will focus on at-risk “brittle books” from the Library’s general collections, U.S. genealogies, American history volumes, and collections of rare books. These last items include the Benjamin Franklin Collection, a selection of first editions from the Library’s Rare Book and Special Collections Division, and selections from the Jean Hersholt Collection of Hans Christian Andersen.

**Audiovisual Collections**

*Packard Campus for Audio-Visual Conservation.* Preservation of the Library’s audiovisual materials took a giant leap this year with the opening in July 2007 of the new Packard Campus for Audio-Visual Conservation. Philanthropist David Woodley Packard and the Packard Humanities Institute donated the state-of-the-art facility in Culpeper, Virginia, to the American people. It represents 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 since 2001, to cover operations, maintenance, equipment, and related costs.

Packard was joined by Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi (D-Calif.); Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid (D-Nev.); Senator Dianne Feinstein (D-Calif.), chair of the congressional Joint Committee on the Library; Senator Wayne Allard (R-Colo.); Representative Vernon Ehlers (R-Mich.); Librarian of Congress James H. Billington; and Acting Architect of the Capitol Stephen Ayers for a signing ceremony on July 26 to accept the gift.

The Packard Campus comprises a collections building, where 5.7 million items (1.2 million moving images, nearly 3.0 million sound recordings, and 1.5 million
related items, such as manuscripts, posters, and screenplays) are now housed under ideal conditions; a conservation building, where the collections are acquired, managed, and preserved; and a separate facility with 124 vaults, where nitrate films can be stored safely. Nitrate, the stock on which many older films were made, can chemically deteriorate with time, requiring special handling to prevent combustion.

The 415,000-square-foot facility consolidates audiovisual collections—the world’s largest and most comprehensive—previously deposited in Library buildings in four states and the District of Columbia.

The facility uses new conservation technologies and processes, many created for the Library of Congress. For example, a technology known as IRENE (Image, Reconstruct, Erase Noise, Etc.) creates digital audio files by taking high-resolution images of fragile or damaged-groove media such as early phonograph records. A robotic system called SAMMA (System for the Automated Migration of Media Assets) automatically creates preservation-quality digital files from cassette-based media, a process that can continue 24 hours a day.

Researchers in the Library of Congress’s related reading rooms on Capitol Hill will be able to see or hear derivative copies of the digital files through high-speed, fiber-optic connections from Culpeper. The Packard Campus also has an on-site facility for scholars.

Library of Congress audiovisual conservation information can be found online at www.loc.gov/avconservation/.

Films. It is estimated that half of the films produced before 1950 and 80 to 90 percent 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.

The Library began collecting motion pictures in 1893 when Thomas Edison and his assistant, W. K. L. Dickson, deposited the Edison Kinetoscopic Records in the Library, along with an application for copyright registration. Initially, the Library retained only descriptive information for early films because of the difficulty of safely storing the combustible nitrate film used at the time. In 1942, recognizing the importance of motion pictures

LIBRARY SERVICES

The mission of Library Services is to develop the Library’s universal collections, which document the history and further the 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.

Most of the service unit’s 53 divisions are 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 the associate librarian for Library Services.

Major milestones of Library Services—discussed elsewhere in this report—included the July opening of the Packard Campus in Culpeper, Virginia; launch of the National Digital Newspaper Program; continued progress on development of a Digital Talking Book; achievement of record-high cataloging production; and Library Services’ participation in a report on the future of bibliographic control.

Through its partnerships, outreach programs, 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 who are blind and those with disabilities, the scholarly community, literacy-promotion groups, folklorists, poets, federal librarians, and the library community.
and the need to preserve motion pictures as a historical record, the Library began collecting them.

Fifty years later, under the terms 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 because 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 film makers.

In December 2006, the Librarian named 25 films to the registry, bringing the total to 450. (See page 13.)

**Sound Recordings.** During the year, the Library entered into a partnership with WWOZ-FM in New Orleans and the GRAMMY Foundation® to preserve legendary musical recordings. The contribution of more than 7,000 hours of live jazz and blues recordings spanning 15 years came after Hurricane Katrina’s floodwaters nearly destroyed the station’s primary tape-storage facility. This remarkable gift will ensure the safety of the station’s collection of historic recordings. In support of the gift, the GRAMMY Foundation has awarded WWOZ $45,000 in grants toward the preservation of the collection.

The Library of Congress is conducting a study on the state of audio preservation and will develop a comprehensive national recording preservation program, the first of its kind. The study will look into the current state of sound-recording archiving, preservation, and restoration activities and access to those recordings by scholars and the public. The results will inform a comprehensive plan for a national audio preservation program, as directed by Congress in the National Recording Preservation Act of 2000.

That act tasks the Librarian of Congress with annually choosing recordings that are “culturally, historically, or aesthetically significant.” In March 2007, the Librarian announced the addition of 25 sound recordings to the National Recording Registry, bringing the total to 225. The list spans titles from 1904 to 1986. (See page 14.)

**Maps**

*America’s Birth Certificate.* The 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. In 2007, the Library’s Preservation Directorate and the Geography and Map Division—in collaboration with the National Institute for Standards and Technology and the Alcoa Foundation—created a permanent, oxygen-free aluminum housing to preserve this rare item.

“A unique work of German cartographic art takes its rightful place in the Library of Congress,” said German Chancellor Angela Merkel, who attended the ceremony. She added, “I am convinced there can hardly be a more dignified and appropriate place for it.”

The Librarian thanked Congress for its support in providing a special appropriation to help purchase the map and thanked private donors as well.

Accepting the map on behalf of the American people, House Majority Leader Steny Hoyer (D-Md.) said, “We will make sure that everyone who visits this Library will understand that [the map] is one of its greatest treasures.”

The encasement will allow the map to be displayed in the Library’s exhibition *Exploring the Early Americas: The Jay I. Kislak Collection*, scheduled to open in December 2007.

**Newspapers**

*Chronicling America.* The Library of Congress has long preserved newspapers from around the world. With funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), the Library participated in the U.S. Newspaper Program, a 23-year effort that culminated in 2007 with a total of 72 million endangered newspaper pages microfilmed since the project’s inception. Continuing its commitment to newspaper preservation, the NEH pledged $1.9 million to six institutions to develop an Internet-based, searchable database of U.S. newspapers now in the public domain. Under the National Digital Newspaper Program, two-year projects were begun in California, Florida, Kentucky, New York, Utah, and Virginia. Each project planned to digitize 100,000 or more pages of historically significant newspapers published between 1900 and 1910.

The Library made the materials accessible by launching the Chronicling America Web site.
In 2007, the Library’s Digital Preservation program, formally called the National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program, added 20 private and 21 state partners, bringing to 100 the total members in the growing national network (see page 21). For more information about the program, go to www.digitalpreservation.gov.

Preserving Creative America. In August 2007, the Library awarded $2.15 million to eight private partners to preserve creative works in digital format: the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, the American Society of Media Photographers, ARTstor, BMS/Chace, the Film and Television Archive of UCLA (University of California at Los Angeles), the Society of American Archivists, Universal Press Syndicate, and the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

The project was conceived in April 2006, when the Library’s digital preservation partners met in Los Angeles with more than 50 private-sector producers of digital content to assess their interest in, and plans for, the long-term preservation of creative works. The Preserving Creative America Project then was launched to target preservation issues broadly—from digital photographs, cartoons, and motion pictures to sound recordings, and even video games.

State Records. States face formidable challenges in caring for digital records with long-term legal and historical value. A series of Library-sponsored workshops held in 2005 revealed that most states lack the resources to ensure that the information they produce in digital form only, such as legislative records, court case files, and executive agency records, is preserved. It was clear that much state government digital information—including content useful to policymakers—is at risk.

In 2007, 21 states, working in four consortia, joined the Library of Congress in an initiative to preserve important state government information in digital form. The projects will collect several categories of digital information, such as geospatial data, legislative records, court case files, Web-based publications, and executive

### NATIONAL FILM REGISTRY (2006 ADDITIONS)

- **Applause** (1929)
- **The Big Trail** (1930)
- **Blazing Saddles** (1974)
- **The Curse of Quon Gwon** (1916–1917)
- **Daughter of Shanghai** (1937)
- **Drums of Winter** [Ukssuum Cauyai] (1988)
- **Early Abstractions #1–5, 7, 10** (1939–1956)
- **Fargo** (1996)
- **Flesh and the Devil** (1927)
- **Groundhog Day** (1993)
- **Halloween** (1978)
- **In the Street** (1948)
- **The Last Command** (1928)
- **Notorious** (1946)
- **Red Dust** (1932)
- **Rocky** (1976)
- **sex, lies, and videotape** (1989)
- **Siege** (1940)
- **St. Louis Blues** (1929)
- **The T.A.M.I. Show** (1964)
- **Tess of the Storm Country** (1914)
- **Think of Me First as a Person** (1960–1975)
- **A Time Out of War** (1954)
- **Traffic in Souls** (1913)
agency records. Each project will also work to share tools, services, and best practices to help every state manage its digital heritage.

“The records of state government are of keen interest to Congress as well as to the states themselves, and it is critical that this information remains available and accessible,” said Librarian of Congress James H. Billington.

The PBS series titled *The War* promoted the Library’s Veterans History Project. (Photo courtesy of the Prints and Photographs Division)

Oral History

The American Folklife Center (see page 27) 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 is a major program of the Library’s American Folklife Center. Now in its seventh year, the project collected 10,000 personal recollections from across the nation in 2007, bringing the total to 55,000. More than 4,400 collections are accessible on the project’s Web site. This oral history program preserves the memories of both those in our nation’s armed services and those at home.

The popular program got an added boost in spring 2007 when the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS) promoted the Veterans History Project as it launched *The War*, directed and produced by Ken Burns and Lynn Novick, which began airing on September 23. That series relived the progress of World War II through the personal accounts of a small number of men and women from Mobile, Alabama; Sacramento, California; Waterbury, Connecticut; and Laverne, Minnesota. More than 100 public television stations across the nation reached out to local veterans

### NATIONAL RECORDING REGISTRY (2006 ADDITIONS)

- “Uncle Josh and the Insurance Agent,” Cal Stewart (1904)
- “Il mio tesoro,” John McCormack, orchestra conducted by Walter Rogers (1916)
- National Defense Test, September 12, 1924 (1924)
- “Black Bottom Stomp,” Jelly Roll Morton’s Red Hot Peppers (1926)
- “Wildwood Flower,” The Carter Family (1928)
- *Pony Blues*, Charley Patton (1929)
- “You’re the Top,” Cole Porter (1934)
- “The Osage Bank Robbery,” episode of *The Lone Ranger* (December 17, 1937)
- Address to Congress, December 8, 1941, Franklin D. Roosevelt (1941)
- Native Brazilian music, recorded under the supervision of Leopold Stokowski (1942)
- “Peace in the Valley,” Red Foley and the Sunshine Boys (1951)
- Chopin Polonaise, op. 40, no. 1 (“Polonaise militaire”), Artur Rubinstein (1952)
- “Blue Suede Shoes,” Carl Perkins (1955)
- Interviews with William “Billy” Bell, recorded by Edward D. Ives (1956), representing the Edward D. Ives Collection held at the Maine Folklife Center, University of Maine, Orono, Maine, and the Archives of Traditional Music at Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana
- “Howl,“ Allen Ginsberg (1959)
- “Be My Baby,” The Ronettes (1963)
- “We Shall Overcome,” Pete Seeger (1963), recording of Pete Seeger’s June 8, 1963, Carnegie Hall concert
- “A Change Is Gonna Come,” Sam Cooke (1965)
- “(I Can’t Get No) Satisfaction,” Rolling Stones (1965)
- *The Eighty-Six Years of Eubie Blake*, Eubie Blake (1969)
- *Live in Japan*, Sarah Vaughan (1973)
through the Veterans History Project and, in many cases, broadcast their stories.

“We have been gratified by almost daily evidence in media from one end of the nation to the other that this program is embraced by the public,” Librarian of Congress James H. Billington said. “A great deal of wisdom is being handed down for future generations.”

To request a field kit to be used in collecting an oral history for the project, send an e-mail to vohp@loc.gov or call (888) 371-5848. More information on the Veterans History Project is available at www.loc.gov/vets/.

**StoryCorps.** At year’s end, more than 9,000 stories had been collected and were being archived in the American Folklife Center at the Library of Congress through a project known as StoryCorps. The brainchild of MacArthur Fellow Dave Isay and his award-winning 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 Federal Writers’ Project of the 1930s, which recorded oral history interviews with everyday Americans across the country. The WPA interviews also are housed in the American Folklife Center.

StoryCorps began recording people’s stories in 2003 with a single recording booth located in Grand Central Terminal in New York City. In July 2005, a second permanent StoryCorps booth opened on the site of the World Trade Center. In May 2005, StoryCorps launched a nationwide tour of mobile recording booths at the Library of Congress. The booths returned to the Library in 2006 and again in March 2007 to record people on Capitol Hill. (See also page 27.)

This year, with support from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, StoryCorps began the Griot Initiative, a one-year campaign to conduct and collect oral interviews from at least 1,750 African Americans with an emphasis on the stories of World War II veterans and those involved in the civil rights struggle. For more information on StoryCorps and the Griot Initiative, go to www.storycorps.net.

**Collections Security Campaign**

With a theme of “Safeguarding the Collections: We Are the Key,” the Library launched a collections security-awareness poster campaign for the staff during National Library Week, April 15–21. The campaign reminds Library staff members of their privilege and responsibility in safeguarding the Library’s collections.

Speaking about the role of the staff in securing the Library’s collections, Jeanne Drewes, chief of the Binding and Collections Care Division in the Library’s Preservation Directorate, said: “We are the key in the way we handle materials carefully every day; in the way we protect materials … in the way we are watchful of preventing damage … and protecting materials from the elements … in the way we identify damaged pieces that need treatment or special handling.”

The Collections Security Oversight Committee, chaired by the director of the Library’s Office of Security and Emergency Preparedness, sponsored the campaign. The hallmark of the campaign was a series of four posters, with the themes of protecting, handling, storing, and communicating about the collections. For more information about collections care, go to www.loc.gov/preserv/careothr.html.
PROVIDING ACCESS TO KNOWLEDGE

The Library of Congress provides access to knowledge by making its collections publicly available in 20 reading rooms on Capitol Hill; at the Packard Campus for Audio-Visual Conservation in Culpeper, Virginia; and through its award-winning Web site, www.loc.gov. Working collaboratively with nations around world, the Library is striving to build a World Digital Library to provide global access to its collections and those of its partner institutions.

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 assists the nation’s libraries in providing access to their collections.

The Library has a long tradition of making its collections accessible to patrons with disabilities. When the Thomas Jefferson Building opened in 1897, it housed a special reading room for the blind. Since 1931, the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped has provided books in various formats to adult blind readers. The program, which began with long-playing records and advanced to audio cassettes, is continuing its transition to state-of-the-art Digital Talking Books. To make programs accessible to staff members and to the public during the year, the Library’s Office of Workforce Diversity provided interpreting services upon request.

Reference Services

During the year, the Library’s staff handled more than 682,672 reference requests that were received in person, on the telephone, and through written and electronic correspondence. More than 1.3 million items were circulated for use within the Library.

The Library’s staff also responded to reference questions received from libraries around the globe through an online system known as QuestionPoint and directly from patrons through Ask a Librarian at www.loc.gov/rr/askalib/.

Cataloging

During the year, the Library cataloged a record total of 363,064 bibliographic volumes, an increase of nearly 5 percent over fiscal 2006 production. Production of full- and core-level original cataloging totaled 212,342 bibliographic records. With the Library serving as the secretariat for the international Program for Cooperative Cataloging, member institutions created 188,183 new name authorities and 3,047 new subject authorities. In addition, the Library contributed 112,289 new name authorities and 9,208 new subject headings.

The Library has reduced its direct cataloging costs per record by more than 50 percent over the past 20 years while maintaining high levels of cataloging production. The average production cost in fiscal 2007 was $40.70 in direct-labor salary costs per monograph record. When adjusted for inflation since 1987, this sum is equivalent to $22.18, or less than half the cost of $49.11 per monograph record reported 20 years ago.

Future of Bibliographic Control

The popularity of the Internet, advances in search-engine technology, and the influx of electronic information resources have greatly changed the way libraries do their work. Libraries are looking at ways to catalog the avalanche of print and digital materials that come to them for classification and control, and library managers worldwide recognize the need to examine critically the role of the catalog and its relationship to other methods of finding information.


“The Working Group will provide extremely valuable insight and guidance to the Library of Congress and the entire library community in an area critical to the future of librarianship and the continuing role of libraries in American society,” said Associate Librarian for Library Services Deanna Marcum, who convened the group.

Cochaired by José-Marie Griffiths, dean of the School of Information and Library Science at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and Olivia Madison, dean of libraries at Iowa State University, the group included representatives of the American Association of Law Libraries, the American Library Association, the Association of Research Libraries, Google, the Medical Library Association, Microsoft, the National Federation of Advanced Information Services, the Program for Cooperative Cataloging, and the Special Libraries Association. Also participating were at-large members from the
The purposes of the group were

- To present findings on how bibliographic control and other descriptive practices can effectively support management of, and access to, library materials in the evolving information and technology environment

- To recommend ways in which the library community can collectively move toward achieving this vision

- To advise the Library of Congress on its role and priorities

During the year, the group held public meetings in California, Illinois, and Washington, D.C., and met as a group in July. A preliminary report was issued for comment on September 1. Comments were incorporated into a second release to be published in November 2007. The final report will be issued in January 2008. For more information, go to www.loc.gov/bibliographic-future/.

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) circulates more than 23 million copies of braille and recorded books and magazines to some 500,000 readers through a network of 131 cooperating libraries. NLS also provides a free service known as the 10² Talking-Book Club to 3,672 patrons who are 100 years of age or older. Eleven network libraries inducted 136 members to 10² in 2007.

During the year, NLS continued its work toward the next generation of audio technology: Digital Talking Books. The project calls for phasing in playback machines and media for Digital Talking Books during 2008 and for phasing out analog cassettes and equipment. In April, NLS authorized its national network of libraries to remove recorded disc books (8 ½rpm) from their collections. During the year, NLS approved designs for the Digital Talking Book machine, cartridge, and cartridge container and sought proposals to produce the cartridge container and player.

In late 2006, NLS launched a pilot project to make audio books available as downloadable files over the Internet. The project provided 100 users with 1,200 book titles and 35 magazine issues and expanded in January 2007 to include more than 2,000 participants who downloaded 1,600 books and nearly 300 magazine issues. At year’s end, the system offered 5,000 titles.

The Internet-based Web-Braille service continued to provide access to braille books, magazines, and music scores online at www.loc.gov/nls/braille/. The system provides braille material to more than 4,000 users with special braille keyboards and screens. To respond to patron demand, NLS made the braille version of J. K. Rowling’s *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* available on the Web-Braille site within one week after print publication.

The Library’s Web Site

The Library’s Web site at 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. In fiscal 2007, the Library’s Web site recorded more than 93 million visits and 614 million page views.

During the year, the Library’s homepage was redesigned and a new meta-search function was added to allow users to search across the various Web pages from a single search box. The public legislative information system known as THOMAS (www.thomas.gov) and the Global Legal Information Network (www.glin.gov) were both upgraded to improve access.

New presentations were added to the Library’s Web site during the year. They included special Web pages dedi-

“Staff will continue to serve as the first and best line of defense to ensure a viable and effective security environment that adheres to established security rules and regulations.”

cated to the heritage months and cultural celebrations. These sites were produced in collaboration with other federal agencies to provide a single place from which to access important historic materials in the custody of the federal government.

As an example, a new Web page devoted to the history of the hymn “Amazing Grace” documents the song’s origins from the late 1700s to the current century, as well as its more than 3,000 published recordings. This site [http://memory.loc.gov/cocoon/ihas/html/grace/grace-home.html] was developed jointly by the Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division; the Music Division; and the American Folklife Center. The site draws from the Library’s Chasanoff/Elozua Amazing Grace Collection, with 3,049 published recordings of the hymn by different individual musicians or musical ensembles. The collection and the database, compiled by Allan Chasanoff and Raymon Elozua and given to the Library in 2004, are in the Guinness Book of World Records as the largest collection of recordings of a single musical work.

A Web presentation titled Captain Pearl R. Nye: Life on the Ohio and Erie Canal offers a fascinating look—through recordings, letters, and photographs—at a way of life eventually supplanted by the railroad. Drawn from the Nye Collection in the American Folklife Center, the presentation is accessible at http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/nye/.

Frontline Diplomacy: The Foreign Affairs Oral History Collection of the Association for Diplomatic Studies and Training, a collection of interviews with some of the most prominent diplomats of the 20th century, was also added to the Library’s Web site at http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/diplomacy/.

Several new Library exhibitions were added to the Web site at www.loc.gov/exhibits/. They include Illuminating the Word: The Saint John’s Bible; Cartoon America; A Century of Creativity: The MacDowell Colony, 1907–2007; and On the Cutting Edge: Contemporary Japanese Prints.

Joining the more than 4,400 individual recollections accessible on the Veterans History Project (see pages 14–15) site at www.loc.gov/vets/ are new presentations added in 2007. They highlight the achievements of women at war, World War I veterans, and Asian Pacific American veterans (including the highly decorated 442nd Regimental Combat Team, the “Go for Broke” outfit of Japanese Americans who fought in World War II).

Blog The Library’s 207th birthday was celebrated on April 24, 2007, with the launch of the first-ever Library American Library Association Comes to Washington

Library Services led the Library-wide effort to welcome attendees of the annual conference of the American Library Association (ALA), which was held in Washington, D.C., June 21–27, 2007. The Library held some 30 events during the ALA conference: open houses in various divisions and the Main Reading Room, a meeting of research library officials, and a C-SPAN interview with the Librarian of Congress, which was taped before a live audience. In addition to events held at the Library, staff members presented a robust series of daily programs at the Library’s booth in the exhibit hall at the Washington Convention Center.

Librarian of Congress James H. Billington hosted the elected and appointed leaders of the ALA on June 25 in the Great Hall. ALA members and Library staff members were given behind-the-scenes tours of the Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access Directorate, tours of the Library’s exhibitions, a field trip to the Fort Meade book-storage facility, workshops on using digital resources in the classroom, and information sessions in the Copyright Office and Law Library.

The Library took advantage of this large gathering of the nation’s librarians to announce two upcoming initiatives: a new Ad Council campaign to promote lifelong literacy and the 2007 National Book Festival to be held on September 29.
of Congress blog at www.loc.gov/blog—one of the few official federal government blogs.

True to its mission, the blog has kept readers informed about Library initiatives and milestones and provided related links to its resources. The site, which invites comments from users, provides a forum for discussion.

**RSS Feeds and e-Mail Updates.** In December 2006, the Library began providing access to information about its programs and activities through RSS feeds. RSS (Really Simple Syndication) is a technology that lets organizations deliver news to a desktop computer or other Internet-linked device. By subscribing to RSS feeds, users can easily stay up-to-date about areas of the Library’s site that interest them.

Building on the success of RSS feeds, the Library in September added a comprehensive e-mail update service. By allowing subscribers to receive e-mail alerts about programs, activities, and initiatives, the service provides the Library with an on-demand public communication system. The e-mail service allows users unfamiliar with RSS technology to receive the same timely updates.

**Podcasts and Webcasts.** The Library continued to promote its activities by conducting and making accessible podcasts on its Web site at www.loc.gov/podcasts/. The podcasts include interviews conducted 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 Web site at www.loc.gov/webcasts/.

**Global Access**
The Library of Congress provides access to global resources through cooperative agreements and exchanges with other nations, as well as its overseas offices. The overseas offices (www.loc.gov/acq/ovop/) collect and catalog materials from 86 countries in some 150 languages and 25 scripts, from Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East.

**World Digital Library.** “Libraries are inherently islands of freedom and antidotes to fanaticism. They are temples of pluralism where books that contradict one another stand peacefully side by side on the shelves just as intellectual antagonists work peacefully next to each other in reading rooms.” So said Librarian of Congress James H. Billington in his speech before the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in June 2005, where he proposed the creation of a World Digital Library (WDL) to promote international and intercultural understanding, to expand non-English and non-Western content on the Internet, and to foster scholarship.

The WDL will make significant primary materials from cultures around the world available on the Internet, free of charge and in the United Nations languages (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish), plus Portuguese. Included will be manuscripts, maps, rare books, musical scores, recordings, films, prints, photographs, architectural drawings. A key objective is to build digital library capabilities in the developing world.

In November 2006, the Library and the National Library and Archives of Egypt (NLAE) celebrated the opening of a digital conversion center in Cairo that will allow the NLAE to contribute collections to the WDL, beginning with manuscripts documenting the history of science in the Islamic world from 800 to 1600 CE. The Library made a long-term loan of scanning equipment to the NLAE and provided training in digitization, preservation, and metadata creation.

In December 2006, the Library and UNESCO hosted a gathering on the WDL at UNESCO headquarters in Paris. The meeting led to the formation of four working groups, and participants also agreed to develop a WDL.
During the year, the WDL reached cooperative agreements with the National Library of Russia, the Bibliotheca Alexandrina (Egypt), the Russian State Library, and the National Library of Brazil. The NLAE, the National Library of Brazil, and the Bibliotheca Alexandrina all contributed significant collections of digitized content for inclusion in the prototype. Libraries from more than 30 other countries expressed interest in contributing collections to the WDL.

More information about the WDL initiative and its progress can be found at www.worlddigitallibrary.org.

National Assembly Library of Korea. On May 21, 2007, officials of the National Assembly Library (NAL) of Korea signed an agreement giving researchers at the Library of Congress direct online access to NAL’s digital library—nearly 5 million bibliographic entries, abstracts, and indexes, plus another million items pointing to full-text databases. In exchange, the Library of Congress will provide NAL with a full set of U.S. Government Printing Office publications in hard copy.

Building a Library in Liberia. A civil war that raged between 1989 and 2004 wreaked havoc on the small West African country of Liberia. Of the 3 million people living in that nation in 2006, 150,000 died in the conflict, 750,000 fled the country, and more than 1.2 million were internally displaced. Monrovia—the capital—and many of Liberia’s towns and villages were ravaged, burned, and looted. Its libraries suffered the same fate. Today, little is left of the written record of Liberia’s history or of its intellectual heritage.

Angel Batiste, the Library of Congress’s area specialist for West Africa, helped to reconstruct that rich history by aiding an effort to establish a library in the Liberian embassy. At the request of Charles A. Minor, Liberian ambassador to the United States, Batiste has helped the staff of the embassy set goals and guidelines for library acquisitions, develop a collection policy, and create an operating budget. She also helped the staff find and photocopy book reviews and articles in journals; identify dealers from whom to purchase books, photographs, and other materials on Liberia; and locate materials in bookstores and online. Material on Liberia’s history was also located in sources such as the American Colonization Society papers and the African Repository and Colonial Journal, the official journal of the society.

In February 2007—160 years after the founding of the republic of Liberia—the Liberian embassy in Washington, D.C., launched its new library on the occasion of the visit of President Ellen Sirleaf-Johnson, the first woman head of state in Africa. On display were items from the new library, including a copy of former Liberian President Joseph Jenkins Roberts’s will, which was found at the Library of Congress.
The Office of Strategic Initiatives (OSI) was created in 2000 to address Library-wide technology requirements. That same year, Congress appropriated $100 million for the Library to collaborate with the public and private sectors to preserve the nation's digital assets. Known as the National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program (NDIIPP), the program has grown to include nearly 100 public and private partners, so it can preserve items that are "born digital."

OSI includes the Library's digitization program (National Digital Library) and Information Technology Services; educates students and teachers about the use of digitized primary sources in the classroom; and supports major Library initiatives, such as the World Digital Library, the Packard Campus for Audio-Visual Conservation, the National Book Festival, and the new Library of Congress Experience.

### National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program
OSI met with NDIIPP partner institutions throughout the year to assess progress on a growing number of digital preservation efforts. Convened by the NDIIPP in April 2005, the Section 108 Study Group met as part of its aim to produce a final report in March 2008. The group is named for the section of the copyright law that gives limited exceptions for libraries and archives to copy works for preservation, replacement, and patron access. Section 108 was drafted with analog materials in mind and does not adequately address many of the issues unique to digital media.

### National Digital Library
The National Digital Library program adds high-quality digital content to the Library's Web site. At year’s end, the site held 13.6 million U.S. history resources on the American Memory Web site.

In addition to digitizing segments of the Library’s collections, OSI worked to preserve digital content on the Web. Since 2000, OSI’s Web Capture Team has worked with other Library offices to develop thematic or event-based Web archives collections. The team has archived 75 terabytes of content (approximately 1.5 billion documents) from the Web. In 2007, the OSI collaborated with Library Services and the Law Library to capture Web sites pertaining to the 2008 election and the war in Iraq, as well as various law-related blogs. To view these sites, go to [www.loc.gov/webcapture/](http://www.loc.gov/webcapture/).

### Educational Outreach
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. Staff members made more than 90 presentations to 5,700 educators, exhibited at major educational conferences before 12,000 people, and sponsored four three-day summer institutes at the Library.

Through its Teaching with Primary Sources program, OSI and its institutional partners are deepening students’ understanding of history. In 2007, 870 teachers participated in professional development through the program. At year’s end, it had 17 institutional partners.

During the year, The Learning Page ([www.loc.gov/learn/](http://www.loc.gov/learn/)) was upgraded to include new features for the Hispanic and Asian Pacific American communities. A new online Young Readers’ Toolkit ([www.loc.gov/bookfest/toolkit/](http://www.loc.gov/bookfest/toolkit/)) was launched at the National Book Festival to give children and educators information about participating authors and tools to use in holding their own book festivals.

### Information Technology Services
Information Technology Services (ITS) supports the technology needs of all Library service units and their external customers. Through its IT Security Program, ITS ensures that the Library’s mission-critical systems are reliable and secure and that the technology infrastructure that supports these systems is also uncompromised. The infrastructure includes three data centers, more than 300 servers, 225 Library-wide business enterprise applications, 12,000 voice and data network connections, 4,300 workstations, and 1,500 local printers. The ITS Hotline handled more than 42,000 service requests during the year.

The ITS Digital Scan Center digitized nearly 500,000 items for Library units. The ITS Multimedia Group satisfied an increasing demand for audio and video broadcasting. During the year, the group captured more than 250 multimedia and streaming video productions, adding hundreds of hours of Library events to the Library’s Web site ([www.loc.gov/webcasts/](http://www.loc.gov/webcasts/)). The Technology Assessment Laboratory continued seeking technology solutions for people with disabilities.

“Hundreds of Library staff members as well as our external partners have collaborated on our digital programs, and they have played a key role in their success.”

Laura Campbell, Associate Librarian for Strategic Initiatives
The Copyright Office contributes to the Library’s role as keeper of a mint record of American creativity and helps to sustain the comprehensiveness of the Library’s collections.”

Marybeth Peters, Register of Copyrights

SPARKING IMAGINATION
AND CREATIVITY

PROMOTING READING AND LITERACY
According to the National Institute for Literacy, success in school and life starts with literacy. When young people become good readers in the early grades, they are more likely to become better learners in school and beyond.

“Young people who read throughout their lives are not only more knowledgeable, but they are also better citizens and more engaged in the world around them,” said Librarian of Congress James H. Billington. In 2007, the Library promoted reading and literacy through the Center for the Book, the National Book Festival, and a collaborative public-service campaign.

Center for the Book
The Center for the Book promotes reading and literacy through a network of affiliated centers in all 50 states and the District of Columbia and through more than 80 national reading-promotion partners. Over the past 30 years, the center has developed national reading-promotion themes and campaigns to benefit all age groups.

For the seventh year, the center developed the authors’ program for the National Book Festival and organized its Pavilion of the States. The center’s two national signature projects, Letters about Literature and River of Words, inspired young people to write about how books have changed their lives and to celebrate the environment through art and poetry.

For more than a decade, the center’s Books & Beyond literary series has highlighted new books of special relevance

Top: Taking the oath of their new office from Librarian of Congress James H. Billington on January 11, 2006, are Copyright Royalty Board judges (from left) Stanley Wsiewierski, James Sledge, and William Roberts. (Photo by Michaela McNichol) Bottom left: The cover of The Collectors by David Baldacci features the Library’s Main Reading Room. Bottom right: This 1918 photograph depicting the last days of Russian Emperor Czar Nicholas II and his family was found by Junior Fellows Summer Interns among unprocessed 1921 copyright deposits in the Prints and Photographs Division. (Courtesy of the Prints and Photographs Division)
to the Library of Congress, emphasizing authors who drew on the institution’s vast resources to produce their works. From histories and biographies to books about books and the people who love them, the series has covered a wide range of topics and genres. On the day of its publication—October 17, 2006—The Collectors was the subject of a Books & Beyond program featuring best-selling author David Baldacci. A Webcast of Baldacci’s lecture, along with nearly 100 other Center for the Book programs dating to 1998, can be viewed at www.loc.gov/loc/cfbook/cyber-cfb.html.

“Murder” in the Stacks
Lawyer turned best-selling novelist David Baldacci has become a fan of the Library and its staff. In his previous career, Baldacci used the Law Library, and he has appeared at the 2002, 2005, and 2007 National Book Festivals. But his interest in the Library as a resource for his novels began in 2002 at the Library’s second National Book Festival, where he spoke at length with a curator of the Library’s Rare Book and Special Collections Division.

 “[The curator] spoke movingly and lovingly about the Library, and I decided that I needed to learn more about it,” said Baldacci. “I wanted to write about the Library from a unique perspective, that of an insider.”

Baldacci was subsequently given an insider’s tour of the Library, and in 2005 he published The Camel Club, featuring a fictional foursome of crime solvers. One of them is Caleb Shaw, a fictional staff member of the Library’s Rare Book and Special Collections Division.

A year later, after several more visits to the Library, Baldacci upped the ante by featuring the nation’s library as a central “character” in The Collectors. In this 2006 sequel to The Camel Club, the Library serves as a backdrop for nefarious action in which the head of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division is embroiled. Central to the plot is the Bay Psalm Book (1640), the earliest extant book printed in British North America, which was bequeathed to the Library in 1966. With endpapers featuring pages from this 17th-century work and a cover design featuring the Library’s Main Reading Room, Baldacci’s best-selling book gave the Library of Congress unprecedented visibility in the world of popular fiction. More than 2.5 million copies of the hardcover and paperback editions have been printed and distributed in more than 80 countries.

A tireless advocate for literacy and the importance of reading, Baldacci and his wife, Michelle, are cofounders of the Wish You Well Foundation, a nonprofit organization dedicated to supporting literacy efforts across the nation. The organization joined the Center for the Book’s reading promotion partnership program in 2007.

Ad Council Campaign
On September 14, the Library of Congress and the Ad Council launched a new series of public-service advertisements (PSAs) meant to inspire young people to explore new worlds through reading and to promote literacy through books, periodicals, and cartoons.

The PSAs urge youngsters in grades 4 to 6 to visit the Library’s lifelong literacy Web site at www.literacy.gov and to click on “Storybook Adventure,” a dynamic online activity that takes visitors on a series of expeditions through fantasy realms. Based on themes in the classic books The Wonderful Wizard of Oz and The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe and on the stories of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table, the spots were created on a pro bono basis by the Geppetto Group, Walt Disney Studios Home Entertainment, and the Brigham Young University Ad Lab.

“Our partnership with the Library of Congress has been exciting and tremendously rewarding,” said Peggy Conlon, president and chief executive officer of the Ad Council. “We’re proud to inspire kids to become lifelong learners with this campaign.”

The Geppetto Group, an ad agency that specializes in campaigns directed to children, produced Oz, the original spot, and created the campaign tagline “Explore New Worlds.”
which encouraged the other two volunteer agencies to create inspirational endings from other classic works of fiction.

The Ad Council is a private, nonprofit organization that marshals volunteer talent from the advertising and media industries to deliver critical messages to the American public. To view the PSAs, go to the Ad Council Web site at www.adcouncil.org.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

The 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 registers more than 500,000 claims and transfers more than 1 million copyrighted works to the Library's collection through the copyright deposit system.

During the year, the Copyright Office completed the renovation of its facilities and implemented its reengineered core business processes. The new organizational and technology infrastructures will increase the efficiency of its public services. After the Architect of the Capitol renovated the Copyright Office spaces in the Library's James Madison Building, staff members and contractors returned to the building from temporary space in Arlington, Virginia, and from other sites in the Capitol Hill complex. The Copyright Office then opened the Copyright Public Records Reading Room, which consolidates all copyright records for public access.

Register of Copyrights Marybeth Peters testified at several congressional hearings. On March 20, 2007, the Register and other Library officials testified before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch on how the Library is transforming itself in the digital age. Peters noted three activities that show the effect of digital technology on the Copyright Office. They are the development of a new electronic registration system (eCO) to facilitate registration and deposit through the Internet (including born-digital works), the digitization of pre-1978 registrations (more than 70 million records) to make them accessible online, and an effort to amend section 108 of the Copyright Act to address many of the issues unique to digital media.

On March 22, Peters testified before the House Subcommittee on Courts, the Internet, and Intellectual Property on the need to reform section 115 of the Copyright Act (compulsory licenses for phonograph records). She testified that reform of digital music licensing is the most important music issue currently before Congress. On July 31, she testified before the subcommittee about the need to expand the public performance right in 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 was the defendant, or assisted the Department of Justice, in several important court cases. Issues ranged from the constitutionality of various provisions of the Copyright Act to the Register's refusal to register specific works. In one highly publicized case, the National Music Publishers Association filed suit against the Copyright Office in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit for a decision involving cell-phone ringtones. The Register decided that, although many ringtones would fall within the scope of section 115 of the Copyright Act (thereby requiring licensing fees to be paid to copyright owners), excerpting a single portion of a licensed sound recording of a musical composition would not constitute the making of a derivative work.

In August 2007, the Copyright Office terminated all open Copyright Arbitration Royalty Panels—the body that previously set rates and determined distribution of copyright royalty funds. This function was transferred to the Copyright Royalty Judges, a separate unit that was established in 2006, as mandated by the Copyright Royalty and Distribution Reform Act of 2004.

Junior Fellows

Works of American creative achievement are richly represented in the Library’s vast treasure trove of materials deposited for copyright. For the third year, the Library gave 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, while supporting students and scholars. The program is a project of the U.S. Copyright Office, Library Services, the Office of Workforce Diversity, Human Resources Services, and the Office of the Chief Financial Officer.

The 2007 program brought 47 talented college students from around the country—and as far away as London—to Washington, D.C., to work with the Library’s special copy-
The interns reviewed collections in 14 divisions in three Library buildings in Washington, D.C., and at the new Packard Campus for Audio-Visual Conservation in Culpeper, Virginia. They explored, documented, and provided increased access to previously uncataloged primary materials.

The following treasures were among those uncovered:

- Selected sheet music from Will Marion Cook and Paul Laurence Dunbar's *Clorindy: Or the Origin of the Cakewalk*. Published at the turn of the 20th century, the musical helped usher in the first golden age of Black Broadway.

- Two photographs of John Singer Sargent's official White House portrait of Theodore Roosevelt (1903).

- A 1916 play script for *See America First*, by composer Cole Porter and his college roommate.

- A pair of photographs depicting the last days of Russian Emperor Nicholas II and members of the Romanov family prior to their murder by the Bolsheviks in July 1918.

- From 1935, Judy Garland's first radio broadcast, at the age of 12, singing "Broadway Rhythm" on NBC's *The Shell Chateau Hour*, with an introduction by actor Wallace Beery.

**SHARING IDEAS AND CULTURE**

The Library serves as a catalyst for sharing ideas and culture through its Office of Scholarly Programs (comprising the John W. Kluge Center and the Poetry and Literature Center) and through its American Folklife Center.

**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. The center also administers the Kluge Prize, which rewards lifetime achievement in the study of humanity for disciplines not recognized by the Nobel prizes.

During the year, the Kluge Center continued to draw 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 human experience. In June, the David and Susie Sainsbury Center for U.K. Scholars of the Library of Congress opened its doors. It was established to house the 24 fellows who participated during the year in the United Kingdom’s Arts and Humanities Research Council and the Economic and Social Research Council program in the Kluge Center.

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.

British historian Felipe Fernández-Armesto delivered the second annual Jay I. Kislak Lecture on Nov. 9, 2006. Titled “Re-thinking Conquest: Spanish and Native Experiences in the Americas,” the lecture discussed the significance of Spanish empire building in the Americas.

On February 20, 2007, Václav Havel, who then held the Kluge Center’s Chair of Modern Culture, participated with eight dissidents from around the world in a discussion titled “Dissidents and Freedom.” At that event, Havel, the former president of the Czech Republic, received awards from both the National Endowment for Democracy and the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs.
On February 27, former Secretary of State James L. Baker delivered the fifth Kissinger Lecture on Foreign Policy and International Relations before a capacity crowd that included Henry A. Kissinger, former secretary of state; John D. Negroponte, newly appointed deputy secretary of state; and several senators and representatives. Baker, who served as cochairman of the bipartisan Iraq Study Group, prescribed guidelines for effective U.S. foreign policy.

On July 26, Nobel Prize–winners John Mather (physics) and Craig Mello (medicine) addressed fundamental questions pondered by many through the ages: the origins of life and the universe. For more information about the John W. Kluge Center, go to 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; performances; lectures; and symposia—all sponsored since 1951 by the Library’s Gertrude Clarke 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 the reading and writing of poetry.


Hall shared the stage with British Poet Laureate Andrew Motion on May 7, 2007, in Chicago; on May 10 at the Library of Congress; and on June 6 in London. The British ambassador to the United States, Sir David Manning, and British embassy officials, who had just finished hosting Queen Elizabeth II of England on her visit to the nation’s capital, attended the Library event, along with some 400 poetry fans. The historic series, Poetry across the Atlantic, was sponsored by the Library of Congress, the Poetry Foundation, and the London-based Poetry Society.

The center sparked imagination and creativity throughout the year by presenting public concerts and symposia. It continued its outdoor concert series titled Homegrown: The Music of America (April–December), with diverse musical traditions including blues and gospel, plus other cultural expressions such as Native American storytelling. In March, the center presented a symposium and concert honoring the musical traditions of the Seeger family.

From March through May, the center participated in the Rediscover Northern Ireland Program offering concerts and a symposium on Irish place names, folklife, and landscape titled “All through the North, As I Walked Forth.” Launched at the Northern Ireland Bureau’s St. Patrick’s Day event on March 15, the Rediscover Northern Ireland Program included more than 40 cultural events in the Washington, D.C., area, including the Smithsonian Folklife Festival. In August, the center presented a symposium on laborlore. The program focused on the ethnographic work of several generations of documentary field workers whose focus was on occupational folklore.

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. AFC (see page 14) is responsible for research, documentation, national programs, and collaborative partnerships with public and private organizations. One of AFC’s major initiatives is the Veterans History Project (see page 14), 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, a nationwide grassroots oral history project. (See page 15.)

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For more information on the American Folklife Center, go to www.loc.gov/folklife/.

Concert Series
Since 1925, the Library’s Coolidge Auditorium has provided a venue for world-class performers and world premiers 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, bebop, and rock ‘n’ roll. The 2006–2007 series ranged from Benjamin Bagby’s Beowulf to the Beaux
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 that showcase its vast collections.

Among the titles published in 2007 were works that feature the J. Arthur Wood Jr. Collection of Cartoon and Caricature, architectural structures, and the contributions of women (with the addition of four new titles to the Women Who Dare series). The Library of Congress World War II Companion draws on descriptive narrative, eyewitness accounts, maps, tables, charts, and more than 160 illustrations from the Library’s collections to present a vivid picture of this pivotal era. (See Appendix C. Publications.)

Exhibitions

From displays devoted to single works of art—an illuminated, handwritten Bible commissioned by Saint John’s University and Abbey in Minnesota and Leonardo da Vinci’s preparatory drawing for the painting Adoration of the Magi—to exhibitions of more than 200 contemporary Japanese prints and 100 cartoon drawings, the Library’s 2007 presentations revealed an eclectic mix of items and themes. (See Appendix D. Exhibitions.)

To view Library exhibitions online, go to www.loc.gov/exhibits/.

AMERICAN TREASURES

American Treasures of the Library of Congress, which closed on August 18 after a decade on view, featured two final presentations that opened in February. A Century of Creativity: The MacDowell Colony, 1907–2007, commemorated the centennial of the artists’ colony, and Shakespeare in America coincided with a city-wide celebration of the bard held from January to July. The Library marked the 50th anniversary of the Broadway debut of West Side Story with a display of items pertaining to this quintessentially American interpretation of Romeo and Juliet.

American Treasures of the Library of Congress closed to the public on August 18, 2007, after a decade on view. The exhibition’s 1997 debut marked the reopening of the magnificently restored and renovated Thomas Jefferson Building in its 100th year. The exhibition space was to be taken over by two new exhibits, Creating the United States and Thomas Jefferson’s Library, both integral parts of the new Library of Congress Experience. The experience will reintroduce the public both to the Jefferson Building and to the Library’s treasures using new interactive technologies.

Since 1997, more than 2.5 million people have viewed American Treasures, which featured more than 2,700 of the Library’s greatest treasures on a rotating basis. They included Thomas Jefferson’s handwritten draft of the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Edison’s first motion picture deposited for copyright, the contents of Abraham Lincoln’s pockets on the night of his assassination (right), Jelly Roll Morton’s early compositions, and some of the earliest baseball cards.

American Treasures, which was made possible by generous support from the Xerox Corporation, remains accessible on the Library’s Web site at www.loc.gov/exhibits/treasures/.
New Library of Congress Experience. A decade after the Jefferson Building was reopened to the public, the Library is planning to provide visitors with a bold, new high-tech way to experience the grandeur of the building and the unparalleled resources within. Scheduled to open in April 2008, the new Library of Congress Experience is aimed at increasing public awareness of the Library’s creative and intellectual resources, collections, and unique treasures. The experience will capitalize on the construction of the Capitol Visitor Center and the tunnel connecting the Capitol with the Thomas Jefferson Building, which is expected to increase the Library’s annual number of visitors by 2 million to 3 million. The creation of this new passageway prompted the Library to design a new visitor experience. This transformation, combined with a focus on providing new educational avenues to learners of all ages, has made the project one of the most important in the Library’s long history.

“This spring, when we open the bronze doors of the Library’s Thomas Jefferson Building, we will unleash new ways to tap into the knowledge housed here,” said Library of Congress Chief Operating Officer Jo Ann Jenkins. “Through this new experience, a wealth of information will be accessible as never before.”

Guided by the vision of Librarian of Congress James H. Billington, leaders from 12 of the Library’s divisions came together in late October 2006 to develop the project concept, scope, and preliminary schedule. They created a business plan later backed financially by the James Madison Council.

Working with the Architect of the Capitol, Library offices, and outside contractors and drawing on the expertise of the Library’s curators, the Library’s Interpretive Programs Office developed four new features and exhibitions to open in fiscal 2008: Exploring the Early Americas, Creating the United States, Thomas Jefferson’s Library, and the art and architecture of the historic Thomas Jefferson Building. In the Great Hall, interactive technology will allow visitors to zoom in on details of the space and will enhance a display of two of the Library’s most prized objects: the Gutenberg Bible and the Giant Bible of Mainz.

The Library is also developing a “Passport to Knowledge”—an electronic booklet, individually coded to let visitors “bookmark” items they see on in-person visits that interest them. When they return home, they will be able to pursue these bookmarked items in much greater depth on their personal computers by connecting to a new interactive Library Web site (myLOC.gov).

With the Passport to Knowledge, visitors can also play Knowledge Quest—a game-based learning adventure accessible on-site and virtually through myLOC.gov. Teachers will have access to a range of educational resources that will transform a visit to the Library into a meaningful learning experience for students. On-site and online multimedia activities will engage young people to think critically.

COPYRIGHT ROYALTY JUDGES

The Copyright Royalty and Distribution Reform Act of 2004 (PL 108–419) created a new agency—the Copyright Royalty Judges—and placed the new agency in the Library of Congress. The new body replaced the Copyright Arbitration Royalty Panels.

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

In fiscal 2007—the second year of operation—the Copyright Royalty Judges continued to be involved in trials on rate determinations and royalty distributions. Cases involved licensing rates for webcasts, satellite radio broadcasts, and phonograph records (including cell-phone ringtones).

The total distributions made in fiscal 2007 were $279,930,907.90, which represents an increase of $88,887,753.97 over fiscal 2006. Digital audio recording technology royalties totaling $7,566,514.52 were distributed in four increments. A final supplemental distribution of $1,658,959.68 was made to Major League Central Fund from cable and satellite funds. Final cable royalty distributions were made to the music claimants, joint sports claimants, commercial television claimants, public television claimants, and Canadian claimants of $194,220,505.37. Partial cable royalty distributions that totaled $76,484,928.33 were made to joint sports and program suppliers.
NATIONAL BOOK FESTIVAL

More than 120,000 book lovers gathered on the National Mall on September 29, 2007, to hear their favorite authors and to celebrate creativity and literacy at the Library of Congress’s seventh annual National Book Festival.

Sponsored by the Library and hosted by First Lady Laura Bush, the annual event featured 70 authors and illustrators in seven pavilions: Children’s, Fiction and Fantasy, History and Biography, Home and Family, Mysteries and Thrillers, Poetry, and Teens and Children’s. From David Wiesner’s wordless picture book *Flotsam* to Michael B. Oren’s assessment of two centuries of U.S. policy in the Middle East (*Power, Faith, and Fantasy*), and from Dr. Sanjay Gupta’s tips on healthy living to “barbecue king” Steven Raichlen’s homage to roasted meat, the festival offered something for everyone.

The Library of Congress pavilion offered the “Imagination Station,” a variety of interactive educational games that explored the Library’s online collections. The “Graffiti Wall” invited participants to name their favorite authors and the authors’ works. Staff experts demonstrated how to preserve family memories and digital photographs, what happens to compact discs and other recorded materials over time, and how to search copyright records and register original works. A video described plans for the new Library of Congress Experience, which will offer visitors unprecedented, interactive access to the Library’s rare and unique treasures. The Library’s pavilion also included presentations sponsored by the Veterans History Project, which preserves the memories of the nation’s war veterans and their families on the home front.

Visitors of all ages flocked to the Pavilion of the States to learn about literacy projects and literary traditions 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.

Reading promotion activities were offered by the festival’s corporate contributors in the Let’s Read America pavilions. Children had their photographs taken with Bullseye, the Target dog, or sitting in Target’s Big Red Chair, and they met their favorite PBS kids’ program characters. Activities included reading-aloud sessions and appearances by beloved cartoon and storybook characters. Long lines formed to board Scholastic’s Magic School Bus.

The National Basketball Association and the Women’s National Basketball Association reprised their Read to Achieve program, with appearances by basketball players Al Harrington and Ruth Riley.

The six national winners of the 2006-2007 Letters about Literature competition read their winning letters written to their favorite authors. Sponsored by Target in association with the Center for the Book, Letters about Literature challenged 56,000 students in grades 5 through 12 to write essays telling how books changed their lives. The winning letters expressed how books helped these students deal with challenges such as moving to a new state, being adopted, or overcoming reading disabilities.

Festivalgoers happily waited in long lines to meet their favorite authors and illustrators and to get their books autographed. Festival poster artist Mercer Mayer signed his books and free copies of the poster (distributed on site).

Information on past book festivals, including Webcasts and podcasts of selected events, can be viewed at www.loc.gov/bookfest/.

The 2007 National Book Festival was made possible with generous support from Distinguished Benefactor Target; Charter Sponsors AT&T, The Amend Group, and the Washington Post; Patrons AARP, the Institute of Museum and Library Services, the James Madison Council, and the National Endowment for the Arts; and Contributors Barnes & Noble, the Library of Congress Federal Credit Union, Marshall and Dee Ann Payne, NBA/WNBA, PBS, Penguin Group (USA), Scholastic Inc., and US Airways. Library staff members, the Junior League of Washington, and other members of the public volunteered at the festival.
I have spent days at a time, weeks at a time, and months at a time enjoying the resources of what I call the eighth wonder of the world: the Library of Congress.”

*Historian John Hope Franklin*

**CELEBRATING ACHIEVEMENT**

**The Librarian’s 20th Anniversary**

Library of Congress staff members paid tribute to the 13th Librarian of Congress, James H. Billington, during a reception held September 14, 2007, in the Great Hall of the Thomas Jefferson Building to commemorate the 20th anniversary of his swearing-in ceremony (after being unanimously confirmed by the Senate).

Senate Resolution 336 congratulated the Librarian. Congress also saluted the Librarian in remarks made by Sen. Richard Durbin (D-Ill.) on the Senate floor: “Dr. Billington has fulfilled the promise made on September 14, 1987—to make the riches of the Library more broadly available to ever-widening circles of our society.”

For his part, the Librarian praised the Congress of the United States for creating and sustaining the Library. Alluding to his much-quoted pledge “to get the champagne out of the bottle,” he acknowledged the Library’s staff. “It’s the people in all parts of the place, where the champagne is kept, who get the books out to the people, who get the collections out to the people.”

During Billington’s tenure, the Library’s collection has grown by more than 50 million items. Millions of objects from the collection have been made available to users around the world on the Library’s award-winning Web site at [www.loc.gov](http://www.loc.gov).

The Librarian’s drive to use new information technologies to make the Library’s content accessible to users began early in his tenure with the creation of the National Digital Library to place millions of resources online. That initiative was followed by his development of a collaborative effort to preserve this digital content and was continued with his recent proposal to create a World Digital Library in cooperation with UNESCO and other partner organizations.
His Jeffersonian belief in the importance of access to knowledge in a democratic society led Billington to support the creation of THOMAS, an online legislative database, as well as the Global Legal Information Network. His commitment to literacy led him to partner with First Lady Laura Bush in establishing the annual National Book Festival. His success in reaching out to the private sector to help support the Library’s goals resulted in the establishment of the James Madison Council, a private-sector advisory group whose members have raised $179 million for the Library’s programs since 1990. Those funds enabled the Librarian to create the John W. Kluge Center for scholars, which awards a $1 million prize for lifetime achievement in the study of humanity for disciplines not covered by the Nobel prizes. A total of about half-a-billion private dollars has been raised during Billington’s tenure.

The Librarian also oversaw the completion of a 10-year renovation of the Thomas Jefferson Building (1987–1997) and the construction of the Packard Campus for Audio-Visual Conservation. In 2007, his focus was on the creation of a new Library of Congress Experience for visitors, which is scheduled to open in 2008.

In honor of its centennial, the June–July 2007 issue of American Libraries presented a retrospective of the six Librarians of Congress appointed during the past century. Billington was praised for his “vision of sharing the Library’s collections with the public through the Internet.” The article continued, “Billington’s legacy promises to be an exceptional one. … He has built his legacy on the inherited challenges he has addressed and the opportunities he has exploited.”

The Law Library at 175
The year 2007 marked the 175th anniversary of the Law Library in the Library of Congress. Created by an act of Congress and signed into law by President Andrew Jackson on July 14, 1832, the Law Library owes its existence to those who believed in a vision of a law library to serve the nation’s lawmakers. From copies of the Code of Hammurabi to the laws of today’s emerging democracies, the collection has grown to 2.6 million volumes.

The yearlong celebration began with a ceremony held at the Library on January 18, 2007. The American Bar Association issued a special resolution, and the American Association of Law Libraries delivered a proclamation.

Commemorative activities, aimed at increasing public awareness of the relevance of the law in our daily lives, included a film series and a speaker series. Sponsored by the Law Library and Tufts University, the film series featured films with significant legal themes, followed by panel discussions. The speaker series highlighted “National Security and the Rule of Law.”

An anniversary gala was held on July 14 in the Great Hall of the Thomas Jefferson Building. The event, chaired by CNN legal analyst Jeffrey Toobin, was attended by members of Congress and other special guests. Rep. Ted Poe (R-Texas) delivered the keynote address.

The Preservation Directorate at 40
Created in 1967, the Preservation Directorate is the oldest and largest preservation facility in the United States. Its mission is to ensure long-term, uninterrupted access to the intellectual content of the Library’s collections. This mission is accomplished directly by conserving, binding and making repairs, reformatting, testing materials, and educating staff members and users directly and indirectly through coordinating and overseeing all Library-wide activities related to the preservation and physical protection of Library material. The Preservation Directorate helps other institutions worldwide to reconstruct their valuable resources when disaster strikes.

The Preservation Directorate also provides resources about emergency preparedness and conservation treatment on its Web site, www.loc.gov/preserv/emergprep/prepare.html. For more information about the Preservation Directorate and its history go to www.loc.gov/loc/lcib/0705/directorate.html.
The Center for the Book at 30
The Center for the Book was created in 1977 by former Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin (1975–1987) to use the prestige and resources of the Library to promote books and reading. To fulfill its mission, the Center for the Book has created a network of state centers in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The center also works with a network of approximately 80 national, nonprofit organizations that promote reading, literacy, and libraries.

To help the Center for the Book evaluate its 30 years of service and look to its future, the Library of Congress funded a study to recommend new directions, partnerships, and projects for the center in the digital age.

“The Center for the Book’s mission and programs have expanded beyond what was envisioned in 1977,” said John Y. Cole, who was named by Boorstin as the center’s founding director. “This new study and its recommendations will help us realign our state, national, and international reading promotion activities with the Library’s missions.”

The final report and recommendations are due by March 31, 2008.

For more information about the Center for the Book, go to www.loc.gov/cfbook/.

Honors and Awards
Library Staff and Projects. Librarian of Congress James H. Billington received the inaugural Lafayette Prize, given by the French-American Cultural Foundation for contributions to the development of relations between the United States and France. The new annual award was created to celebrate the 250th anniversary of the birth of the Marquis de Lafayette, the French general who served heroically in the American Revolution. The award, presented in March, acknowledged Billington’s role in producing a microfilm edition of the Lafayette Papers, which were organized and filmed in 1995–1996 at the Château la Grange in Courpalay, France, by Library staff members.

Laura E. Campbell, associate librarian for strategic initiatives and chief information officer for the Library of Congress, received the 2007 EMC Information Leadership Award from the Computerworld Honors Program. The award was presented on June 6 in Washington, D.C. The annual leadership award honors the extraordinary achievements of individuals who have used information technology to benefit society.

The American Council of the Blind presented the Robert S. Bray Award to Frank Kurt Cylke, director of the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, on July 4, during the council’s national convention in Minneapolis. Cylke, who has served as director of National Library Service since 1973, received the award for his “visionary and steadfast commitment to a Digital Talking Book program that will serve blind Americans throughout the 21st century.”

On June 24, the American Library Association’s Library History Roundtable recognized John Y. Cole, director of the Center for the Book, with a program titled “For Washington, D.C., the Nation, and the World: Papers in Honor of John Y. Cole.” Four of Cole’s colleagues spoke about his work and current developments in four of his areas of interest: the Center for the Book, the history of the Library of Congress, international librarianship, and the history of books and reading.

Law Librarian of Congress Rubens Medina received a Federal 100 Award for his guidance of the 2006 release of the Global Legal Information Network. The Federal 100 Awards, presented on March 26, recognize individuals from government, industry, and academia who significantly influence how the federal government buys, uses, or manages information technology.

In June, the StoryCorps project was honored with a Peabody Award, administered by the University of Georgia’s Grady College of Journalism and Mass Communications. The award recognized a series of selected stories that were broadcast on National Public Radio.

The Webby Awards, presented by the International Academy of Digital Arts and Sciences, gave the Library’s Web site Official Honoree status. The site was voted in the top 15 percent among 8,000 entrants in the categories of Education, Best Practices, and Best Navigation/Structure and was among the top Web sites from a cultural institution. The Library’s Webcasts were recognized in the News/Documentary/Public Service category.
Library of Congress Prizes and Awards

John W. Kluge Prize. Scholars John Hope Franklin and Yu Ying-shih shared the 2006 John W. Kluge Prize for Lifetime Achievement in the Study of Humanity for their respective studies of African American and Chinese history and culture. The $1 million award, which was presented by the Librarian of Congress on December 5, 2006, 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. The award is for disciplines not covered by the Nobel prizes.

Past winners of the Kluge Prize include Polish philosopher and historian Leszek Kolakowski; historian Jaroslav Pelikan of New Haven, Connecticut; and French philosopher Paul Ricoeur.

For more information about the Kluge Prize and Webcasts of the proceedings, go to www.loc.gov/loc/kluge/prize/.

Living Legend Award. The Library of Congress honored labor folklorist and American Folklife Center founding father Archie Green with its Living Legend award. Accepting the medal on his behalf was his son, Derek, who attended a Library-sponsored symposium on laborlore. The Living Legend award 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. For more information, go to www.loc.gov/about/awards/legends/.

Letters about Literature. Six winning essays were selected from 56,000 entries in the 2006–2007 Letters about Literature competition, which was sponsored jointly by the Library of Congress and Target (www.loc.gov/cfbook/letters.html). Open to students in grades 5 through 12, the competition challenges young people to write letters to their favorite authors explaining how the authors’ writing changed their lives. This year’s national winners, who read their letters at the National Book Festival, were Alexis Haaland of North Dakota, writing about The Book Thief by Mark Zusak; Amber Jin of Florida, writing

THE GERSHWIN PRIZE FOR POPULAR SONG

When it comes to song, some classics are not “classical.” There are popular songs that outlive the Top 100 airplay lists and even the tastes of a generation to become what are simply, but lovingly, called “standards.”

To honor these durable, beloved contributions to the American musical heritage, the Library of Congress in 2007 created the Gershwin Prize for Popular Song, named for the songwriting brothers George and Ira Gershwin, whose tunes and lyrics remain fresh and relevant today. The prize celebrates the work of an artist whose career reflects lifetime achievement in promoting song as a vehicle of musical expression and cultural understanding.

In recognition of a more than 40-year career in folk and popular music studded with unforgettable songs, the first recipient of the Gershwin Prize was singer–songwriter Paul Simon.

“I’m amazed to find myself in this great room, receiving this award that puts my work in the context of the genius of the Gershwins,” Simon said at the May 23 ceremony. The prize was conveyed in the Great Hall of the Library’s Thomas Jefferson Building.

The inaugural event featured a live concert at Washington’s Warner Theatre, later broadcast on PBS, starring Simon (right) and his longtime fellow-singer and collaborator Art Garfunkel; singers Yolanda Adams, Marc Anthony, Alison Krauss, Lyle Lovett, Stephen Marley, Dianne Reeves, James Taylor, Stevie Wonder, and Buckwheat Zydeco; the singing group Ladysmith Black Mambazo; and composer Philip Glass, among others.

Simon has donated the works-in-progress document on which he wrote the lyrics for his song “Graceland” to the Library’s collections, and he said he hoped that would set a precedent for similar donations from future Gershwin Prize winners.
about *Night* by Elie Wiesel; Audrey Keranen of Iowa, writing about *The Kite Runner* by Khaled Hosseini; Katja Martin of Georgia, writing about “Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening” by Robert Frost; Jordan Slisher of South Carolina, writing about *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer’s Stone* by J. K. Rowling; and Elena Suglia of Rhode Island, writing about “Legacy of an Adopted Child,” by an unknown poet.

*River of Words.* Sponsored jointly by the Center for the Book and the nonprofit organization River of Words, this annual environmental art and poetry contest for young people in grades K–12 promotes literacy, the arts, and environmental awareness. In 2007, more than 100 finalists were selected from thousands of entries from around the world in English, Spanish, and American Sign Language (submitted on DVD). Grand prize winners were named for art and poetry in four age categories. For more information, go to www.riverofwords.org.

**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 technicians fulfill the information demands of government, business, scholars, and the public. In June, FLICC announced the 2006 winners:

- Large Library/Information Center, Camp S. D. Butler Library System, Marine Corps Community Services, U.S. Marine Corps, Okinawa, Japan
- Small Library/Information Center, George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies Library, Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany
- Federal Librarian of the Year, Carla Pomager, systems/acquisition librarian, Army General Library Program in the Family and Morale, Welfare, and Recreation Command, U.S. Army, Alexandria, Virginia
- Federal Library Technician of the Year, Sabrina D. Honda, library technician, Hurlburt Field Library, Hurlburt, Florida

**Library-Appointed Scholars and Fellows**

**Kluge Center Scholars.** In 2007, the John W. Kluge Center hosted more than two dozen scholars and fellows. 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 of Humanities. For more information, go to www.loc.gov/loc/kluge/fellowships/.

**Poet Laureate.** In August, Charles Simic was appointed the 15th poet laureate consultant in poetry for the 2007–2008 term. Born in Yugoslavia, Simic has been a U.S. citizen for 36 years and lives in Strafford, New Hampshire. He is the author of 18 books of poetry, including *The World Doesn’t End*, for which he won the 1990 Pulitzer Prize for Poetry. Published in 2005, his most recent poetry volume is *My Noiseless Entourage*.


**Witter Bynner Fellowships.** The 10th annual Witter Bynner poetry fellowships were awarded to college professor Laurie Lamon and journalist David Tucker, who read from their works on March 29. 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 Lao Tzu*. 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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The Scholars’ Council is a body of distinguished international scholars, who are 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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Norman J. W. Thrower  
University of California at Los Angeles

Cordell D. K. Yee  
St. Johns College, Annapolis

Ex Officio  
John R. Hébert  
Chief, Geography and Map Division, 1999–  
Library of Congress

Ralph E. Ehrenberg  
Chief, Geography and Map Division, 1991–1998  
Library of Congress

John A. Wolter  
Chief, Geography and Map Division, 1978–1991  
Library of Congress

Executive Secretary  
Patricia Molen Van Ee  
Specialist in Cartographic History, Geography and Map Division  
Library of Congress
CENTER FOR GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

*Ex Officio*
John R. Hébert
Chief, Geography and Map Division
Library of Congress

NATIONAL FILM PRESERVATION BOARD

Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences
Member: Phil Alden Robinson
Alternate: Arthur Dong

Alliance of Motion Picture and Television Producers
Member: J. Nicholas Counter III
Alternate: Carol Lombardini

American Film Institute
Member: John Ptak
Alternate: Jill Sackler

American Society of Cinematographers and International Photographers Guild
Member: Caleb Deschanel
Alternate: Richard Crudo

Association of Moving Image Archivists
Member: Dan Streible
Alternate: Pam Wintle

Department of Film and Television of the School of Theater, Film, and Television at the University of California at Los Angeles
Member: Bob Rosen
Alternate: Teshome Gabriel

Department of Film and Television of the Tisch School of the Arts at New York University
Member: Robert Sklar
Alternate: Antonia Lant

Directors Guild of America
Member: Martin Scorsese
Alternate: Curtis Hanson

Motion Picture Association of America
Member: Dan Glickman
Alternate: Greg Frazier

National Association of Theater Owners
Member: Ted Pedas
Alternate: Jim Kozak

National Society of Film Critics
Member: David Kehr
Alternate: Jay Carr

Screen Actors Guild of America
Member: Valerie Yaros
Alternate: Melissa Gilbert

Society for Cinema Studies
Member: Matthew Bernstein
Alternate: Jennifer Horne

Society of Composers and Lyricists
Member: Alan Bergman
Alternate: Ray Colcord

University Film and Video Association
Member: Ben Levin
Alternate: Betsy McLane

U.S. Members of the International Federation of Film Archives
Member: Mary Lea Bandy, Museum of Modern Art
Alternate: Susan Oxtoby, Pacific Film Archive

Writers Guild of America
*East* Member: Richard Wesley
*West* Member: Del Reisman

*At Large*
Member: Fay Kanin, Board Chair
Alternate: Edward James Olmos

Member: Roger Mayer
Alternate: Patrick Loughney

Member: Gregory Nava
Alternate: Raye Farr

Member: Alfre Woodard
Alternate: Dwight Swanon

Pro Bono Counsel
Eric Schwartz, Mitchell, Silberberg & Knupp LLP

NATIONAL FILM PRESERVATION FOUNDATION BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Roger Mayer, Board Chair
President and Chief Operating Officer
Turner Entertainment Company

Charles Benton
Chairman
Benton Foundation

Cecilia DeMille Presley
Trustee, Cecil B. DeMille Foundation

Leonard Maltin
Film Critic and Historian

Scott Martin
Executive Vice President,
Intellectual Property
Paramount Pictures

John Ptak
Arsenal Agency

Robert G. Rehme
President
Rehme Productions

Eric Schwartz
Mitchell, Silberberg & Knupp LLP

Martin Scorsese
Filmmaker and President
The Film Foundation

Sen. Fred D. Thompson
Actor
Former U.S. Senator (Tenn.)

Paula Wagner
Cofounder and Codirector
Cruise-Wagner Productions and Chief Executive Officer
United Artists

Alfre Woodard
Actress and Producer

*Ex Officio*
James H. Billington
Librarian of Congress

Foundation Staff
Annette Melville
Director

Jeff Lambert
Assistant Director

Barbara Gibson
Public Relations

Rebecca Payne
Office Manager

David Wells
Programs Manager
APPENDIX A. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS ADVISORY BODIES

NATIONAL RECORDING PRESERVATION BOARD

American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers
   Member: Marilyn Bergman, Chair
   Alternate: Charles Bernstein

American Federation of Musicians
   Member: Steven A. Gibson
   Alternate: (vacant)

American Folklore Society
   Member: Burt Feintuch
   Alternate: Timothy Lloyd

American Musicological Society
   Member: José Antonio Bowen
   Alternate: Deane L. Root

Association for Recorded Sound Collections
   Member: Bill Klinger
   Alternate: David Hamilton

Audio Engineering Society
   Member: George Massenburg
   Alternate: Elizabeth Cohen

Broadcast Music Incorporated
   Member: Del Bryant
   Alternate: David Sanjek

Country Music Foundation
   Member: Kyle Young
   Alternate: Alan Stoker

Digital Media Association
   Member: (vacant)
   Alternate: (vacant)

Music Library Association
   Member: James Farrington
   Alternate: Barbara Sawka

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: James Martin

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

Recording Industry Association of America
   Member: Mitch Bainwol
   Alternate: John Henkel

SESAC
   Member: Patrick Collins
   Alternate: Dennis Lord

Society for Ethnomusicology
   Member: Suzanne Flandreau
   Alternate: (vacant)

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: Jenny Toomey
APPENDIX B. Selected Acquisitions

GIFTS OF THE MADISON COUNCIL

Through the generosity of Gerald and Gene Jones, an additional 120 titles were acquired for the effort to reconstruct Thomas Jefferson’s Library.

Ten rare design drawings by artist Winold Reiss, illustrating ideas for a music auditorium interior at the 1939 New York World’s Fair, were donated by John Medveckis. The artist’s daughter-in-law Renate Reiss then donated five more drawings, which show Mike Lyman’s restaurant in Los Angeles and the Cincinnati Union terminal ceiling.

A rare limited edition of artist Arthur Szyk’s illuminated Haggadah was acquired.

OTHER ACQUISITIONS

Through a special exchange program with the National Library of Iran, the Library acquired 446 monographs, 132 serial pieces, 3 maps, and 4 CD-ROMs.

The African and Middle Eastern Division acquired a collection of 103 lithographed books in the Persian language, printed in the 19th century.

“Plan of the siege of the Havana surrendered August 12, 1762, to the empire commanded by the Earl of Albemarle General and Sir George Pococke K. B. Admiral” was acquired for the Geography and Map Division.

New editions of the Laws of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, judicial reference set, were acquired for the Law Library.

The Law Library acquired a rare first edition of what is considered the first general American legal treatise, Conductor generalis; or, A guide for justices of the peace, and coroners, constables, jury-men, overseers of the poor, surveyors of high-ways, governors of fairs, gauders, etc., published in 1711.

The 1840–1880 papers of Supreme Court Justice David Davis were acquired for the Manuscript Division.

The Manuscript Division acquired the papers of Caspar Weinberger, former secretary of health, education, and welfare and former secretary of defense, an addition that comprises nearly 500,000 items.

The Manuscript Division acquired more than 70,000 letters, documents, and memorabilia, comprising the 1961–1997 personal papers of Franklin Edward Kameny, a pioneering crusader for gay rights and the central figure in confronting the federal government’s policies against employment of gays and lesbians.

Two panoramic views of Manhattan street corners that vividly convey contemporary urban life were donated by Nancy Glanville Jewell. The photographer, Richard Howe, gave the Library two more views.

The Law Library acquired a rare first edition of The General American legal treatise, Conductor generalis; or, A guide for justices of the peace, and coroners, constables, jury-men, overseers of the poor, surveyors of high-ways, governors of fairs, gauders, etc., published in 1711.

The Music Division acquired the George Antheil Collection, consisting of the late composer’s manuscripts.

A collection of 54 autograph letters and documents of the great Italian opera composer Giacomo Puccini were acquired for the Music Division.

Photographs, a daguerreotype, and a broadside, all relating to the famed 19th-century actress Charlotte Cushman, were acquired by the Prints and Photographs Division.

The Prints and Photographs Division acquired Jerry Pinkney’s original drawings for Drylongso, Virginia Hamilton’s fictional story about an African American family caught in a drought in Georgia in the 1970s.

The Archive of the Poetry Project at St. Mark’s Church in-the-Bowery, including more than 4,000 hours of recorded poetry readings by poets and writers such as Amiri Baraka, John Cage, Billy Collins, Allen Ginsberg, Jessica Hagedorn, Robert Lowell, and Alice Walker, was acquired by the Rare Book and Special Collections Division.

The Founding papers, spanning the period 1982–1994, of the National Endowment for Democracy, a private nonprofit organization established in 1983 were acquired for the Manuscript Division.

More than 7,000 hours of live jazz and blue recordings, spanning 15 years, were acquired by the Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division. These recordings from WWOZ-FM in New Orleans were nearly destroyed following Hurricane Katrina.

The Rare Book and Special Collections Division acquired the Speech of Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, delivered at his installation, March 4, 1801 (Philadelphia: Mathew Carey, 1801), printed on silk satin.

The Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division acquired the Tony Schwartz Collection of tens of thousands of audio and video recordings by the media pioneer, reflecting all his work from 1947 through 1999.

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APPENDIX C. Publications


*The Road to Jerusalem: Pilgrimage and Travel in the Age of Discovery.* By F. Thomas Noonan. Published by the University of Pennsylvania Press in association with the Library of Congress.

*Slave Narratives from the Federal Writers’ Project, 1936–1938* (15 volumes, state by state: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia). Published by Applewood Books in association with the Library of Congress.

*Women Who Dare: Margaret Mead.* By Aimee Hess. Published by Pomegranate Communications in association with the Library of Congress.

*Women Who Dare: Marian Anderson.* By Howard S. Kaplan. Published by Pomegranate Communications in association with the Library of Congress.

*Women Who Dare: Women for Change.* By Sara Day. Published by Pomegranate Communications in association with the Library of Congress.

*Women Who Dare: Women Explorers.* By Sharon M. Hannon. Published by Pomegranate Communications in association with the Library of Congress.
APPENDIX D. Exhibitions

Illuminating the Word: The Saint John’s Bible (October 6–December 23, 2006) was devoted to a single work of art, an illuminated, handwritten Bible commissioned by Saint John’s University and Abbey in Minnesota. The Saint John’s Bible is being created by professional scribes in a scriptorium in Wales, under the direction of Donald Jackson, senior illuminator to the Queen of the United Kingdom and one of the world’s foremost calligraphers.

Cartoon America (November 2, 2006–February 24, 2007) displayed approximately 100 items from a vast collection of original cartoon art assembled over the course of 60 years by J. Arthur Wood Jr. Donated to the Library in 2003, the Art Wood Collection of Caricature and Cartoon contains an estimated 36,000 works by more than 2,800 artists and includes a comprehensive array of political cartoons, caricatures, comic strips, humor cartoons, illustrations, and animation cels.

Leonardo da Vinci’s preparatory drawing for Adoration of the Magi was displayed for the first time ever outside Italy at the Library of Congress (December 6–7, 2006). The painting, commissioned from da Vinci for the main altar of the monastery of San Donato a Scopeto near Florence, reveals his innovative approach to art. Da Vinci’s originality and mastery of perspective are evident in the magnitude of the illusionary space that he created.

On the Cutting Edge: Contemporary Japanese Prints (March 29–June 30, 2007) commemorated the 50th anniversary of the College Women’s Association of Japan Print Show and celebrated the generous donation of prints exhibited in the show to the Library’s collections. These 212 contemporary prints, donated by the artists themselves and two dealers, add new depth to the Library’s exceptional collection of Japanese prints. This important acquisition updated the Library’s superb collection of Japanese prints from the Edo Period to the 21st century, as well as the Library’s extensive holdings of contemporary artists’ prints from around the world.

West Side Story: Birth of a Classic (September 26, 2007–March 29, 2008), on display in the Performing Arts Reading Room Foyer in the James Madison Memorial Building, offered a rare view into the collaborative and creative process involved in this groundbreaking musical. The exhibition of 53 objects that celebrated the classic’s 50th anniversary was drawn mostly from the Library’s Leonard Bernstein Collection.

CONTINUING EXHIBITIONS

American Treasures of the Library of Congress closed to the public on August 18, 2007, after a decade on view. (See “Sparking Imagination and Creativity,” page 23.) American Treasures featured the following displays in fiscal 2007:

- A Century of Creativity: The MacDowell Colony, 1907–2007 (February 22–August 18, 2007) celebrated the centennial of the artists’ colony, which was founded by American composer Edward MacDowell and his wife, Marian, on their farm in Peterborough, New Hampshire. The exhibition included 95 objects drawn from the MacDowell Colony papers in the Library of Congress and related items from the Library’s other collections.

- Shakespeare in America (February 22–August 18, 2007) was on display in conjunction with the city-wide “Shakespeare in Washington” Festival held between January and July 2007. The Library of Congress selected 20 items from the wealth of Shakespeare-related material in its collections for this exhibition, including mementos of famous actors and actresses, notes on roles, promptbooks, performance photographs, and theatrical posters; costume designs from the 1930s’ Federal Theater Project; political cartoons from the 19th and 20th centuries; and manuscripts of classical and popular music related to Shakespeare’s plays.

The Bob Hope and American Variety exhibition, which opened in May 2000, continued as a rotating exhibition in the Bob Hope Gallery of American Entertainment, surveying the evolution of 20th-century forms of entertainment in America—vaudeville, 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 the following divisions: Motion Pictures, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound; Manuscripts; Music; Prints and Photographs; and Rare Book and Special Collections, plus objects borrowed from the Bob Hope Archives in Los Angeles.

The Gerry Mulligan Collection, which opened in April 1999, is an ongoing rotating exhibition located in the Performing Arts Reading Room Foyer of the James Madison Building. The exhibition features jazz musician Gerry Mulligan (1927–1996), a well-known saxophonist, jazz innovator, composer, and arranger, whose collection was donated to the Library by his wife. The central focus of the exhibit is Mulligan’s gold-plated baritone saxophone in the Library’s Ira Gershwin Gallery. This exhibition traveled to the Disney Center in Los Angeles, California, for display from September 22, 2007, to March 22, 2008.
### Table 1. Library of Congress Appropriations Available for Obligation—Fiscal 2007a

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries and Expenses</td>
<td>$387,597,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congressional Research Service</td>
<td>100,786,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copyright Office</td>
<td>58,420,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped</td>
<td>53,614,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$600,417,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. The Revised Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007 (PL 110–5), signed by the president on February 15, 2007, provided a fiscal 2007 appropriation for the Library of $600,417,000, including authority to spend up to $42,108,000 in receipts.

### Table 2. Library of Congress Appropriations Available for Obligation—Fiscal 2008a

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries and Expenses</td>
<td>$394,794,540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congressional Research Service</td>
<td>102,344,497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copyright Office</td>
<td>49,434,105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped</td>
<td>66,923,272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$613,496,414</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2008 (PL 110–161), which was signed by the president on December 26, 2007, provided a fiscal 2008 appropriation for the Library of $615,034,000. It also called for a 0.25 percent rescission of federal agency budgets, resulting in an appropriation for the Library of $613,496,414, including authority to spend up to $50,447,565 in receipts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Workload Statistics</th>
<th>FY 2003</th>
<th>FY 2004</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unprocessed Library Arrearages</td>
<td>20,422,598</td>
<td>19,313,015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congressional Research Service—Requests and Services Provided Congress</td>
<td>875,197</td>
<td>899,284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans of Collections to Congress</td>
<td>29,454</td>
<td>29,067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copyright Claims Registered</td>
<td>534,122</td>
<td>661,469</td>
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<tr>
<td>Copyright Inquiries</td>
<td>371,446</td>
<td>381,845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped (BPH)—Readership</td>
<td>766,137</td>
<td>799,718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPH—Books and Magazines (total circulated)</td>
<td>23,780,639</td>
<td>23,833,403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPH—New Braille and Audio Books and Magazine Titles</td>
<td>2,764</td>
<td>4,994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Print Materials Cataloged</td>
<td>269,568</td>
<td>294,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Coordinated Cataloging Operation—Library Contribution</td>
<td>93,584</td>
<td>101,081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Coordinated Cataloging Operation—Outside Contribution</td>
<td>176,487</td>
<td>156,098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exhibits, Displays, and Publications (funded by appropriations)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular Tours (participants)</td>
<td>111,755</td>
<td>109,252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference Service</td>
<td>715,479</td>
<td>682,264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main Reading Room and Five Other Reading Rooms (hours per week)</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Items Circulated</td>
<td>1,375,807</td>
<td>1,389,161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preservation Treatment—Original Format</td>
<td>1,591,735</td>
<td>2,648,334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mainframe Computer Transactions</td>
<td>111,175,428</td>
<td>103,463,022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrated Library System Input/Update Transactions</td>
<td>96,495,434</td>
<td>98,312,132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine-Readable Cataloging Records</td>
<td>33,758,594</td>
<td>33,360,828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet Transactions</td>
<td>2,620,884,359</td>
<td>3,360,481,609</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. The FY 2007 enacted budget assumes a full-year continuing resolution at FY 2006 levels net of nonrecurring funding.

b. The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2008 (PL 110–161) includes a rescission of federal agency budgets of 0.25 percent.

c. The decline in the total reflects the decreasing use of the homepage of www.crs.gov after the introduction in FY 2007 of a new CRS product search capability that allows clients to find the desired products without going to the homepage. Individual page views are not reported for consistency with prior year data.

d. Numbers are lower for fiscal 2008 because there was no carryover from FY 2007.

e. Includes 883 questions answered in the Preservation Directorate.

f. The mainframe computer was shut down in September 2007.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Library Appropriations—Actual</th>
<th>$539,496,502</th>
<th>$559,299,548</th>
<th>$584,870,304</th>
<th>$603,622,800</th>
<th>$600,417,000</th>
<th>$613,496,414</th>
<th>+ $73,999,912</th>
<th>+ 13.72</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size of Library Collections</td>
<td>127,720,880</td>
<td>130,198,428</td>
<td>131,879,073</td>
<td>134,517,714</td>
<td>138,313,427</td>
<td>141,000,000</td>
<td>+ 13,279,120</td>
<td>+ 10.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Workload Statistics**

| Unprocessed Library Arrearages | 20,422,598 | 19,313,015 | 15,505,746 | 15,902,268 | 16,786,643 | 16,500,000 | − 3,922,598 | − 19.21 |
| Congressc | 875,197 | 899,284 | 906,445 | 933,430 | 822,697 | 804,917 | − 70,280 | − 8.03 |
| Loans of Collections to Congress | 29,454 | 29,067 | 29,646 | 29,275 | 26,003 | 27,000 | − 2,454 | − 8.33 |
| Copyright Claims Registered | 534,122 | 661,469 | 531,720 | 520,906 | 526,378 | 500,000 | − 34,122 | − 6.39 |
| Copyright Inquiries | 371,446 | 381,845 | 362,263 | 338,831 | 304,688 | 310,000 | − 61,446 | − 16.54 |
| Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped (BPH)—Readership | 766,137 | 799,718 | 793,891 | 811,015 | 811,015 | 811,015 | + 44,878 | + 5.86 |
| BPH—Books and Magazines (total circulated) | 23,780,639 | 23,833,430 | 24,677,023 | 26,296,198 | 26,296,198 | 26,296,198 | + 2,515,559 | + 10.58 |
| BPH—New Braille and Audio Books and Magazine Titles | 2,764 | 4,994 | 4,275 | 4,605 | 88 | 2,676 | − 88 | − 3.18 |
| Print Materials Cataloged | 269,568 | 294,510 | 312,818 | 346,182 | 363,064 | 370,000 | + 100,432 | + 37.26 |
| National Coordinated Cataloging Operation—Outside Contribution | 176,487 | 156,098 | 161,230 | 185,184 | 185,184 | 185,184 | + 13,513 | + 7.66 |
| Exhibits, Displays, and Publications (funded by appropriations) | 23 | 23 | 27 | 32 | 29 | 25 | + 2 | + 8.70 |
| Regular Tours (participants) | 111,755 | 109,252 | 140,847 | 159,604 | 163,467 | 171,640 | + 59,885 | + 53.59 |
| Reference Service | 14,751 | 6,822,264 | 6,85,408 | 682,672 | 680,000 | − 35,479 | − 4.96 |
| Main Reading Room and Five Other Reading Rooms (hours per week) | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Items Circulated | 1,375,807 | 1,389,161 | 1,226,067 | 1,049,230 | 1,312,489 | 1,200,000 | − 175,807 | − 12.78 |
| Preservation Treatment—Original Format | 1,591,735 | 2,648,334 | 2,754,439 | 3,126,182 | 3,045,000 | 3,045,000 | − 300,000 | − 9.81 |
| Mainframe Computer Transactions | 111,175,428 | 103,463,022 | 50,730,911 | 600,000 | 300,000 | 0 | − 111,175,428 | − 100.00 |
| Integrated Library System Input/Update Transactions | 96,495,434 | 98,312,132 | 103,644,698 | 104,087,835 | 104,087,835 | 104,087,835 | + 26,700,976 | + 27.67 |
| Machine-Readable Cataloging Records | 33,758,594 | 35,360,828 | 36,873,893 | 38,527,975 | 38,527,975 | 38,527,975 | + 8,390,168 | + 24.85 |
| Internet Transactions | 2,620,884,359 | 3,360,481,609 | 3,845,481,430 | 4,594,485,103 | 4,931,310,401 | 5,177,875,900 | + 2,556,991,541 | + 97.56 |
The independent firm of Kearney & Company was retained by the Office of the Inspector General to audit the Library of Congress fiscal year 2007 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 2007 and Fiscal Year 2006 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 information about the Library’s assets, liabilities, and net position. The Library’s assets as of September 30, 2007, and September 30, 2006, total $1,662.4 million and $1,700.8 million, respectively. The Condensed Statements of Net Costs provide information about the net costs for the Library’s six programs. Net costs include allocated management support costs. For the fiscal years ended September 30, 2007, and September 30, 2006, the net cost of the Library’s six programs was $691.8 million and $653.0 million, respectively. The Condensed Statements of Changes in Net Position provide information about the Library’s financing sources and the components of the changes in net position. The Library’s financing sources totaled $721.1 million and $664.3 million for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2007, and September 30, 2006, respectively. The Condensed Statements of Budgetary Resources provide 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 September 30, 2007, and September 30, 2006, the Library’s budgetary resources were $2,254.3 million and $2,190.0 million, respectively.

For the 12th consecutive year, the Library achieved an unqualified (“clean”) opinion on its financial statements. This year’s audit did contain one material weakness, related to inadequate controls over property and equipment accountability and classification, but the audit found no instances of noncompliance with laws and regulations tested. The Library’s audited financial statements (including financial statement notes and auditor’s report) can be found at www.loc.gov/fsd/fin/.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assets</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Intragovernmental Assets</td>
<td>$1,499,543</td>
<td>$1,575,571</td>
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<td>Pledges Receivable—Donations</td>
<td>9,094</td>
<td>9,711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments</td>
<td>100,972</td>
<td>77,445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property and Equipment, Net</td>
<td>48,217</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Assets</td>
<td>4,590</td>
<td>6,296</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
<td>$1,662,416</td>
<td>$1,700,788</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intragovernmental Liabilities</td>
<td>$37,423</td>
<td>$40,330</td>
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<td>Accounts Payable and Accrued Funded Payroll, Benefits</td>
<td>55,111</td>
<td>54,221</td>
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<td>Custodial Liability</td>
<td>1,125,291</td>
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<td>Deposit Account Liability</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accrued Unfunded Liabilities</td>
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<td>30,339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Liabilities</td>
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<td>3,695</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities</strong></td>
<td>$1,259,474</td>
<td>$1,257,573</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Net Position</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unexpended Appropriations</td>
<td>$184,520</td>
<td>$254,175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative Results of Operations</td>
<td>218,422</td>
<td>189,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Net Position</strong></td>
<td>$402,942</td>
<td>$443,215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities and Net Position</strong></td>
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<td>$1,700,788</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net Costs by Program Area</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>National Library</td>
<td>$429,286</td>
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<tr>
<td>Law Library</td>
<td>23,917</td>
<td>21,659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copyright Office</td>
<td>45,542</td>
<td>40,389</td>
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<td>Congressional Research Service</td>
<td>127,686</td>
<td>127,506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped</td>
<td>51,039</td>
<td>59,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revolving and Reimbursable Funds</td>
<td>14,309</td>
<td>17,403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Costs of Operations</strong></td>
<td>$691,779</td>
<td>$653,019</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007 Consolidated Total</th>
<th>2006 Consolidated Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cumulative Results of Operations</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beginning Balances</td>
<td>$189,040</td>
<td>$177,711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Budgetary Financing Sources</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriations Used</td>
<td>574,291</td>
<td>555,955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations—Cash or Securities</td>
<td>13,276</td>
<td>9,053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>3,751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other Financing Sources (Nonexchange)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations—Property and Services</td>
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<td>16,400</td>
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<tr>
<td>Imputed Financing</td>
<td>78,436</td>
<td>72,873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>13,597</td>
<td>6,316</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Financing Sources</strong></td>
<td>$721,161</td>
<td>$664,348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Cost of Operations</strong></td>
<td>(691,779)</td>
<td>(653,019)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cumulative Results of Operations, Ending</strong></td>
<td>$218,422</td>
<td>$189,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unexpended Appropriations:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beginning Balances</td>
<td>$254,175</td>
<td>$258,356</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Budgetary Financing Resources</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriations Received</td>
<td>558,309</td>
<td>567,424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriations Transferred and Other Adjustments</td>
<td>(53,673)</td>
<td>(15,650)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriations Used</td>
<td>(574,291)</td>
<td>(555,955)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Budgetary Financing Sources</strong></td>
<td>($69,655)</td>
<td>($4,181)</td>
</tr>
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<td>Unexpended Appropriations, Ending</td>
<td>$184,520</td>
<td>$254,175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Position, Ending</strong></td>
<td>$402,942</td>
<td>$443,215</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2006</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>$1,300,193</td>
<td>$1,221,556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations</td>
<td>10,750</td>
<td>6,069</td>
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<td><strong>Budgetary Authority</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Appropriation</td>
<td>866,810</td>
<td>857,900</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spending Authority from Offsetting Collections</td>
<td>132,997</td>
<td>119,996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>(56,418)</td>
<td>(15,521)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Budgetary Resources</strong></td>
<td>$2,254,332</td>
<td>$2,190,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status of Budgetary Resources</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obligations Incurred</td>
<td>$1,016,168</td>
<td>$889,807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unobligated Balance</td>
<td>1,238,164</td>
<td>1,300,193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Status of Budgetary Resources</strong></td>
<td>$2,254,332</td>
<td>$2,190,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Change in Obligated Balance</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Unpaid Obligated Balance, Brought Forward, October 1</td>
<td>$238,633</td>
<td>$216,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obligations Incurred, Net</td>
<td>1,016,168</td>
<td>889,807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outlays, Recoveries, and Change in Uncollected Payments</td>
<td>(1,025,127)</td>
<td>(867,549)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Unpaid Obligated Balance, Net, End of Period</strong></td>
<td>$229,674</td>
<td>$238,633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Outlays</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Gross Outlays</td>
<td>$1,018,098</td>
<td>$861,993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offsetting Collection and Offsetting Receipts</td>
<td>(194,971)</td>
<td>(166,451)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Outlays</strong></td>
<td>$823,127</td>
<td>$695,542</td>
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Table 5. Additions to the Collections—Items

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Print Collections</th>
<th>Added</th>
<th>Withdrawn</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Classified Collections</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class A (General Works)</td>
<td>746</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>444,492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class B–BJ (Philosophy)</td>
<td>10,179</td>
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<tr>
<td>Class BL–BX (Religion)</td>
<td>25,715</td>
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<td>814,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class C (History, Auxiliary Sciences)</td>
<td>5,487</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Class D (History except American)</td>
<td>29,313</td>
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<td>1,500,264</td>
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<tr>
<td>Class E (American History)</td>
<td>4,516</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>302,674</td>
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<tr>
<td>Class F (American History)</td>
<td>7,354</td>
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<td>496,683</td>
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<tr>
<td>Class G (Geography, Anthropology)</td>
<td>16,706</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>554,575</td>
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<tr>
<td>Class H (Social Sciences)</td>
<td>36,269</td>
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<td>3,143,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class J (Political Science)</td>
<td>6,445</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>860,436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class K and LAW (Law)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class L (Education)</td>
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<td>561,228</td>
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<tr>
<td>Class M (Music)</td>
<td>26,275</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>726,832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class N (Fine Arts)</td>
<td>42,917</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>641,691</td>
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<tr>
<td>Class P (Language and Literature)</td>
<td>60,980</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2,891,458</td>
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<tr>
<td>Class Q (Science)</td>
<td>13,867</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,274,605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R (Medicine)</td>
<td>8,907</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>538,963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class S (Agriculture)</td>
<td>3,543</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>457,402</td>
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<tr>
<td>Class T (Technology)</td>
<td>14,119</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,423,139</td>
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<tr>
<td>Class U (Military Science)</td>
<td>2,283</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>222,407</td>
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<tr>
<td>Class V (Naval Science)</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>111,674</td>
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<tr>
<td>Class Z (Bibliography)</td>
<td>3,761</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>652,832</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Classified Collections</strong></td>
<td><strong>362,814</strong></td>
<td>10</td>
<td><strong>20,854,810</strong></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Other Print Materials or Products</strong></th>
<th><strong>Added</strong></th>
<th><strong>Withdrawn</strong></th>
<th><strong>Total</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>Books in Large Type</td>
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<tr>
<td>Books in Raised Characters</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>81,539</td>
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<tr>
<td>Incunabula</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5,709</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minimal-Level Cataloging (monographs and serials)</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>952,378</td>
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<tr>
<td>Newspapers (bound)</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pamphlets</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>272,122</td>
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<td>Technical Reports</td>
<td>6,475</td>
<td>16,139</td>
<td>1,455,843</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
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<td>8,670,873</td>
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<tr>
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<td>16,139</td>
<td>11,478,022</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Print Collections</strong></td>
<td>463,907</td>
<td>16,149</td>
<td>32,332,832</td>
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2007 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS
(Table 5 continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other Collections</th>
<th>Added</th>
<th>Withdrawn</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Audio Materials</td>
<td>120,801</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Talking Books</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>69,048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manuscripts</td>
<td>1,963,826</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>61,432,879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maps(^a)</td>
<td>42,057</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5,317,279</td>
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<tr>
<td>Microforms</td>
<td>534,694</td>
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<td>14,833,797</td>
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<tr>
<td>Music</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>5,517,882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visual Material</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moving Images</td>
<td>180,872</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,204,781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photographs (negatives, prints, and slides)</td>
<td>43,618</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12,520,442</td>
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<td>Posters</td>
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<td>95,617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prints and Drawings</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>544,142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (broadside, photocopies, nonpictorial material, etc.)</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>1,270,504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine-Readable Material</td>
<td>88,793</td>
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<td>218,731</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Other Collections</td>
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<td>105,980,595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (items)</td>
<td>3,461,747</td>
<td>16,150</td>
<td>138,313,427</td>
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</table>

\(^a\) Includes all cartographic materials.
### Table 6. Additions to the Collections—Titles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Print Collections</th>
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<th>Withdrawn</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Classified Collections</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class A (General Works)</td>
<td>513</td>
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<td>93,282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class B–BJ (Philosophy)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class BL–BX (Religion)</td>
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<td>623,148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class C (History, Auxiliary Sciences)</td>
<td>4,173</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>143,727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class D (History except American)</td>
<td>23,871</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,041,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class E (American History)</td>
<td>1,043</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>148,567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class F (American History)</td>
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<td>283,222</td>
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<tr>
<td>Class G (Geography, Anthropology)</td>
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<td>585,411</td>
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<tr>
<td>Class H (Social Sciences)</td>
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<td>1,620,379</td>
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<tr>
<td>Class J (Political Science)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Class K and LAW (Law)</td>
<td>26,839</td>
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<td>793,139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class L (Education)</td>
<td>6,672</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>282,205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class M (Music)</td>
<td>9,608</td>
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<td>480,866</td>
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<tr>
<td>Class N (Fine Arts)</td>
<td>42,074</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>462,554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class P (Language and Literature)</td>
<td>55,199</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,417,293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class Q (Science)</td>
<td>13,617</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>697,957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R (Medicine)</td>
<td>8,802</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>329,231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class S (Agriculture)</td>
<td>3,466</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class T (Technology)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Class U (Military Science)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Class Z (Bibliography)</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>Total Classified Collections</td>
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<td>11,872,913</td>
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### Table 7. Unprocessed Arrearages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Items in Arrearage&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>FY 2007</th>
<th>FY 2006</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Percentage Change</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Special Materials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine-Readable</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manuscripts</td>
<td>12,826,630</td>
<td>11,894,021</td>
<td>+ 932,609</td>
<td>+ 7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moving Images</td>
<td>274,677</td>
<td>186,900</td>
<td>+ 87,777</td>
<td>+ 47.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music</td>
<td>2,935,735</td>
<td>3,140,324</td>
<td>- 204,589</td>
<td>- 6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sound Recordings</td>
<td>749,601</td>
<td>680,581</td>
<td>+ 69,020</td>
<td>+ 10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>16,787,085</td>
<td>15,902,268</td>
<td>+ 884,817</td>
<td>+ 5.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup> Print material, maps, pictorial materials, and rare books are no longer considered arrearage. Remaining work on hand will be processed by the regular staff, not as part of arrearage reduction.
## Table 8. Cataloging Workload

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>FY 2006</th>
<th>FY 2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Titles Fully Cataloged</td>
<td>203,453</td>
<td>254,832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperative New Titles Fully Cataloged</td>
<td>99,844</td>
<td>88,256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titles Recataloged or Updated</td>
<td>420,145</td>
<td>424,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperative Titles Recataloged or Updated</td>
<td>3,281</td>
<td>5,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimal-Level Cataloging Titles</td>
<td>74,854</td>
<td>48,853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copy Cataloging</td>
<td>71,443</td>
<td>71,568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collection-Level Cataloging</td>
<td>4,130</td>
<td>3,435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name and Series Authorities Established</td>
<td>105,621</td>
<td>112,289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperative Name and Series Authorities Established</td>
<td>185,193</td>
<td>198,647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name and Series Authorities Updated</td>
<td>44,612</td>
<td>37,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperative Name and Series Authorities Updated</td>
<td>162,259</td>
<td>65,773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject Headings Established</td>
<td>6,800</td>
<td>9,208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperative Subject Headings Established</td>
<td>3,619</td>
<td>3,047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject Headings Updated</td>
<td>10,870</td>
<td>5,926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperative Subject Headings Updated</td>
<td>799</td>
<td>573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class Numbers Established</td>
<td>1,535</td>
<td>2,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperative Class Numbers Established</td>
<td>2,089</td>
<td>2,214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class Numbers Updated</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperative Class Numbers Updated</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titles Classified with Decimal Classification</td>
<td>101,766</td>
<td>72,518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Items Received for Processing in Bibliographic Access Divisions</td>
<td>346,455</td>
<td>344,810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Items Completely Processed in Bibliographic Access Divisions</td>
<td>390,770</td>
<td>391,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archival Records Created for National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections</td>
<td>3,916</td>
<td>3,299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cataloging in Publication Titles Verified</td>
<td>48,050</td>
<td>49,769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Items Processed on Inventory-Level Records</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 9. 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>11,983,050</td>
<td>276,833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic Resources</td>
<td>31,341</td>
<td>2,685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manuscripts</td>
<td>13,727</td>
<td>435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maps</td>
<td>298,976</td>
<td>8,405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music</td>
<td>550,087</td>
<td>27,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serials</td>
<td>1,189,535</td>
<td>15,439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visual Materials</td>
<td>415,959</td>
<td>19,563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject Authorities</td>
<td>307,689</td>
<td>8,869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name Authorities</td>
<td>6,905,828</td>
<td>310,936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holdings Records</td>
<td>15,963,285</td>
<td>464,282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bibliographic</td>
<td>14,482,675</td>
<td>351,026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authority</td>
<td>7,213,517</td>
<td>319,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holdings</td>
<td>15,963,285</td>
<td>464,282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>37,659,477</td>
<td>1,135,113</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 10. Preservation Treatment Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Counts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Volumes Treated</td>
<td>3,576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unbound Paper-Based Items Treated</td>
<td>12,688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photographs Treated</td>
<td>2,315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Library Binding (volumes)</td>
<td>261,239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mass Deacidification (volumes)</td>
<td>293,648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mass Deacidification (sheets)</td>
<td>1,086,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and Rehousing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protective Boxes Constructed for Paper-Based Materials</td>
<td>21,078</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper-Based Items Rehoused</td>
<td>277,988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photographs Rehoused or Moved</td>
<td>150,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discs, Film (reels), Magnetic Tape (reels or cassettes) Cleaned or Packaged</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copying and Reformating</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preservation Photocopying (volumes)</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(11,486 pages)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper-Based Materials Converted to Microfilm (pages)</td>
<td>6,994,495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4,087,868 exposures)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper-Based Materials Converted to Digital Format (works)</td>
<td>2,824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(121,284 pages)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audio Materials Converted to Digital Format (files)</td>
<td>1,311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Video Materials Converted to Magnetic Tape (items)</td>
<td>2,194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motion Picture Films Converted (reels)</td>
<td>391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(362,226 feet)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Preservation of the Collections</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Items Surveyed, Paper-Based</td>
<td>13,071,568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Items Surveyed, Photographs</td>
<td>150,234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Items Surveyed, Other Formats</td>
<td>128,381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pieces Labeled</td>
<td>161,138</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 11. Number of Copyright Registrations by Subject Matter, Fiscal 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of Material</th>
<th>Published</th>
<th>Unpublished</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nondramatic Literary Works</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monographs and Computer-Related Works</td>
<td>143,014</td>
<td>55,582</td>
<td>198,596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serials (nongroup)</td>
<td>40,324</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>40,324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group Daily Newspapers</td>
<td>2,123</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2,123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group Serials</td>
<td>10,160</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>10,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Literary Works</td>
<td>195,621</td>
<td>55,582</td>
<td>251,203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Works of the Performing Arts, Including Musical Works, Dramatic Works, Choreography and Pantomimes, and Motion Pictures and Filmstrips</td>
<td>49,712</td>
<td>80,873</td>
<td>130,585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sound Recordings</td>
<td>15,535</td>
<td>38,116</td>
<td>53,651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Basic Registrations</td>
<td>311,653</td>
<td>213,051</td>
<td>524,704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewals</td>
<td>1,364</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mask Work Registrations</td>
<td>284</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vessel Hull Design Registrations</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total All Registrations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>526,378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preregistrations</td>
<td>496</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Documents Recorded</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11,534</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 12. Copyright Office Business Summary: Fee Receipts and Interest, Fiscal 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fees</th>
<th>Receipts Recorded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copyright Registration</td>
<td>$24,728,996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mask Works Registration</td>
<td>25,745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vessel Hull Design Registration</td>
<td>4,715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewal Registration</td>
<td>57,395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>$24,816,851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recordation of Documents</td>
<td>2,290,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certifications</td>
<td>272,463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Searches</td>
<td>93,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expedited Services</td>
<td>1,743,811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preregistrations</td>
<td>40,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Services</td>
<td>654,942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>$5,095,346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Receipts Recorded</td>
<td>$29,912,197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fee Receipts Applied to the Appropriation</td>
<td>$29,261,052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest Earned on Deposit Accounts</td>
<td>238,463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fee Receipts and Interest Applied to the Appropriation</td>
<td>$29,499,515</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. “Receipts Recorded” are fee receipts entered into the Copyright Office’s in-process system.

b. “Fee Receipts and Interest Applied to the Appropriation” constitute income from fees and deposit account interest that were fully cleared for deposit into 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” because some receipts recorded at year’s end are applied in the next fiscal year.

Table 13. Services to Individuals Who Are Blind or Physically Handicapped

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items Circulated</th>
<th>Number of Readers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional and Subregional Libraries</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recorded Discs</td>
<td>4,133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recorded Cassettes</td>
<td>22,228,306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braille (including Web-Braille)</td>
<td>621,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NLS Service to Overseas Patrons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recorded Discs</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recorded Cassettes</td>
<td>24,737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braille (including Web-Braille)</td>
<td>1,622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NLS Service to Music Patrons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recorded Discs</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recorded Cassettes</td>
<td>54,964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braille (including Web-Braille)</td>
<td>5,917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Print</td>
<td>1,322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interlibrary Loan—Multistate Centers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recorded Discs</td>
<td>489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recorded Cassettes</td>
<td>170,764</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braille (including Web-Braille)</td>
<td>3,508</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

NLS = National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.
NA = not applicable.
Table 14. Reader Services*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Branch and Division</th>
<th>Circulation of Items for Use within the Library</th>
<th>Direct Reference Service</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Circulation</td>
<td>In Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African and Middle Eastern Division</td>
<td>3,545</td>
<td>11,931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Folklife Center</td>
<td>2,060</td>
<td>3,405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian Division</td>
<td>17,430</td>
<td>27,078</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collections Access, Loan, and Management Division</td>
<td>301,947</td>
<td>2,558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Division</td>
<td>44,278</td>
<td>7,185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geography and Map Division</td>
<td>235,713</td>
<td>13,367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic Division</td>
<td>16,211</td>
<td>8,012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanities and Social Sciences Division</td>
<td>236,682</td>
<td>54,104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Library</td>
<td>42,018</td>
<td>39,005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manuscript Division</td>
<td>62,785</td>
<td>31,399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division</td>
<td>19,756</td>
<td>1,726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music Division</td>
<td>100,264</td>
<td>4,448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prints and Photographs Division</td>
<td>90,933</td>
<td>18,130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rare Book and Special Collections Division</td>
<td>22,731</td>
<td>2,280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science, Technology, and Business Division</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>38,414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serial and Government Publications Division</td>
<td>115,986</td>
<td>56,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,312,489</td>
<td>320,298</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Not included here are statistics for the Congressional Research Service, which completed 822,697 responses to requests and service transactions for members and committees of Congress in fiscal 2007; for the Copyright Office, which answered 304,688 inquiries; and for the Preservation Directorate, which responded to 883 information inquiries.

b. Not included here are the 1,416 research reports, special studies, and memoranda that the Law Library prepared for Congress, other government agencies, and the public.

c. Includes an additional 13,104 reference questions answered by staff in the Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access Directorate or at the volunteer researcher guidance desks.

NA = not applicable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Income</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>$3,377,824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Libraries</td>
<td>861,405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Gross Sales</td>
<td>$4,318,607</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Analysis of Total Income**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Income</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cataloger’s Desktop on the Web</td>
<td>$ 820,416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classification Web</td>
<td>1,105,453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARC Files and MARC Publications</td>
<td>1,468,418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Publications</td>
<td>30,974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical Publications</td>
<td>893,346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Gross Sales</td>
<td>$4,318,607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustments</td>
<td>(171,982)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Net Sales</td>
<td>$4,146,625</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Transfers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Income</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fees Transferred to Appropriation</td>
<td>$4,148,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fees Transferred to Miscellaneous Receipts</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Fees Transferred</td>
<td>$4,148,999</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MARC = machine-readable cataloging.
### Table 16. Human Resources (as of September 30, 2007)

#### Library Employees by Service Unit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Unit</th>
<th>Employees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Office of the Librarian (includes Office of the Librarian, Chief Operating</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officer, Communications, Congressional Relations, Contracts and Grants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management, Development, Special Events and Public Programs, General</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counsel, and Workforce Diversity)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Resources Services</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrated Support Services</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of the Chief Financial Officer</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of Security and Emergency Preparedness</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total for the Office of the Librarian</strong></td>
<td><strong>464</strong></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>476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Library</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Library Services</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of the Associate Librarian</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access</td>
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Visitors frequently pause in awe as they view the ceiling of the Thomas Jefferson Building’s Great Hall. (Photo by Michaela McNichol)
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