Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress

For the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2011
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I AM PLEASED TO PRESENT the Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for Fiscal Year 2011.

Throughout the year, the Library of Congress supplied the nation’s lawmakers with up-to-date, objective legislative research and analysis. The Library did so through the Congressional Research Service, which provided Congress with more than 1 million research products, through the Law Library of Congress, with its unparalleled collection of 2.8 million legal volumes, and through the U.S. Copyright Office, which provided the Congress with legal analysis on copyright policy issues that affect the U.S. economy.

The Library celebrated in 2011 our 80th year of service to patrons who are blind or physically handicapped. The U.S. Copyright Office registered more than 670,000 works for copyright. We also placed online the 30,000th veteran’s story, launched the Civil Rights History Project, and digitized our 30,000th map.

One such map—the Abel Buell map of 1783—was purchased by David M. Rubenstein and placed on exhibit in the Library in January 2011. Printed shortly after the Treaty of Paris, which ended the American Revolution, it is the first map made by an American citizen and printed in the United States.

Mr. Rubenstein and other generous donors made possible the expansion of the National Book Festival to two days. Held Sept. 25 and 26, the festival garnered a record number of authors and attendees. Also, with support from the Madison Council, the Gateway to Knowledge traveling exhibition brought facsimiles of the Library’s treasures to 90 towns in 34 states.

The Library also continued its commitment to safeguarding the nation’s film and sound heritage in its state-of-the-art Packard Campus for Audio Visual Conservation in Culpeper, Va. The Library’s National Film Registry—a list of 550 significant films slated for preservation—was the focus of a highly acclaimed documentary film, These Amazing Shadows.

The Library’s sound preservation program was greatly enhanced by the acquisition of more than 200,000 historic master recordings from Universal Music Group. Through a collaborative effort with Sony Music Entertainment, the Library launched the National Jukebox website featuring historic American music produced in the U.S. between 1901 and 1925.

The Library’s skilled and dedicated staff continues to acquire, catalog, preserve and provide access to the institution’s unparalleled collection—now more than 151 million items. More than 31.4 million items from the Library’s collections can be used free of charge on its award-winning website at www.loc.gov. The Library is training K-12 teachers and life-long learners throughout the country to use its online primary sources in the classroom.

Sincerely,

James H. Billington
Librarian of Congress
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS OFFICERS

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
James H. Billington, Librarian of Congress
Laura E. Campbell, Associate Librarian for Strategic Initiatives
Robert Dizard Jr., Chief of Staff
Deanna Marcum, Associate Librarian for Library Services
Mary Mazanec, Acting Director, Congressional Research Service
Maria Pallante, Register of Copyrights
Roberta I. Shaffer, Law Librarian of Congress
Lucy D. Suddreth, Chief, Support Operations

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Sandra M. Lawson, Director, Administrative Services, Library Services
Elizabeth Scheiffer, Director, Integrated Support Services
Karen Lloyd, Strategic Planning Officer, Office of the Chief Financial Officer
Kenneth Lopez, Director, Office of Security and Emergency Preparedness
Kathleen Ott, Director, Congressional Relations Office
Jeffrey Page, Chief Financial Officer
Elizabeth Pagh, General Counsel
Jennifer Gavin, Acting Director, Office of Communications
Christopher Reed, Senior Advisor for Policy and Special Projects, U.S. Copyright Office
Don Simon, Assistant Law Librarian for Operations and Planning
Robert Williams, Chief of Contracts
Vicki Magnus, Acting Director, Office of Opportunity, Inclusiveness and Compliance

INSPECTOR GENERAL
Karl W. Schornagel

POET LAUREATE CONSULTANT IN POETRY
W.S. Merwin (2010–2011)

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS COMMITTEES

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY, 112TH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION
Senator Charles E. Schumer (New York), Chair
Representative Gregg Harper (Mississippi), Vice Chair
Representative Daniel E. Lungren (California)
Representative Ander Crenshaw (Florida)
Representative Robert A. Brady (Pennsylvania)
Representative Zoe Lofgren (California)
Senator Richard J. Durbin (Illinois)
Senator Patrick J. Leahy (Vermont)
Senator Lamar Alexander (Tennessee)
Senator Thad Cochran (Mississippi)

SUBCOMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE BRANCH, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, UNITED STATES SENATE, 112TH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION
Senator Ben Nelson (Nebraska), Chair
Senator John Hoeven (North Dakota), Ranking Member
Senator Jon Tester (Montana)
Senator Sherrod Brown (Ohio)

SUBCOMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE BRANCH, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 112TH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION
Representative Ander Crenshaw (Florida), Chair
Representative Michael M. Honda (California), Ranking Member
Representative Steven C. LaTourette (Ohio)
Representative Sanford D. Bishop Jr. (Georgia)
Representative Jo Ann Emerson (Missouri)
Representative David Price (North Carolina)
Representative Denny Rehberg (Montana)
Representative Ken Calvert (California)
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS COMMITTEES (continued)

SENATE COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION, UNITED STATES SENATE, 112TH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Senator Charles E. Schumer (New York), Chair
Senator Lamar Alexander (Tennessee), Ranking Member
Senator Daniel K. Inouye (Hawaii)
Senator Dianne Feinstein (California)
Senator Richard J. Durbin (Illinois)
Senator Ben Nelson (Nebraska)
Senator Patty Murray (Washington)
Senator Mark Pryor (Arkansas)
Senator Tom Udall (New Mexico)
Senator Mark Warner (Virginia)
Senator Patrick J. Leahy (Vermont)

Representative Daniel E. Lungren (California), Chair
Representative Robert A. Brady (Pennsylvania), Ranking Member
Representative Gregg Harper (Mississippi)
Representative Phil Gingrey (Georgia)
Representative Aaron Schock (Illinois)
Representative Todd Rokita (Indiana)
Representative Richard Nugent (Florida)

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

Ex Officio
James H. Billington, Librarian of Congress
Senator Charles E. Schumer (New York), Chairman, Joint Committee on the Library
Representative Gregg Harper (Mississippi), Vice Chairman, Joint Committee on the Library
Richard L. Gregg, Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury (representing U.S. Treasury Secretary Timothy F. Geithner)

House of Representatives Appointees
J. Richard Fredericks, San Francisco, California
Barbara Goggenheim, New York, New York, and Los Angeles, California
James V. Kinney, McLean, Virginia

Senate Appointees
Kathleen L. Casey, Arlington, Virginia
Thomas Girardi, Los Angeles, California
Christopher G. Long, Wilmington, Delaware
Elaine Wynn, Las Vegas, Nevada

Presidential Appointee
Ruth Altshuley, Dallas, Texas
Responed to more than 763,000 congressional reference requests and delivered to Congress more than 1 million research products and approximately 30,000 volumes from the Library’s collections.

Registered 670,044 claims to copyright.

Provided reference services to 550,590 individuals in person, by telephone and through written and electronic correspondence.

Circulated more than 25 million disc, cassette and braille items to more than 800,000 blind and physically handicapped patrons.

Circulated more than 1 million items for use within the Library.

Preserved 10.7 million items from the Library’s collections.

Recorded a total of 151,785,778 items in the collections:
- 22,765,967 cataloged books in the Library of Congress classification system
- 11,762,851 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
- 117,256,960 items in the nonclassified (special) collections, including:
  - 3,379,634 audio materials (discs, tapes, talking books and other recorded formats)
  - 66,634,349 manuscripts
  - 5,446,673 maps
  - 16,627,084 microforms
  - 6,454,774 pieces of sheet music
- 15,366,922 visual materials, as follows:
  - 1,315,024 moving images
  - 13,346,902 photographs
  - 103,845 posters
  - 601,151 prints and drawings

Welcomed nearly 1.7 million onsite visitors and recorded more than 73.4 million visits and 512 million page views on the Library’s website. (At year’s end, the Library’s online primary-source files totaled 31.4 million.)

Employed 3,325 permanent staff members.

Operated with a total fiscal 2011 appropriation of $671.552 million, including the authority to spend $42.876 million in receipts.

MISSION STATEMENT

The Library’s mission is to support the Congress in fulfilling its constitutional duties and to further the progress of knowledge and creativity for the benefit of the American people.
The General Counsel serves as counsel to the Executive Committee.


2. The Copyright Royalty and Trademark Act of 2004 (PL 108–59), 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.
In fiscal year 2011, the Library provided legislative support to Congress through the Congressional Research Service, the Law Library and the U.S. Copyright Office. The Library also circulated nearly 30,000 volumes from its general and special collections to congressional offices. The Congressional Research Service and the Law Library continued to enhance their congressional websites to facilitate access to their online resources.

Through the Congressional Cartography Program, the Geography and Map Division worked on 79 geospatial data projects for congressional offices and committees.

The Library sought new ways to involve members of Congress, their staff members and their constituents in Library programs and activities. With close to 100 new Members of Congress and many new congressional staff joining the House and Senate for the first session of the 112th Congress, the Congressional Relations Office developed a Guide to Library of Congress Resources for the 112th Congress. The Guide is also available on LCNet, a website for congressional offices that provides an easy point of entry into the Library’s services, resources, events, programs and collections.

During the year, the Library’s Gateway to Knowledge traveling exhibition visited 86 congressional districts in 34 states east of the Mississippi. A number of congressional members joined local officials and school groups in welcoming the exhibit when it came to their town.

Congressional offices showed continued interest in learning about the Library’s education resources and programming, and sending the Library’s surplus books to libraries and schools in their states and districts.

APPROPRIATIONS
On April 15, 2011, the president signed the fiscal 2011 spending agreement [P.L. 112-10], which enacted a full-year continuing resolution and budgetary realignment for the Library of Congress.

“CONGRESSIONAL DELIBERATIONS on the critical issues facing the nation are supported by the Congressional Research Service, the Law Library and the U.S. Copyright Office.”

JAMES H. BILLINGTON, LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS
The act provided an appropriation for the Library of $671.5 million, including authority to spend up to $42.9 million in offsetting receipts.

The Librarian of Congress testified in support of the Library's fiscal 2012 appropriations request before the House Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations on March 11, 2011, and before the Senate Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch on March 31, 2011. The fiscal 2012 request of $707.8 million represented an increase of 3.4 percent over the 2011 budget. Mandatory pay- and price-level increases accounted for 27 percent of the requested increase. At year’s end, the fiscal year 2012 legislative funding bill had not yet been passed, and the Library began operating under a continued resolution.

COPYRIGHT ISSUES

The U.S. Copyright Office serves as the principal adviser to Congress on national and international issues relating to copyright and provides leadership and impartial expertise on questions of copyright law and policy.

On March 14, 2011, acting Register of Copyrights Maria A. Pallante testified before the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Intellectual Property, Competence and the Internet. The hearing was on the subject of “Promoting Investment and Protecting Commerce Online: Legitimate Sites vs. Parasites.” She discussed the need to protect legitimate commerce from rogue websites that sell pirated copies of copyrighted works such as books, feature films, television programs and music.

Pallante, who was appointed the 12th Register of Copyrights and director of the U.S. Copyright Office on June 1, 2011, testified again before the House Judiciary Subcommittee at its June 1 hearing on illegal streaming of television, motion pictures and other copyrighted works. The hearing also explored the current impediments to effective prosecution of those who infringe the right to publicly perform such works by willfully streaming them worldwide.

On March 22, 2011, a federal trial court in New York rejected the proposed settlement between authors, publishers and Google in connection with Google's mass digitization project. The office was instrumental in crafting the copyright portion of the U.S. government's two briefs in the matter. Former Register of Copyrights Marybeth Peters, who retired on Dec. 31, 2010, testified before the House of Representatives on the issue in 2009. The court’s rejection of the settlement has reinvigorated public debate on the issue of mass digitization and the state of the existing legal landscape. The Copyright Office continues to provide its advice and expertise to Congress on this issue.

As required by Section 302 of the Satellite Television Extension and Localism Act of 2010 [PL. 111-173], the U.S. Copyright Office published a study on market-based alternatives to statutory licensing. The report noted that business models based on sub-licensing, collective licensing or direct licensing are feasible alternatives. The report also recommended that Congress set a date for the phase-out and eventual repeal of the local signal licenses to a later time.

The Copyright Office worked with Senate and House Judiciary Committee members on the Copyright Cleanup, Clarifications, and Corrections Act of 2010 [PL. 111-295]. Signed into law on Dec. 9, 2010, the legislation makes a number of small but important changes in the Copyright Act that affect the Copyright Office, authors and rights-holders and parties participating in Copyright Royalty Judges' proceedings.

The Copyright Office was also directed by Congress to conduct a study on the desirability and means of bringing pre-1972 sound recordings under federal jurisdiction. Such recordings are currently protected by a patchwork of state statutes and common law. During the year, the Copyright Office sought public comments, held a public roundtable for stakeholders and met individually with interested organizations. A final report will be published in December 2011.

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

The Congressional Research Service (CRS) serves Congress by providing comprehensive and reliable legislative research and analysis that is timely, objective, authoritative and confidential. The Copyright Office continues to provide its advice and expertise to Congress on this issue.

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CRS launched a new feature on its website that makes it easier for congressional users to place requests online, track policy issues, receive notifications of new products and register for CRS events. Congressional users can personalize their use of CRS resources by subscribing to selected topics and choosing which types of resources are most relevant to their needs. Users can save their searches and retrieve them on demand. New website content includes recorded events, video briefs and key sources associated with legislative issues.

CRS worked with others in the Library to provide for the next generation of the Legislative Information System (LIS), which was developed by the Library more than a decade ago for use by Congress. During the year, CRS developed a web-based Text Analysis Program (TAP) to identify similarities in congressional bills. A complement to the LIS, TAP provides rankings of bills according to individual searches with a specific Congress (dating back to the 103rd Congress). Based on a Pasca search engine, TAP finds similar bills in current or previous Congresses and bills that are identical or have been incorporated into other bills. It compares bills by providing side-by-side views of two bills showing their similarities and differences, and it searches bill text.

CONGRESS COMES TO THE LIBRARY

Congressional outreach efforts resulted in more than 800 visits to the Library by Members of Congress or their spouses during fiscal year 2011. With support from the Congressional Relations Office, the Visitor Services Office and the Office of Special Events and Public Programs, the Library hosted 128 congressional events and arranged 190 tours for Members of Congress, their families and staff. Special tours of the Library also were conducted for more than 85,500 constituents referred by 430 congressional offices.

During the year, Members of Congress held meetings, events and gatherings at the Library. New Members to the 112th Congress were introduced to the Library at post-election orientation functions in the Thomas Jefferson Building hosted by then-House Majority Leader Steny Hoyer (D-Md.) and then-House Minority Whip Eric Cantor (R-Va.). New and returning Members borrowed Bibles and bound copies of the Constitution from the Library’s collections for ceremonial oaths of office. Some, including newly elected Speaker of the House John Boehner (R-Ohio) and Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid (D-Nev.), hosted swearing-in events at the Library. The Library offered a “hands-on” exploration of the Thomas Jefferson Building for spouses and families and story times in the Young Readers Center.

Members of Congress and their staff attended many special events at the Library during the year, including lectures and concerts. Chaired jointly by Reps. Earl Blumenauer (D-Or.) and Robert Aderholt (R-Ala.), the Library of Congress Congressional Caucus comprised more than 70 members at fiscal year’s end. Caucus members were given special behind-the-scenes, curator-led tours of the Library and its exhibitions. These included a preview of The Last Full Measure: Civil War Photographs from the Liljenquist Family Collection.
The Law Library provides Congress with comprehensive research on U.S., foreign and comparative law and other legal reference services. It also serves U.S. federal courts and executive branch agencies and offers reference services to the public.

In 2011, the Law Library staff prepared 373 legal research reports, special studies and memoranda in response to congressional inquiries. Foreign law specialists provided Members of Congress with foreign and comparative law reports related to U.S. legislative issues including banking, citizenship, cybersecurity, government procurement, immigration, marriage, mining, nuclear power, taxation and terrorism.

The Law Library served approximately 4,019 congressional users and 41,760 other patrons in its reading room, on the phone or electronically. Public Services staff answered a total 3,591 inquiries through Ask-A-Librarian, the Library’s virtual reference service.

In addition to serving Congress, the Law Library provided 955 research reports and special studies to executive and judicial branch agencies, the U.S. bar and members of the public in the United States and abroad.

THOMAS, the public legislative information system, received 10.3 million visits during the year. The Law Library implemented numerous improvements to THOMAS, making it significantly easier to find and access legislative information.

The Law Library continued to expand its use of social networking sites. The number of its Twitter followers grew six-fold to 17,000. A second Twitter account focused on THOMAS numbered 7,000 followers. The Law Library’s Facebook friends nearly doubled to 6,500. The Law Library continued to offer RSS feeds and e-mail alerts to notify subscribers about the availability of selected resources. In its first year, the Law Library’s blog, “In Custodia Legis,” had 15,000 e-mail subscribers.

The Global Legal Monitor, a continually updated online publication covering legal news and developments worldwide, reached an e-mail readership of 16,097. The Guide to Law Online, an annotated portal of Internet sources of interest to legal researchers, had 451,917 page-views. Both resources are accessible on the Law Library’s website.

The Global Legal Information Network (GLIN) database offers Internet access to nearly 200,000 laws, judicial decisions and related legal materials contributed by a network of 38 nations and regional and international organizations. In fiscal 2011, more than 13,000 legal materials were added to the GLIN database. Legal information analysts at the Law Library added more than 1,800 laws to the database for 16 nations outside of the network.

At year’s end, the Law Library completed an eight-year business plan for the One World Law Library, which will be accessible at www.law.gov. The site will serve as a repository for global legal and legislative information and use emerging technologies for search-and-retrieval of content contained in divergent information sources.

Security
The security of the Library’s staff, visitors, facilities and collections is paramount in importance. The focus of the Office of Security and Emergency Preparedness is to ensure the safety and security of the Library’s Capitol Hill buildings and offsite facilities, and strengthening the Library’s personal-security programs.

Work continued to develop a Continuity of Operations management site from which key Library personnel can operate in the event Capitol Hill facilities are compromised. Emergency planners, logistics staff and information technology teams finalized the installation of enhanced voice and data systems, secure storage for sensitive equipment and outfitting of senior management workstations.

The Library continued to improve its electronic and physical security controls to safeguard the priceless collections and assets in all Library buildings on Capitol Hill. Important security projects were completed at the Library’s off-site facilities, including Modules 3 and 4 at Fort Meade, Md.

Contracts and Grants
The Library awarded 2,700 contracts valued at $210 million in fiscal 2011 to support Library programs, initiatives, technology infrastructure, facility projects and collection management. Approximately 38 percent of contracts were awarded on a competitive basis. 28 percent were awarded to small businesses and 17.4 percent to the minority community, including women-owned businesses. Credit-card expenditures totaling $6.3 million were made through the Library’s Purchase Card Program.

The FEDLINK program helps federal agencies save time and money when buying library resources and information services. Through FEDLINK, the Library shares its expertise and consolidates the buying power of federal agencies. In fiscal 2011, FEDLINK customers in approximately 300 federal agencies contracted for goods and services valued at approximately $82.4 million. Federal customers also placed $50.3 million in direct orders against the LC/FEDLINK contracts, bringing the fiscal 2011 total to $132.7 million.

The Library awards grants and fellowships for a variety of scholarly purposes. Grants totaling $8.6 million were awarded to 39 universities or other educational institutions through the Library’s Teaching with Primary Sources (TPS) program. Working with the Office of Scholarly Programs, the Grants Office obligated 57 fellowships and awards totaling over $1.6 million.

In October 2011, the Library of Congress began implementing its Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2011-2016. The plan describes the Library’s goals and strategies for serving the Congress and the American people and demonstrates the institution’s commitment to the principles of the Government Performance and Results Act.

During the year, the Library made significant progress in implementing the Strategic Plan and the related planning and budgeting framework. The framework integrates planning and budgeting processes, adds rigor to the Library’s planning and budgeting activities and enhances the organization’s ability to measure progress toward achieving the plan’s outcomes and goals.

In April 2011, the Library issued the fiscal 2011 Library of Congress Annual Plan. Annual objectives define the first set of incremental steps toward achieving the intended results of the Strategic Plan. Detailed performance targets, standards and milestones for each of these annual objectives improves the Library’s ability to establish clear lines of accountability for meeting the goals of the Strategic Plan as well as track and measure progress toward achieving results.

The Law Library acquired this rare 15th-century legal tome, the Casus breves. Photo by Abby Brack Lewis.
THE LIBRARY AND THE MEDIA

Throughout the year, the Library of Congress was the subject of many stories in the print, broadcast and online media. The Library’s presence on Facebook, YouTube, iTunes, Flickr and Twitter helped publicize the institution’s programs and resources to individuals and the press.

The Library’s traveling exhibition, Gateway to Knowledge, resulted in extensive media coverage. Library exhibitions featuring Civil War photographs and the iconic I Love Lucy show were also popular with the press.

The Library’s multifaceted media campaign for the 2011 National Book Festival resulted in more than 1.16 billion media impressions—the most in the festival’s history.

The Library’s Office of Communications processed more than 100 requests to film, photograph and record at the Library; and the Library staff and clips from nearly 200 classic films on the registry. The film, which debuted at the Sundance Film Festival in January 2011, garnered press attention, as did the Library’s Dec. 28, 2010, announcement of additions to the Library’s Dec. 28, 2010, announcement of additions to the Library’s National Film Registry, an effort to preserve the nation’s film heritage. With sequences shot in the Jefferson Building and at the Library’s Packard Campus for Audio Visual Conservation, the documentary features interviews with members of the Library staff and clips from nearly 200 classic films on the registry.

Preservation of the nation’s sound heritage was also featured in the media with stories about additions to the National Recording Registry in April and the launch of the Library’s National Jukebox website in May. The Library announced the National Jukebox at a press conference, featuring a performance by singer Harry Connick Jr. Members of the press pronounced the new website “cool” and “the best new thing in the world today.”

The capture and ultimate release into the wild of a female Cooper’s hawk that took up residence in the dome of the Library’s Main Reading Room for three weeks in January, drew substantial media interest. The bird, which caused no harm or danger and sustained no injury, captured the attention of numerous local and national media outlets.

The film suggests that the Library’s cataloging system inspired Hoover to create a similar system at the FBI to track information about individuals, groups and movements.

These Amazing Shadows, a 2011 documentary, tells the story of the Library’s National Film Registry, an effort to preserve the nation’s film heritage. With sequences shot in the Jefferson Building and at the Library’s Packard Campus for Audio Visual Conservation, the documentary features interviews with members of the Library staff and clips from nearly 200 classic films on the registry.

In March, director Clint Eastwood, his cast and crew shot scenes for the motion picture J. Edgar. Eastwood and a crew member look on. Photo by Korey Freeman

Office of the Librarian

The Office of the Librarian leads the management, strategic planning and financial services of the Library, as well as legal services, public affairs and congressional relations. In fiscal 2011 it also planned and carried out scores of public and private events, raised significant private funds to support special programs and made extensive outreach to the media, the public and the Library staff.

The Office of the Librarian consists of the Congressional Relations Office, which serves the non-CRS research needs of Congress; the Office of the General Counsel, which fulfills the Library’s legal requirements; the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, which oversees the Library’s finances and facilitates the implementation of the Library’s Strategic Plan; the Office of Communications, which communicates the Library’s policies and programs to the public and the media; the Office of Special Events and Public Programs, which facilitates interactions between the Library and its constituencies through planning and coordination of private and public programs at the Library; and the Development Office, which fosters the Library’s private and public partnerships. In addition, the Office of the Librarian also has oversight for strategic planning and for guiding such initiatives as the World Digital Library website.

During fiscal 2011, the Library’s fundraising activities brought in a total of $11.3 million, representing 706 gifts from 571 donors. Those gifts, including $235,650 received through planned gifts, were made to 63 Library initiatives. The Library forged partnerships with 252 first-time donors. New donors gave $3.1 million, representing 27 percent of the gifts received this year.

Private gifts supported a variety of new and continuing initiatives throughout the Library, including exhibitions, acquisitions, symposia and other scholarly programs. Donors committed $2.7 million to create a Residential Scholars Center to provide convenient, affordable accommodations for students, teachers and researchers in the nation’s capital.

Gifts from the James Madison Council—the Library’s private-sector advisory group—in fiscal 2011 totaled more than $4.6 million, bringing the Council’s total support since 1990 to more than $203 million. Gifts from the Council supported the Gateway to Knowledge traveling exhibition, the World Digital Library, the National Book Festival and the Junior Fellows Summer Intern Program. The Council funded the Library’s purchase of correspondence and other materials documenting the life of American composer and conductor Leonard Bernstein. The Council also purchased Agostino Tofanelli’s View of Rome—a four-volume set of books, completed in 1833—for the Library’s Rare Book and Special Collections Division. Madison Council member David M. Rubenstein gave the Library current stewardship of Abel Buell’s rare and historically significant map, A New and Correct Map of the United States of North America Layd [sic] Down from the Latest Observations and Best Authorities Agreeable to the Peace of 1783.

Target Corp., The Washington Post, Wells Fargo & Co. and a host of contributors gave nearly $1.2 million to support the 2011 National Book Festival. David M. Rubenstein added $1.3 million for the year, of which $300,000 was given specifically to allow the event to become a two-day festival. In 2010, he announced the award of $5 million over five years to support this event.
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Office of the Inspector General (OIG), an independent office within the Library of Congress, advises the Librarian and the Congress on economy, efficiency and effectiveness of Library programs and operations. The OIG conducts audits and investigations which focus on detecting and preventing fraud, waste, abuse and mismanagement.

In fiscal year 2011, the OIG issued 16 audit, survey and review reports that addressed important aspects of programs and operations. These included performance-based budgeting, collections security, personnel-security policies and procedures, cooperative agreements under the National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program, planning and implementation of the conversion to digital talking books for the blind and physically handicapped, protection of surplus collections materials, the telework program, verification of data in the Library’s Multi-Year Affirmative Employment Program Plan, the Library’s success rate in item retrieval and an extensive follow-up on a previous audit of operations of the Office of Opportunity, Inclusiveness and Compliance.

A review of past recommendations determined that the Library implemented 45 OIG recommendations.

Under contract with the OIG, the accounting firm of Kearney & Company audited the Library’s 2010 consolidated financial statements. For the 15th consecutive year, the Library received an unqualified (clean) audit opinion. Under OIG supervision, Kearney & Company also audited and issued an unqualified audit opinion on the 2010 financial statements of the James Madison Council Fund and the Open World Leadership Center, a separate legislative branch agency housed at the Library of Congress.

To comply with its statutory reporting requirements, the Office of the Inspector General issued semiannual reports to Congress.

At the request of the Congress, the Library OIG chaired a committee that selected a single contractor to audit the financial statements of the Library and several legislative branch agencies cross-serviced by the Library’s financial system. This resulted in combined projected cost savings of more than $1.6 million over the five-year life of the contract. The OIG also analyzed a contractor claim against the Library that resulted in a cost savings of $275,000.

The OIG reviewed 19 new or revised Library of Congress Regulations. It investigated misuse of Library computers, networks, property and time; external hacking of Copyright Office computers; pirated DVDs and talking books; a major software migration; and conflict of interest and other misconduct.

During the year, the OIG opened 81 investigations and closed 81 investigations. OIG investigations resulted in more than $28,000 in restitution. The OIG referred six cases to Library management for administrative action. At year’s end, no administrative actions were pending. The office maintains a confidential hotline for reporting offenses against the Library: 202-707-6306 or oighotline@loc.gov.

To comply with its statutory reporting requirements, the OIG issued semiannual reports to Congress summarizing its activities for the periods ending March 31, 2011 and Sept. 30, 2011.

The OIG also developed and published a Strategic Plan for 2012–2016. The Strategic Plan, reports to Congress, audit reports and OIG testimony are available on the OIG website.

WEB www.loc.gov/about/oig/
COLLECTING

In 2011, the Library’s collections grew to more than 151 million items in various formats. The Library acquired more than 4 million items through purchase, gift, exchange or transfer from other government agencies (see Appendix C, Selected Acquisitions).

The U.S. Copyright Office forwarded more than 700,000 copies of works with a net value of $31 million to the Library’s collections in 2011; more than 330,000 copies were received from publishers under the mandatory deposit provisions of the law. The Library also received the first 300 electronic serial issues obtained through the eDeposit program that provides for the receipt of electronic serials demanded under copyright law.

The Library’s six overseas offices (in Rio de Janeiro; Cairo; New Delhi; Jakarta; Nairobi; and Islamabad) acquired, cataloged and preserved materials from parts of the world where the book and information industries are not well-developed. Those offices brought in and distributed 291,805 items to the Library of Congress and, on a cost-recovery basis, provided 385,132 items to other U.S. libraries.

In fiscal 2011, the Library commissioned the Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC) to test a new model for acquiring materials from regions of the world where acquisitions work is difficult. CAORC, with its network of independent overseas research offices...
The agreement for the National Jukebox grants the Library of Congress usage rights to Sony Music Entertainment, its entire pre-1925 catalog—comprising thousands of recordings produced by Columbia Records, Okeh and Victor Talking Machine Co., among others, and represents the largest collection of such historical recordings ever made publicly available for study and appreciation online.

Some of the recorded sounds are readings from the Bible, recitations of popular poems such as “Casey at the Bat” and novelty recordings of snores and sneezes. Other recordings document the words of important political figures: the Jukebox includes speeches by Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, William Jennings Bryan and William Howard Taft.

Visitors to the National Jukebox website can listen to available recordings on a streaming-only basis, as well as view thousands of label images, record-catalog illustrations, and artist and performer bios. In addition, users can further explore the catalog by accessing special interactive features, listening to playlists developed by Library staff and creating and sharing their own playlists.

As of December 2010, the Library transferred 354,154 items to its custodial care.

The Library announced Twitter’s donation of its digital archive of public tweets on April 14, 2010. In December 2010, Twitter identified the company Gaia as its agent for the transfer of tweets to the Library. From January to June 2011, the Library and Gaia tested the packaging and transfer of files to the Library. In September, the Library’s Twitter accessioning application went into production. At fiscal year’s end, more than 24 billion public tweets dating from December 2010 had been transferred to the Library’s custodial care.

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WEB www.loc.gov/jukebox/

 visitors, veterans, people with disabilities, the scholarly community, literary-promotion groups, folklorists, poets, federal librarians and the library community. The more than 45 offices that make up Library Services are organized within five directorates: Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access, Collections and Services, Partnerships and Outreach Programs, Preservation, and Technology Policy. The Packard Campus for Audio Visual Conservation and the American Folklife Center (including the Veterans History Project) also report to Library Services. Major milestones of Library Services—discussed elsewhere in this report—include the 80th anniversary of the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, the launch of the National Jukebox to preserve and make accessible the nation’s sound heritage, digitization of the 30,000th volume comprising 21.8 million pages since the project’s inception.

In its first year of operation, the project yielded 1,355 titles for cataloging.

The Library continued to sustain the book digitization program, which was initially created with a grant of $2 million from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation to address at-risk “brittle books” in the Library’s public domain general collection. The scanning facilities are shared by the Library with other federal libraries through a FEDLINK master contract. The scanned materials are accessible for reading online or for downloading on the Internet Archive’s website. In fiscal 2011, 280,000 volumes in the public domain general collections were scanned, comprising 5 million pages. This brought the total to 116,000 volumes comprising 21.8 million pages since the project’s inception.

During the year, the Library joined other research library partners as a member of the HaitiTrust, a digital repository for the books scanned by American libraries. The Library submitted more than 67,000 digitized volumes to this shared, online collection. All of these works are pre-1923 American imprints, thus in the public domain and freely available on the Internet. The Library has participated in the establishment of governance and planning for the Trust as it has grown in size and significance in the research community. At year’s end, the HaitiTrust comprised more than 9 million digital volumes.

WEB www.archive.org

WEB www.loc.gov/preservation/

WEB www.loc.gov/jukebox/
Production still from The Empire Strikes Back courtesy 20th Century Fox.

NATIONAL FILM REGISTRY (2010 ADDITIONS)

All the President’s Men (1976) Malcolm X (1992)
The Bargain (1914) McCabe and Mrs. Miller (1971)
Cry of Jazz (1955) Newark Athlete (1891)
Electronic Labyrinth: ThX 1138 Preservation of the Sign
4EB (1967) Language (1913)
The Front Page (1931) I Am Joaquin (1969)
Grey Gardens (1976) It’s a Gift (1934)
I Am Joaquin (1969) Let There Be Light (1946)
It’s a Gift (1934) Lonesome (1928)
A Tree Grows in Brooklyn (1945) A Trip Down Market Street (1906)

FILMS

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

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

In December 2010, the Librarian named 25 films to the registry, bringing the total to 250 (see page 14).

Sound Recordings

The National Recording Preservation Act of 2000 tasks the Librarian of Congress with annually choosing recordings that are “culturally, historically or aesthetically significant.” In April 2011, the Librarian announced the addition of 25 sound recordings to the National Recording Registry, bringing the total to 325.

MAPS

The Library has reached a milestone this year with the digitization of its 30,000th map. Working amid giant scanners, the staff of the Library’s Geography and Map Division digitized and placed online the record-breaking item—the Berks County, Pa., land-ownership atlas produced from 1852, one of the earliest known county land-ownership atlases produced in the United States.

The Library began scanning maps in 1920, when the Geography and Map Division received its first assignment. In 1996, the Library started posting maps online in its American Memory website. Since then, the Geography and Map Division’s Digital Team has scanned a number of significant collections, including panoramic, land-ownership, Civil War and American Revolutionary maps. The Library’s online maps include some of the world’s great cartographic treasures, such as the 1307 Waldseemüller World Map—the first map to show the word “America”—and, most recently, the Axel Houell map (1783), the first map depicting the boundaries of the new American nation at the end of the American Revolution.

INTERACTIONS

The Library of Congress, in partnership with the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), is participating with the National Digital Newspaper Program (NDNP) in a project to digitize and provide free and public access to digitized copies of historical American newspapers. By the end of 2011, the Library’s staff had created a database of nearly 10 million pages of digitized newspapers from the 18th and 19th centuries—some 40,000 pages per day from sources in all 50 states. In the coming years, the Library will maintain a growing collection of free newspapers and continue to develop as a repository of documents and images necessary to American history.

The Library of Congress also manages the National Recording Registry, a list of sound recordings, including phonograph cylinders and 78-rpm records, that the Librarian determines are “culturally, historically or aesthetically significant.” In 2011, 25 sound recordings were added to the National Recording Registry, increasing the total to 325.

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Just six months after the Treaty of Paris (Sept. 3, 1783) ended the Revolutionary War, inventor and printer Abel Buell published A New and Correct Map of the United States of North America Layd Down from the Latest Observations and Best Authorities Agreeable to the Peace of 1783.

The map represents a number of cartographic firsts: the first map depicting the boundaries of the new American nation; the first map of the U.S. to be printed and copyrighted in North America; and the first map published in the U.S. to depict the American flag.

Seven copies of the map are known to exist, and three are held outside of the U.S. Thanks to the Library’s benefactor David M. Rubenstein, one of the remaining four copies—the best-preserved of the group—now resides in the Library of Congress.

Rubenstein, co-founder and managing director of The Carlyle Group and a member of the Library’s Madison Council, purchased the map at auction at Christie’s in December 2010. At a ceremony held at the Library on Jan. 31, stewardship of the rare Revolutionary War-era map was given to the Library for a period of five years in order to make it accessible to the public.

Rubenstein added to the site during the year honored the Library’s 10,000th collection, making these recorded interviews, photographs, letters and other historical documents fully accessible to anyone with Internet access.

In fiscal 2011, the project collected more than 7,400 audio files of day Americans across the country. In fiscal 2011, more than 7,400 audio files of interviews were added to the StoryCorps collection, bringing the total to more than 80,000 housed in the Library’s American Folklife Center. In addition to weekly broadcasts on National Public Radio’s “Morning Edition,” select StoryCorps stories are available as downloadable podcasts.

In its first year of operation, the Historias mobile booth gathered contemporary personal narrative recordings of Latinos and Latinas in 20 cities in the U.S. and Puerto Rico. The recorded oral narratives of Latino Americans will be housed in the American Folklife Center.

A major gift from Russia—digitally preserved copies of 10 previously lost American silent films—will help the United States reclaim its silent-film heritage.

A major gift from Russia—digitally preserved copies of 10 previously lost American silent films—will help the United States reclaim its silent-film heritage.
The Civil Rights History Project. The Civil Rights History Project Act of 2009 [PL. 111-19] requires the Librarian of Congress and the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution to (1) establish a joint five-year oral history project to collect video and audio recordings as well as visual and written materials relevant to the personal histories of participants in the civil rights movement; (2) make the collection available for public use through the Library of Congress and the National Museum of African American History and Culture (NMAAHC). A cooperative agreement between the Library and the Smithsonian, which was signed on July 10, 2009, specified that the Library’s American Folklife Center would conduct a survey of libraries, archives, museums and other institutions to determine the extent of existing documentary recordings of the civil rights movement. The Smithsonian subsequently will record interviews with individuals about their experiences in the movement. The interviews and memorabilia will be made accessible to researchers at the Library, NMAAHC and online through the project website.

On Aug. 26, 2011, the Library announced the completion of phase one of the project—the launch of the Civil Rights History Project website. The web portal presents the results of a nationwide survey of oral-history interviews with participants in the civil rights movement. Developed by Library of Congress catalogers and web designers, the database and search tool will enable researchers to locate hundreds of collections in repositories around the country.

National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program

The National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program (NDIIPP) is a unique strategic initiative mandated by Congress in 2000 to collect and preserve at-risk digital content of cultural and historical importance. Under the auspices of the Library’s Office of Strategic Initiatives (see page 24), NDIIPP has grown to a decentralized network of 200 national and international partners with stewardship for more than 1,400 digital collections. These partners are seeking to preserve a wide range of born-digital records, including public and commercial content, and are working collaboratively to establish standards for digital preservation.

The NDIIPP partners met in July to present project results, share expertise and conduct working group meetings of the National Digital Stewardship Alliance, which was established in 2010. At the end of the fiscal year, 96 organizations were members of the alliance. Alliance members are working together to build a national digital collection, develop and adopt digital preservation standards, share tools and services, support innovation of practice and research and promote national outreach for digital preservation.

In addition to the content from the original collecting partners, NDIIPP collaborated with state, archival and private-sector organizations thereby reflecting the growing diversity of content and expertise in the network, including standards development and web archiving. Major accomplishments in 2011 include:

State Records. Most states lack the resources to ensure the preservation of the information they produce in digital form only, such as legislative records, court case files and executive-agency records. As a result, much state government digital information—including content useful to policymakers—is at risk. In 2011, the four projects making up the NDIIPP—Preserving State Government Information initiative worked with institutions in 35 states—all added valuable digital information to the network. The projects represent a geographically and thematically diverse body of important state government digital information.

Standards. The Federal Agency Digital Information Guidelines Working Group under NDIIPP is a collaborative effort by 18 federal agencies to define common guidelines, methods and practices to digitize historical content in a standard manner. Two main working groups—Still Image and Audiovisual—continued their work of developing guidelines and tools that

Civil rights activists protest school segregation at a march in Chicago on June 10, 1965. Photo and Photographic Division

First Lady Michelle Obama and MENTOR chair Willem Kooyker pose with Deneen Borer at the National Mentoring Summit held at the Library on Jan. 25, 2011. Photo by Abby Black Lewis
can be broadly applied. The Still Image group evaluated file formats (such as JPEF 2000) for archival and other benefits. The group also focused on the area of color accuracy for production scanning projects. The Audiovisual group continued development of a Material Exchange Format (MXF) standard, suitable for the creation and management of files for video and other moving image content. Drafts were distributed for comment in October 2010 and August 2011. The AV group also continued to develop a specification for Broadcast WAVE file (BWF) metadata, a file header for audio files, which is used by the European Broadcast Union.

**Hidden**
In fiscal 2011, the Library’s Web Archiving team in the Office of Strategic Initiatives provided project management and support for a growing number of web archive collections for Library Services and the Law Library, and continued to develop tools and strengthen the infrastructure at the Library for the long-term storage and preservation of web archive content. The Web Archiving Team managed 22 web archive collections, which included more than 6,300 nominated websites. At year’s end, the Library’s web archives comprised more than 5 billion web documents or 250 terabytes of data.

The team worked with Library Services to archivists about the Civil War’s new quincentennial. It partnered with other organizations to archive sites related to the earthquake in Japan, the Arab Spring events in North Africa and the Middle East, and the Jasmine Revolution. The team also worked with the Library’s Overseas Offices to build web archives for the 2010 elections in Brazil, Burma/Myanmar, and Sri Lanka; the 2011 elections in Laos, Thailand and Vietnam; the Maoist war and Sri Lanka; the 2011 elections in North Africa and the Middle East. In March 2011, NLS also received 22,342 electronic records from the Japanese government for its earthquake in Japan, the Arab Spring, and the Jasmine Revolution.

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languages (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish), Spanish was the most heavily used, followed by English.

During the year, work focused on recruiting additional partners and adding content. At year’s end, 135 partners from 72 countries were participating in the project. The first meeting of the WDL Executive Council was held in January 2011 at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The council endorsed a long-term plan developed by the Library of Congress that includes targets for collections to be added, cites the need to recruit partners in countries and regions of the world that currently are underrepresented in the WDL, and plans to build a global audience of users through outreach efforts to teachers, students and researchers.

Noteworthy content added to the WDL site during the year from partners’ institutions included translations of Arabic scientific works printed in Venice in the late 1400s (from the Central Library, Qatar Foundation); Korean manuscripts from the 15th to the early-19th century (National Library of Korea); 18th- and 19th-century Persian manuscripts (University of Kashmir, India); Matteo Ricci’s 1602 map of the world in Chinese (James Bell Reid Library, University of Minnesota); and classic works of Western science (Smithsonian Institution). Also added were outstanding items from the Library’s international collections, including Chinese rare books, late-19th-century photochromes, Japanese prints and the Prokudin-Gorskii collection of early color photographs of the Russian Empire.

A key objective of the WDL project is to build digital library capabilities in the developing world. In support of this objective, the Library provided technical assistance and training to a number of library partners around the world. In exchange, the Library received high-quality digital images of books, manuscripts and other materials for inclusion on the WDL website.

The Library’s Website

The Library’s website 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, legal and legislative information; Library exhibitions; and webcasts and podcasts of Library events. Consistently recognized as one of the top federal sites, the Library’s website recorded more than 73.4 million visits and 512 million page-views in fiscal 2011.

In January 2011, the Library unveiled its redesigned home page at www.loc.gov. Along with improved visual and organizational design, the redesigned home page also features new content-delivery devices, including video and events features.

By subscribing to the Library’s RSS feeds and e-mail update service, users can stay up-to-date about areas of the Library’s site that interest them and can be alerted to related Library resources.

To develop new channels for content delivery and communications, the Library continued to participate in media-sharing and social-networking sites such as Flickr, YouTube, Facebook, iTunes U and Twitter. During the year, the Library added more than 3,500 new photos to its Flickr account, including new sets of images on subjects such as the Civil War and World War I. New videos added to the Library’s YouTube channel included the 2011 National Book Festival, selected concerts and a series on “Hidden Treasures of the Library of Congress.” New educational content on Library’s iTunes U site includes the 2011 National Book Festival, collections from the Veterans History Project and Civil War sheet music. In addition to its main Facebook site, the Library supports Facebook pages for the Law Library, American Folk Life Center and the National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program. The Library’s Twitter presence includes feeds for the World Digital Library, the digital preservation program, THOMAS, the Congressional Research Service, copyright issues and maps. A live Twitterfall could be viewed by attendees of the 2011 National Book Festival.

The Library’s main blog—among the first federal blogs at the time of its launch on April 24, 2007—has since been joined by blogs generated by the Library’s Music Division, Science and Technology Division and the Law Library at http://blogs.loc.gov/. In fiscal 2011, new blogs were introduced by the National Digital Preservation Program, the Prints and Photographs Division and the Education Outreach office.
Among the collection’s thousands of recordings reside some classic sides: Crooby’s 1947 version of “White Christmas”; Armstrong singing “ Ain’t Misbehavin’”; the Mills Brothers’ version of “Paper Doll”; a duet by Fitzgerald and Armstrong on “Frim Fram Sauce”; and Les Paul’s “Guitar Boogie.”

The American people, through the nation’s library, received a gift of vintage sound recordings from one of the world’s largest recording companies. On Jan. 20, 2011, the Library of Congress and the Universal Music Group (UMG) announced the donation of more than 200,000 historic master recordings—many long out-of-print or never released—to the Library’s Recorded Sound Section, which has more than 3 million sound recordings in its collections.

Upon receiving the gift, Librarian of Congress James H. Billington said, “A surprisingly high percentage of America’s recording heritage since the early part of the 20th century has been lost due to neglect and deterioration. The donation of the UMG archive to the Library of Congress is a major gift to the nation that will help maintain the intergenerational connection that is essential to keeping alive, in our collective national memory, the music and sound recordings meaningful to past generations.”

Totaling more than 5,000 linear feet, UMG’s gift is the largest single donation ever received by the Library’s audiovisual division and the first major collection of monophonic tapes are released and unreleased versions of recordings by such artists as the Andrews Sisters, Connee Boswell, Jimmy Dorsey, the Mills Brothers, Guy Lombardo, Ella Fitzgerald, Fred Waring, Judy Garland and Dinah Washington, among others.

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC INITIATIVES
The Office of Strategic Initiatives (OSI) directs the Library’s digital strategic planning effort; oversees and secures the Library’s information technology and digital resources; and leads the National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program (NDIIPP), a congressionally mandated national program to preserve the nation’s cultural digital assets (see page 18). OSI also comprises the chief information officer function and the Information Technology Services office. OSI’s Web Services Division provides library-wide operational support for hundreds of Library websites and manages the technical and policy aspects of the Library’s use of social media and content distribution sites. Through its Educational Outreach Office, OSI educates students and teachers about the use of digitized primary sources in the classroom. OSI also supports major Library initiatives, such as the World Digital Library, the National Digital Newspaper Program, the National Book Festival and Library exhibitions, which are described elsewhere in this report.

Through internal scanning operations, contracted services and collaborations with outside partners, OSI continued to add high-quality digital content to the Library’s website. Eight new collections were digitized and made available, and 27 existing collections received substantial additions. In fiscal 2011, 6.8 million new digital files were added, bringing the total to 31.4 million. This figure includes files from the National Digital Newspaper Program and other online collections.

Throughout the year, ITS ensured that the Library’s data and services continue to adapt to new technology and respond to changes and new requirements. The infrastructure includes four data centers, more than 650 servers, 250 enterprise systems and applications, and wide-area, metropolitan-area and local-area networks that consist of 350 network devices. The data centers house over 3.8 petabytes of disk storage and over 6.5 petabytes of tape storage. ITS also supports more than 8,400 voice and data connections, 11,000 data network connections and 5,700 workstations.

ITS continued to secure the Library’s data and promote IT security awareness through staff training. Nearly 100 percent of the Library’s staff completed the updated online security awareness training course. ITS also maintained a Help Desk to provide technical support to end users. Work began on “Project One,” an effort to implement the web strategy developed by the Library-wide Web Governance Board. The goal of Project One, which involves all Library service units, is to build a web presence that is easier to use and that reflects the breadth and depth of the Library’s resources.

ITS provided technical support for more than 700 special events, including the 2011 National Book Festival. In addition to the book festival, the ITS Multi-Media Group filmed approximately 450 events, most of which were made accessible on the Library’s website. ITS also responded to numerous congressional requests for filming and recording of events. The ITS Document Scanning Center contributed to the Library’s digitization efforts by producing more than 332,000 high-quality digital images for many digital collections within the Library. ITS also supported the Library’s Teleworker Program by configuring laptops and other approved home workstations. More than 500 staff members participated in the Teleworker Program in fiscal 2011.
PROMOTING READING AND LITERACY
The Library of Congress promotes reading and literacy through the Center for the Book and its partners, through the National Book Festival, through collaborative public-service campaigns, by appointing and administering the position of National Ambassador for Young People’s Literature and through its literacy-promotion website, Read.gov.

Read.gov
Since its launch in September 2009, the Library’s literacy-promotion website known as Read.gov has featured multimedia resources designed specifically for children, teens, parents and educators. Read.gov is supported by an advertising campaign directed by the Library’s Public Affairs Office in cooperation with the private, nonprofit Advertising Council (www.adcouncil.org). Since 2000, the Library has worked with the Ad Council on a series of national public-service-announcement (PSA) campaigns to highlight the Library’s web resources for children and families and to promote lifelong learning through reading. In fiscal 2011, the Library and the Ad Council collaborated on a series of PSAs to encourage parents to read with their children. Featuring the lovable Curious George, the campaign was created in partnership with Universal Partnerships & Licensing and Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. It encourages parents and children to visit Read.gov to experience the joy of reading.

A highlight of the Read.gov site is the online serialized story, “The Exquisite Corpse Adventure,” a project of the Center for the Book and the National Children’s Book and Literacy Alliance. The zany story, which concluded with a reading of the final chapter at the 2010 National Book Festival on Sept 25, 2010, grew to include 27 episodes by 16 different authors and five illustrators. The work was published in its entirety by Candlewick Press in August 2011. The site was also updated to promote content from the Library’s

“STORIES HAVE TO make sense even when life doesn’t.”
AUTHOR KATHERINE PATERSON DISCUSSING HER BOOK, BRIDGE TO TERABITHIA
collections, such as the featured story *The Redot Book*. Published in 1912, the public domain children’s book is housed in the Library’s Rare Book and Special Collection Division.

**WEB** www.read.gov

**Center for the Book**

Established in 1977, the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress promotes reading and literacy through a network of affiliates in all 50 states, the District of Columbia and the U.S. Virgin Islands. In addition, more than 10 national reading-promotion partners assist the center in its literacy-promotion efforts.

The National Education Association (NEA), one of the center’s partners, sponsored its 18th Annual Read Across America Day at the Library of Congress on March 2. First Lady Michelle Obama, Education Secretary Arne Duncan and NEA President Dennis Van Roekel joined Librarian of Congress James H. Billington in the Great Hall for the nationwide event designed to highlight for the importance of reading. Local school children were greeted by costumed characters The Cat in the Hat and Thelma 1 and 2, and treated to storytelling by actresses Jessica Alba, “Top Chef” Padma Lakshmi and Green Bay Packers’ receiver Donald Driver.

In collaboration with the Children’s Book Council (CBC) and the CBC Foundation, and with support from publishers, the Center sponsors the National Ambassador for Young People’s Literature. Children’s author Katherine Paterson served the second year of her two-year appointment that began on Jan. 5, 2010.

In its second fiscal year in operation, the Young Readers Center in the Thomas Jefferson Building attracted more than 29,000 visitors who were encouraged to choose a book from its up-to-date collection of non-circulating titles; browse the web’s kid-friendly sites; or attend programs especially designed for young readers. The collection was enhanced with the donation of juvenile books from Diane Reuback, children’s book editor at Publisher’s Weekly.

As it has for more than a decade, the Center for the Book developed the authors’ program for the 2011 National Book Festival and organized its Festival of the States (see page 36). During the year, the Center reprised its national signature project—Letters about Literature—which inspires young people to write about books they have changed their lives and to celebrate the environment through art and poetry. Approximately 70,000 students entered the competition.

**WEB** www.read.gov

**Junior Fellow Jordan Roehl, Portales, N.M.**

“**I’M EXCITED TO TAKE** what I’ve learned here and apply that towards my graduate studies toward a degree in library and information science.”

**WEB** www.read.gov

**Junior Fellows**

The Library once again gave college students a chance to delve into its vast collections—acquired through copyright deposit, gift and purchase—in search of hidden treasures. The 10-week Junior Fellows Summer Intern Program, made possible through the generosity of the late Mrs. Jefferson Patterson and the Madison Council, furthers the Library’s mission to provide access to the universal record of human knowledge and creativity in its collections. The Library also benefits from the students’ discoveries in its global collections.

The 2011 program brought 41 college students from around the country to work in the Library’s custodial divisions on Capitol Hill and at the Packard Campus for Audio Visual Conservation in Culpeper, Va. Under the direction of a cadre of curators and Library specialists, undergraduate and graduate students learn first-hand how the world’s largest library acquires, preserves and makes accessible its vast holdings.

The fellows undertook a wide range of projects: examining Russian books in the Cyrillic 4 Collection, cataloging 18th-century Spanish plays, researching turn-of-the-century copyright-registration applications, studying degradation in magnetic tape, researching and rehousing nitrate films, inventoring records from 12 U.S. Courts of Appeals and processing a large donation of children’s books. The opening of three new preservation laboratories last year also allowed fellows to explore the chemical, physical and optical properties of items dating back to the 16th century, such as Ptolemy’s *Geographia* (1513).

In August, the interns displayed approximately 100 items from 33 collections housed in 20 Library divisions. Those treasures included 19th-century product labels; pre-1892 newspapers, P.T. Barnum’s circus posters; rare opera scores; vintage record stacks. Photo by Abby Brack Lewis

Approximately 35,273 drawers. Photo by Connie Rogers
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. The center administers the position of Port Laureate Consultant in Poetry, selected annually by the Librarian of Congress.

Seven former Poets Laureate Consultants in Poetry reunited at the Library on the evening of Oct. 6, 2010, to celebrate the publication of The Poets Laureate Anthology. Published by the Library in cooperation with WW Norton, the anthology includes works from all 43 poets who held the position during the past 75 years.

Port Laureate W.S. Merwin opened his term (2010–2011) as the Library’s 17th Port Laureate Consultant in Poetry with a reading at the Library on Oct. 25, 2010. Born in New York, Merwin has resided in Hawaii for nearly 30 years. During a 60-year writing career, he has received nearly every major literary award, including his second Pulitzer Prize in 2009, for The Shadow of Sirius. He gave the final reading of his term on May 4, 2011. On Aug. 10, the Librarian of Congress announced the appointment of Phillip Levine as the Library’s 18th Port Laureate Consultant in Poetry for 2011–2012.

Robert Casper, former programs director for the Poetry Society of America, was named the head of the Poetry and Literature Center on March 28, 2011.

Showcasing the Library’s Collections
The Library showcases items from its unparalleled collections through its exhibitions and publications. During the year, the Library also featured its collections of ethnographic material from the United States and around the world. The AFC is responsible for research, documentation, national programs and collaborative partnerships with public and private organizations. One of the AFC’s major initiatives is the Veterans History Project (see page 16), which was established by Congress in 2000 to preserve the memories and artifacts of the nation’s war veterans. AFC also administers the StoryCorps Collection (see page 17) and the Civil Rights History Project (see page 18).

The StoryCorps mobile van arrives in Pensacola, Fla. Courtesy of StoryCorps

“The Fight For Civil Rights was one of the most significant social and cultural movements in our nation’s history, and this project will help future generations understand the struggle to make the dream of equality and freedom a reality for all Americans.”

Rep. Carolyn McCarthy (D-N.Y.) upon introducing the Civil Rights History Project Act

The American Folklife Center
The American Folklife Center (AFC) was created by Congress in 1976. The center includes the Archive of Folk Culture, which was established in 1928 and is now one of the largest collections of ethnographic material from the United States and around the world. The AFC is responsible for research, documentation, national programs and collaborative partnerships with public and private organizations. One of the AFC’s major initiatives is the Veterans History Project (see page 16), which was established by Congress in 2000 to preserve the memories and artifacts of the nation’s war veterans. AFC also administers the StoryCorps Collection (see page 17) and the Civil Rights History Project (see page 18).

SHARING IDEAS AND CULTURE

The Library is 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 the late 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.

During the year, the Kluge Center continued to attract outstanding senior scholars and postdoctoral fellows. The Kluge Center conducted eight fellowship competitions internally and participated in eight fellowship competitions managed primarily by external partners. The spring saw a record number of senior scholars-in-residence—seven for the mid-March to mid-April period. Working under the auspices of the Kluge Center, a total of 104 individuals produced or contributed to the production of scholarly works that drew from the Library’s collections, databases and staff resources.

Exhibitions
A new major exhibition, The Last Full Measure, showcased rare Civil War photographs from the Liljenquist family collection, which were donated to the Library of Congress to mark the war’s sesquicentennial. Nearly 400 ambrotype and tintype photographs of both Union and Confederate soldiers were featured in the exhibition. Displays in the Performing Arts Reading Room featured material from the Federal Theater Project (1933–1939) and marked the 70th anniversary of the iconic I Love Lucy show. The Geography and Map Division mounted the third in a series of Landsat map displays titled Earth at Risk.
The Library opened three Graphic Arts Galleries in the Thomas Jefferson Building to showcase the Library’s visual arts collections. The Herblock Gallery celebrates the work of editorial cartoonist Herbert L. Block—better known as “Herblock”—who donated his body of work to the Library. The Swann Gallery presents caricatures, political cartoons, comics, animation art, graphic novels and illustrations. A third gallery showcases the graphic arts collections in the Prints and Photographs Division on a rotational basis, beginning with the premiere exhibition, *Timely and Timeless: Estate of John Held Jr.,* (below) provided an opportunity to celebrate diversity and showcase the Library’s collections. 

**WEB www.loc.gov/exhibits/**

**Public Programs**

During the year, the Library presented hundreds of public programs. Many of these events (highlighted below) provided an opportunity to

Throughout the year, the Library’s traveling exhibition, *Gateway to Knowledge,* brought facsimiles of many of the Library’s top treasures to America’s heartland (see page 34).

From pre-Columbian artifacts to rare 15th-century Bibles, from the nation’s founding documents to Thomas Jefferson’s personal library and the art and architecture of the building named for him, continuing exhibitions offer something for everyone (see Appendix D, Exhibitions).

**WEB www.loc.gov/concert/**

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

The Library saluted the American composer and the American songbook as the centerpieces of its 85th concert season (2010-2011), which offered 36 concerts, two film series and lectures by notable scholars. The focus was on new American music at the intersection of many genres: classical, jazz, country, folk and pop. All concerts were presented free of charge in the Library’s historic, 500-seat Coolidge Auditorium.

The noontime folk-kite concert series known as “Homegrown: The Music of America” featured diverse musical traditions. Presented by the American Folklife Center and the Music Division in cooperation with the Kennedy Center Millennium Stage, the 11-concert series presented Chicano music from California, bluegrass music from Indiana, blues from Mississippi, Canadian fiddle music from Connecticut and Chinese Zheng music from Florida, to name a few genres.

**WEB www.loc.gov/events/**

**Film Screenings.** Located in Culpeper, Va., the Library’s Packard Campus Theater continued its popular film screenings that showcase the film, television, radio and recorded sound collections of the Library of Congress. The Art-Deco-style theater is one of only five venues in the country equipped to show original classic film prints on nitrate film stock as they would have been screened in theaters before 1950. The theater also features a custom-made organ that provides live music accompaniment for silent movies to enhance the cinematic experience. During the year, the theater offered 131 public screenings of more than 245 titles held by the Library. More than 13,000 people attended these screenings.

**Lectures and Symposia.** The selected events highlighted below are a sampling of the many lectures and symposia hosted by the Library during the fiscal year.

The Rare Book and Special Collections Division, in cooperation with the Center for the Book, sponsored a conference to celebrate its recent acquisition of Galileo’s *Sidereus Nuncius* (*Starry Messenger*) on Nov 5. First published 400 years ago, the book contains the first telescopic images of the moon, diagrams showing the location and motion of the moons of Jupiter, and the first telescopic celestial maps of the Milky Way.

The Hispanic Division hosted a day-long conference, “Creating Freedom in the Americas, 1776–1826,” held on Nov 10.

The Library’s Interpretive Programs Office presented nine public programs related to *The Last Full Measure,* the Library’s Civil War exhibition. These included talks by donor Tom Liljenquist and Adam Goodheart, author of 1861: *The Civil War Awakening.*

The Law Library celebrated Human Rights Day on Dec 10 with a panel discussion on “Cultural Property Rights of Indigenous People.” In honor of former Supreme Court Chief Justice Edward Douglass White (1845–1921) and Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr. (1841–1935), on March 8 the Law Library presented excerpts from “Father Chief Justice,” a play by Louisiana State University law professor Paul R. Baier about the court’s ninth chief justice. It marked Constitution Day with a lecture on “The Supreme Court and Free Speech,” delivered by Dahlia Lithwick of Slate Magazine on Sept 16.

The American Folklife Center and the Institute of Museum and Library Services sponsored a symposium in December titled “Work and Transformation: Documenting Working Americans.” Throughout the year, the American Folklife Center’s Benjamin A. Botkin Lecture Series presented nine programs highlighting the best of current research and practice in folklore, folklife and related fields.

The Asian Division commemorated the 25th anniversary of the 1986 People Power Revolution in the Philip-
After a year on the road, the Library’s Gateway to Knowledge traveling exhibition made its final stop at the 2011 National Book Festival in Washington, D.C. Mounted in a specially fitted 18-wheel truck, the exhibition traveled to 90 small towns in 34 states and drew about 85,000 viewers. At each stop, it introduced people in small towns across America to the treasures and resources of the Library of Congress.

Gateway to Knowledge was made possible by the support of Emily and Abby Rapoport and by members of the James Madison Council, the Library’s private-sector advisory group.

The exhibition outlined Thomas Jefferson’s role in supporting the re-establishment of the congressional library, following the burning of the U.S. Capitol in 1814, by providing his personal book collection to the nation. Jefferson’s organization of his books by “Memory, Reason and Imagination” informs the organization of the exhibition.

The exhibition also featured facsimiles of such treasures as the 1507 Waldseemüller Map (the first document to use the word “America”); the 1455 Gutenberg Bible; the rough draft of the Declaration of Independence, in Jefferson’s hand with edits by Benjamin Franklin and John Adams; the 1862 drawings for the comic book that introduced Spider-Man to the world; the handwritten manuscript to jazz pioneer Jelly Roll Morton’s “Frog-i-More Rag”; and Walt Whitman’s poem “Leaves of Grass.”

“Thomas Jefferson’s rough draft was the first thing guests wanted to see,” said Abigail Van Gelder, the exhibit’s docent. “But the hands-down favorite was Spider-Man and the Library’s comic-book collection—for adults as well as the kids.”

Abigail and her husband, Josh Van Gelder, drove Gateway approximately 19,000 miles around the country. When the couple pulled into town, they opened the trailer, which expanded to three times its road width. They greeted visitors and, as docents, saw people excited to learn about the Library and grateful the exhibit traveled to their town. Their visit provided an opportunity for many Members of Congress to meet with representatives from the Library’s Gateway team and hear about their work.

The Preservation Directorate organized “Preservation Roadmaps for the 21st Century: Assessing Options for Large Collections,” a symposium held at the Library on March 15.

The African and Middle Eastern Division marked the centennial of the publication of The Book of Khalid with a symposium on Arab-American author Amira Rihani on March 29.

The Kluge Center sponsored more than 40 public programs during the year, including lectures, symposia, book talks and a concert. On April 26, the Kluge Center sponsored a panel discussion on “Dignity of the Human Person.”

The Geography and Map Division sponsored a symposium on May 20 titled “Re-Imagining the U.S. Civil War: Reconnaissance, Surveying and Cartography,” held in conjunction with the Library’s celebration of the sesquicentennial of the Civil War.

In September, art historian and archaeologist David Stuart, the foremost expert on Mayan hieroglyphs, delivered the fifth Jay I. Kislak Lecture, titled “Deciphering the Art of the Ancient Maya and the Year 2012.”

A two-day symposium titled “Literatura de Cordel: Continuity and Change in Brazilian Popular Literature” was sponsored by the American Folklife Center in collaboration with the Poetry and Literature Center, the Hispanic Division, the Embassy of Brazil and the Library’s overseas office in Rio de Janeiro.

The Poetry and Literature Center offered numerous poetry readings during the year.

The Center for the Book sponsored more than 25 public programs during the year. Many of these were part of the popular Books & Beyond literary series, which highlights new books by authors who drew on the Library’s vast resources to produce their works.

“I NEVER REALIZED how accessible the Library’s archive is.”

A RESIDENT OF DOVER, DEL., VIEWING THE GATEWAY TO KNOWLEDGE TRAVELING EXHIBITION

The 2011 National Book Festival featured presentations by more than 100 of the nation’s bestselling authors, illustrator and poets in pavilions devoted to various genres: Children, Teens, History & Biography, Fiction & Mystery, Contemporary Life, Poetry & Prose. Three new pavilions, The Cutting Edge, Graphic Novels and State Poets Laureate, gave festival-goers the opportunity to learn about authors and genres not previously represented at the National Book Festival. Also new to the festival was the Family Storytelling Stage, sponsored by Target, which featured lively presentations by more than 100 of the nation’s bestselling authors, illustrators and poets in pavilions devoted to various genres: Children, Teens, History & Biography, Fiction & Mystery, Contemporary Life, Poetry & Prose. The festival attracted some of the best-known and best-loved authors in America today (see list on page 37).

In the Children’s pavilion, National Ambassador for Young People’s Literature Katherine Paterson rolled out the newly published book version of “The Exquisite Corpse Adventure”—a year-long, serialized story written by many beloved children’s authors and illustrated by notable artists. The story originated online at www.Read.gov.

Other reading-promotion activities were offered by the festival’s corporate sponsors in the Let’s Read America pavilions. ReadMoodle.org featured Hildi, the talking stopgoat. Scholastic Inc., once again brought Mrs. Frizzle and the Magic School Bus to the event. The Huffington Post’s KidsPost page sponsored a special scavenger hunt for festival-going kids. Wells Fargo distributed copies of stagecoach Sid by Deborah Hopkinson.

The 2011 festival marked the end of a year on the road for the Gateway to Knowledge travelling exhibition.

The 2011 National Book Festival was made possible through the generous support of National Book Festival Board Co-chair David M. Rubenstein, Distinguished Corporate Benefactor Target, Chair Sponsor The Washington Post and Wells Fargo, Patron AE&T, the Institute of Museum and Library Services, The James Madison Council, the National Endowment for the Arts and PBS KIDS; Contributors Barnes & Noble, Digital Bookmobile powered by OverDrive, Penguin Group (USA), ReadMoodle.org and Scholastic Inc.; and—in the Friends category—the Marshall B. Coyne Foundation Inc.; Chair Sponsor The Junior League of Washington.

Information on past book festivals, including webcasts and podcasts of selected events, can be viewed at the National Book Festival website.
“AS AN AMERICAN ARTIST, it is humbling to be acknowledged and appreciated in this way by the Library of Congress.”

BARITONE THOMAS HAMPSON, THE LIBRARY’S LIVING LEGEND MEDAL RECIPIENT

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PRIZES AND AWARDS

The Library of Congress sponsors privately endowed programs that honor achievement in the humanities and creativity. Through these awards and prizes, the world’s greatest repository of human creativity honors those who have advanced and embodied the ideals of individual creativity, conviction, dedication, scholarship and exuberance.

WEB www.loc.gov/about/awards/honors/

Blackstone Award. The Friends of the Law Library presented William C. Burton with the inaugural Blackstone Award for his contributions to advancing the mission and activities of the Law Library. A partner at Sагat Burton in New York, Burton is founder and chairman of the Burton Award for Legal Achievement.

Bobbitt Prize. The 2010 Rebekah Johnson Bobbitt National Prize for Poetry was awarded to Lucia Perillo for her book *Inseminating the Elephant* on Dec. 13, 2010. The biennial prize recognizes a book of poetry written by an American and published during the preceding two years and/or the lifetime achievement of an American poet. The $10,000 prize is donated by the family of the late Rebekah Johnson Bobbitt of Austin, Texas, in her memory.

Creative Achievement Award. Nobel- and Pulitzer Prize-winner Toni Morrison was presented with the National Book Festival Creative Achievement Award at the 2011 National Book Festival.

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 In-
Federal Library Technician of the Year: Laura (Layne) Bosserman, library technician, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

Letters About Literature. One hundred fifty young readers across the country were honored in May with state and national awards for their achievement in the 2010–2011 Letters About Literature competition, sponsored by the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress in association with Target. Open to students in grades four through 12, the competition challenges young people to write letters to their favorite authors explaining how their favorite authors explaining how their favorite authors changed their writing. Twelve national honorable-mention winners received cash awards, and each earned a $1,000 reading-promotion grant for their community or school library.

Federal Librarian of the Year: Eleanor G. Frierson, deputy director of the National Agricultural Library, Beltsville, Md.

“THE JUSTICES ARE ABLE” to work together in a cordial and honest way without the distraction of personal animosity.”

FORMER SUPREME COURT ASSOCIATE JUSTICE JOHN PAUL STEVENS, 2011 WICKERSHAM AWARD RECIPIENT

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

Taylor Mathews of Arkansas, who wrote to Erin Hunter about her book Into the Wild; Maryam Salah of Massachusetts, who wrote to Jerry Spielli about his book Manias; Meger; Christian Lasardi of Connecticut, who wrote to George Selden about his book The Cricket at T interspace; Andrew Wood of Virginia, who wrote to J.M. Barrie about his book Peter Pan; Akash Kar of California, who wrote to Jumnapa Lahiri about her book The Nemoula; and Anihi Ryum of Michigan, who wrote to Marge Piercy about her book Barbie Doll.

WEB www.lettersaboutliterature.org

Living Legend. Thomas Hampson, a leading baritone and promoter of art song in America, was presented with the Library’s Living Legend medal at a concert held at the Library on Oct. 28. The award honors individuals who have made a significant contribution to America’s cultural, scientific and social heritage.

Network Library of the Year. The Ohio Library for the Blind and Physically Disabled, part of the Cleveland Public Library, and the State Library of Ohio Talking Book Service in Columbus, Ohio, were co-recipients of the Network Library of the Year Award. The annual award, which carries a $1,000 cash prize, is given by the National Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped in the Library of Congress. The Network Subregional Library of the Year Award went to the Detroit Subregional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped of the Detroit Public Library.

Wickersham Award. For “exceptional public service and dedication to the legal profession,” the Friends of the Law Library of Congress presented the 2011 Wickersham Award to former Supreme Court Associate Justice John Paul Stevens, who served from 1975–2010. The award was presented at the Library of Congress on June 13, 2011, at an event during which Justice Stevens was interviewed by journalist Gwen Ifill.

Other Honors and Awards

Library Staff and Projects. Ferrela G. France, chief of the Preservation Research and Testing Division, was selected as a finalist for the Samuel J. Heyman Service to America Science and Environmental Medal. The Science and Environmental Medal is given to “a federal employee for a significant contribution to the nation in activities related to science and the environment.”

Associate Librarian for Library Services Deanna Marcum received the Melvil Dewey Award from the American Library Association at its annual meeting in June 2011. The Dewey Medal and citation are given annually to an individual or group for a recent creative professional achievement of high order, particularly in those areas of librarianship in which Melvil Dewey (1831–1931) was interested: library management, library training, cataloging and classification, and the tools and techniques of librarianship.


The Library’s website for teachers (www.loc.gov/teachers) was named one of the top 10 free resources sites for teachers by E-School News in February. In July the professional development section of the site was named “Site of the Week” by E-School News. The digital preservation blog known as “The Signal” was among those named to the “Best of the Federal Blogosphere,” a list compiled by Federal Computer Week.

Library–Appointed Scholars and Fellows

The American Folklife Center’s Archie Green Fellowships. Archie Green fellowships were given to Pat Jasper, William Westerman, James Leary, Bucky Halker, Tanya D. Finchum and Juliana M. Nykolaiszyn. Jasper is documenting the work associated with the Houston port and ship channel. Westerman is documenting the working lives of South Asian immigrant taxi drivers in New York City. Leary and Halker received a joint fellowship for their study of the cultural traditions of ironworkers in America’s upper Midwest. Finchum and Nykolaiszyn, through oral-history interviews, are documenting the culture and traditions of the American “Big Top” circus in the town of Hugo, Okla.

The American Folklife Center’s Blanton Owen Fund Award. Bradley Hanson, a Brown University doctoral student in ethnomusicology, received the Blanton Owen Fund Award to support ethnographic field research on the cultural impact of the Tennessee Jamboree, a weekly radio-barn dance program serving the communities of LaFollette and Campbell counties.

The American Folklife Center’s Gerald E. and Corinne L. Parsons Fund for Ethnography Fellowships. David Greeley and Emily Kader received fellowships from the Parsons Fund for Ethnography. Greeley, one of the world’s leading proponents of Cajun and Creole music from Louisiana, searched the American Folklife Center’s holdings of Cajun and Creole music with the intent of developing new concert material and recording projects. Kader, an Emory University doctoral student, researched Irish and Appalachian “Jack tales” to encompass similar traditions in the Caribbean and African-American communities.

Kluge Center Scholars. The John W. Kluge Center hosted more than two dozen scholars and fellows in fiscal 2011. Founded in 2000, the Kluge Center attracts the world’s brightest minds to the Library of Congress, where they pursue humanities and social-science research. Kluge fellowship recipients, all of whom are within seven years of receiving the highest advanced degree in their respective areas of
study, spend six to 11 months at the John W. Kluge Center in the Library’s Thomas Jefferson Building. The center also hosts a number of scholars in endowed chairs. The Kluge scholars are selected by the Librarian of Congress on the basis of the appropriateness of their proposed research application to Library collections, as evaluated by Library staff members and recommended by a panel of their peers assembled by the National Endowment for the Humanities.

**Moeson Fellows.** Seven scholars were selected to receive a 2011 Florence Tan Moeson Fellowship: Alice Jade Alburo, University of California, Los Angeles; Jaime Cleland, Ohio University; Aminath Riyaz, The Maldives National University; Alan Sweeten, California State University, Stanislaus; Martin Thiry, University of Hawaii East-West Center; Saw Sandi Tun, Burmese American Collective; Boram Yi, University of Baltimore. Established in 2005, the fellowship is made possible by a generous donation from Florence Tan Moeson, a former Library employee who retired with more than 40 years of Library service. The purpose of the fellowship is to give individuals the opportunity to pursue research on the nations and cultures of the East, the Southeast or South Asia using the Library’s collections.


**Swann Fellows.** The Caroline and Erwin Swann Foundation for Caricature and Cartoon, administered by the Library of Congress, selected the following individuals to receive Swann Foundation fellowships for the academic year 2011–2012: Lara Saguisag, Margaret Samu, Masha Kowell and Jeremy Stoll. The award-winners will use the Library’s collections to explore child characters in early American comic strips; Russian caricature as a form of art criticism; political satire in Soviet posters; and the recent use of comic-book format by artists in India.

**Witter Bynner Fellowships.** The 14th annual Witter Bynner poetry fellowships were awarded to Forrest Gander and Robert Bringhurst, who read from their work on April 21. Bynner was an influential poet of the early 20th century and the translator of the Chinese classic *Tao Te Ching*, which he named *The Way of Life, According to Laotzu*.
APPENDIX A. Library of Congress Advisory Bodies

JAMES MADISON COUNCIL
MEMBERSHIP

H. F. (Gerry) Lenfest, Chair
West Conshohocken, Pennsylvania

John W. Kluge (deceased)
Founding Chair
New York, New York

Edwin L. Cox, Chair Emeritus
Dallas, Texas

Leonard L. Silverstein, Treasurer
Washington, D.C.

James Earl and Cecilia Jones, Honorary
Pawling, New York

Founding Chair
Library of Congress Advisory Bodies

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

New York, New York

Dallas, Texas

New York, New York

Chicago, Illinois

Dallas, Texas

New York, New York

Miami, Florida

New York, New York

Dallas, Texas

Palm Beach, Florida

Dallas, Texas

New York, New York

Dallas, Texas

Dallas, Texas

New York, New York

Dallas, Texas

Dallas, Texas

Washington, D.C.

New York, New York

Dallas, Texas

New York, New York

Dallas, Texas

Dallas, Texas

Washington, D.C.

New York, New York

New York, New York

Palm Beach, Florida

Dallas, Texas

Bloomfield, Michigan

J. Richard Fredericks
San Francisco, California

Jack and Annette Friedland
Jupiter, Florida

John K. Garvey
Wichita, Kansas

Buffy Calitritz
Bethesda, Maryland

Lloyd E. Cotten
Los Angeles, California

Howard E. Cox
Boston, Massachusetts

Peter D. C. Cummings
Palm Beach Gardens, Florida

William and Linda Custard
Dallas, Texas

Norma Dana
New York, New York

Nancy M. Dredman
Dallas, Texas

Gina H. Despres
Washington, D.C.

Ronald and Beth Duorazet
Norton, Virginia

Consuelo Durac-Danner
Houston, Texas

Robert H. Enslow
San Francisco, California

Marjorie M. Fisher
Bloomfield, Michigan

Marjorie S. Fisher
Palm Beach, Florida

J. Richard Fredericks
San Francisco, California

William and Inger Ginsberg
New York, New York

Thomas H. Glocer
Canary Wharf, England

Barbara Guggenheim and
Bertram H. Fields
Malibu, California

Stein Erik Hagen
Oslo, Norway

W. Lee Hammond
Washington, D.C.

Sally Harris
Great Barrington, Massachusetts

John S. Hendricks
Silver Spring, Maryland

Roger Hertog
New York, New York

Leo J. Hindery Jr.
New York, New York

Nancy Glanzville Jewell
Houston, Texas

Glenn R. Jones
Centennial, Colorado

Jerral W. Jones
Dallas, Texas

Elizabeth R. Kahler
New York, New York

James V. Kinsey
Washington, D.C.

Jay I. Kisch
Miami, Florida

Nancy W. Knowles
Hinsdale, Illinois

Robert and Miriam Knutson
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

David H. Koch
New York, New York

H. Fred Krimerndahl II
New York, New York

Sheila C. Labrecque
New York, New York

Irvin and Joan Levy
Dallas, Texas

Ira A. Lipman
New York, New York

Jon B. Lovelace
Santa Barbara, California

Gary M. Maguire
Dallas, Texas

Thomas and Kay Martin
Leawood, Kansas

John J. Medveckis
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Katy and Ken Menges
Dallas, Texas

Edward S. Miller
Washington, D.C.

Martha Hamilton Morris
Villanova, Pennsylvania

Nancy A. Nasher and
David J. Haemisegger
Dallas, Texas

Donald E. Newhouse
New York, New York

Sarah and Ross Perot, Jr.
Dallas, Texas

Frederick H. Prince
Washington, D.C.

Caran H. Prothro
Dallas, Texas

Bernard Rapoport
Waco, Texas

Margaret Z. Robson
Santa Fe, New Mexico

David M. Rubenstein
Washington, D.C.

Lady Sainsbury of Turville
London, England

B. Francis Saul, II
Bethesda, Maryland

Walter Scott Jr.
Omaha, Nebraska

L. Dennis Shapiro
Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts

Georgia Shreve
New York, New York

Raja W. Sidawi
New York, New York

Albert H. Small
Bethesda, Maryland

Frederick W. Smith
Memphis, Tennessee

Henry and Jane Smith
Dallas, Texas

Raymond W. Smith
Washington, D.C.

Roger Strauch
Berkeley, California

Michael Strumsky
San Francisco, California

Richard E. Thompson
Washington, D.C.

Thomas and Penelope Watkins
Newton Square, Pennsylvania

Joan M. Wegner
West Chicago, Illinois

THE KLUGE CENTER SCHOLARS’ COUNCIL

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2011 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

APPENDIX A. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS ADVISORY BODIES

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APPENDIX B. Publications


The Library of Congress Illustrated Timeline of the Civil War, with an introduction by Verna Curtis. Published by Aperture in association with the Library of Congress.


The Poets Laureate Anthology, edited by Elizabeth Hun Schmidt, containing works by each of the 43 poets who have held the country’s top poetry position. Published by W.W. Norton in association with the Library of Congress.

365 Days of Black History: This engagement calendar highlights individuals whose lives and achievements contributed to the enrichment and progress of society. Illustrated with 53 images—historical photographs and reproductions of artworks from the collections of the Library of Congress—each day of the year cites an important birth date or milestone in black history. Each week presents a picture and a corresponding essay.

LONG REMEMBERED: Lincoln and his Five Versions of the Gettysburg Address, with commentary by Douglas L. Wilson. Published by Levenger in association with the Library of Congress.

Photographic Memory: The Album in the Age of Photography, with an introduction by Verna Curtis. Published by Aperture in association with the Library of Congress.


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A Journey into 365 Days of Black History: Illustrated with images from the Library’s collections, this wall calendar celebrates the 16th president. Before he had even delivered his inaugural address, seven states had voted to secede from the Union, and on April 12, 1861, America’s bloody Civil War began. Out of such desperate times Lincoln cemented his place in history, preserving the Union while contributing such profoundly historic documents as the Emancipation Proclamation and the Gettysburg Address to America’s legacy of freedom. (In cooperation with Cavallini)

Movie Posters: Celebrating the National Film Registry of the Library of Congress and the Library’s eclectic film and film poster collection, this colorful wall calendar features 12 iconic films selected by the Library of Congress as milestones of the medium. Proceeds from the sale of this calendar go to fund the Library’s continued efforts to preserve America’s cinematic legacy. (In cooperation with Universe/Rizzoli)

Shakespeare’s Insults: This 365-day calendar presents 313 brief but blistering excerpts from Shakespeare’s plays (weekends receive a single barb). Each passage is accompanied by an explanation of who is insulting whom and why, and explanations of words no longer familiar. (In cooperation with Universe/Rizzoli)

Vintage Travel: Enjoy the golden age of travel to Europe and other worldly destinations with this wall calendar featuring colorful vintage posters. All images are from the Prints & Photographs Division of the Library of Congress and the Library’s eclectic film and film poster collection, this colorful wall calendar features 12 iconic films selected by the Library’s Film Registry as milestones of the medium. Proceeds from the sale of this calendar go to fund the Library’s continued efforts to preserve America’s cinematic legacy. (In cooperation with Pomegranate)

Wizard of Oz: Since its publication in 1900, L. Frank Baum’s The Wonderful Wizard of Oz has become America’s greatest homegrown fairy tale. This engagement calendar collects all of the original book’s full-color plates—faithfully reproduced from the Library’s first-edition copy—and dozens of illustrated pages. (In cooperation with Universe/Rizzoli)
APPENDIX C. Selected Acquisitions

The African and Middle Eastern Division acquired a collection of rare Coptic Christian religious books from Egypt. The division also acquired Siberry, Abúnín and Social Justice, a database composed of digitized manuscripts, monographs, pamphlets, ship’s logs, registers, maps, newspapers, journals and photographs from repositories in the Americas and Europe.

The American Folklore Center acquired the Tom Hoskins Collection documenting the life and work of the prominent blues musician, Mississippi John Hurt. The center also acquired the Bruce Jackson and Diane Christian Collection consisting of 400 open-reel audiorecords at performances at the Newport Folk Festival, 1963-65 and 1967-68; and audio, video and photographic documentation of lawyer William Kunstler; portraits Robert Creeley, Allen Ginsberg that tell the story of the Counter-Culture Movement; and the division purchased the complete digitized run of the Soviet-era newspaper Lekseia.

The Geography and Map Division was given stewardship of the Abel Buell Map, A New and Correct Map of the United States of North America Legal (sic) Drawn from the Latest Observations and Best Authorities Agreeable to the Peace of 1783, David M. Rubenstein, co-founder and managing director of The Carlyle Group, purchased the map at auction and placed it on deposit at the Library of Congress for a period of five years in order to make it accessible to the public. It is the first map printed in North America depicting the boundaries of the new American nation and showing the “Stars and Stripes.” Published only six months after the conclusion of the Revolutionary War, this is also the first map to be copyrighted in the U.S. The division also purchased Da Qing Cheng Gu Shi (Complete History of China) 1740-1749, the first book to be printed in China. The book was given stewardship of the 18th-century manuscript Dictionnaire des arts et sciences (Dictionary of the Arts and Sciences), a limited-edition facsimile of a Flemish illuminated manuscript in the Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana in Venice, and the rare, original nine-volume edition (1890) of Henrik Ibsen’s collected works (Samlede værker).

The Law Library acquired two volumes of an extraordinarily rare 1470 edition of the Cano boses of Johannes de Turnhout (c. 1446-1492), printed by the Brotherhood of the Common Life at their Brussels press, Te Nazaerith Gheprint, The Cano boses, the first example of case law in legal history, reports the observations of major 14th-century civil law commentators. Only 13 copies of the 1470 edition of Cano boses—the oldest—are known to exist in the world. The Law Library’s edition will be the only copy held in the U.S. The acquisition was made possible through the generosity of Julie Chrystyn Opperman in honor of her husband, Dwight D. Opperman.

The Manuscript Division purchased the John Charles Frémont and Jessie Benton Frémont Papers, approximately 1,500 items from the years 1835-1962 formerly held by the James S. Copley Library of La Jolla, Calif. The division also purchased the Green-Driven Collection of approximately 3,000 items chronicling the lives of emerging middle-class African Americans during the Jim Crow era. The collection includes material on the African-American-owned Headden Motor Company, founded in Chicago in 1918; Mary McLeod Bethune, founder of Bethune-Cookman College and the National Council of Negro Women and Abraham Lincoln Lewis, who founded the Afro-American Life Insurance Company in Florida.

The Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division received a gift of 280,000 master recordings from the Universal Music Group, the Library’s first significant acquisition of commercial master recordings. The division also received the Studs Terkel Collection, more than 20,000 original tape recordings of the author and radio broadcast personality, through a cooperative agreement with the Chicago History Museum that will bring to the Library digital preservation and access files made from the original masters.

The Strand Theatre of Sebring, Ohio, and MGM Studios both donated 35mm nitrate film, including pre-prints of The Hurricane and Phantom of Chinatown from MGM. The family of Ozzie and Harriet Nelson donated all the episodes of the television series The Adventures of Ozzie and Harriet. The division purchased the Ray Topping American Roots Music Collection of more than 8,000 recordings on rare original labels from the 1940s to the 1960s. The division also purchased the John Milley Sports Broadcast Collection, comprising thousands of rare radio sports broadcasts captured prior to 1972.

The Music Division acquired 130,569 items from The Ira and Leonore Gershwin Trust in San Francisco, Calif., for a collection of sheet music, drawings and paintings for more than 100 Broadway, ballet, and opera performances, including My Fair Lady, Hello, Dolly! and West Side Story. The estate of actor and singer John Raitt donated to the Library scripts, correspondence and photographs from his career, including papers from the original Broadway productions of Carousel and The Pajama Game and of the film version of The Pajama Game.

The Prints and Photographs Division acquired, through gift and purchase, the Marilyn Church courtroom drawings, thousands of color sketches made during notable trials held primarily in New York City from the 1970s until the 1990s. The drawings will give researchers visual access to some of the most important trials of the 20th century. The division also received donations of Nicole Green’s print suite “In Seven Days,” representing Barack Obama’s presidential campaign; Joseph Holstein’s “Color in Freedom” Underground Railroad etching series; the Peterson Collection of World War II-era Polish and American political postcards; and a set of master portrait photographs by Yoasuf Karsh. Division purchases included two photographs by Olaf Otto Becker showing “Greenland Glacier Melt,” and the Winokur-Muhlin Postcard Collection of the Russian Empire.

The Rare Book and Special Collections Division purchased the Diaries of Galileo Galilei (Venice: J. Baglioni, 1607), Galileo’s second book and his first work on astronomy, complementing the Library’s recent purchase of Galileo’s Sidero Nuncius (Starry Messenger). With these acquisitions, the Library became one of the few institutions in the world to hold the full range of Galileo’s corpus. The division strengthened its large collection of 17th-century travel books with the purchase of a rare first edition of Gaspar de São Bernardino’s Itinerario da Índia por terra até aqui reinado de Portugal com a descriçam de Hierusalem dirigido a Rotação de Espanha Mergulho da África ao res Sãocid (Lisbon: Vicente Alvare, 1611).
APPENDIX D. Exhibitions

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

NEW EXHIBITIONS

Coast to Coast: The Federal Theater Project 1935–1939

On display in the Performing Arts Reading Room Gallery, this exhibition drew from the Library of Congress Music Division’s Federal Theatre Project Collection. Established under the Works Progress Administration during the first term of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the Federal Theater Project was the only large-scale effort ever undertaken by the federal government of the U.S. to organize and produce theater events. The project provided salaried work for unemployed theater professionals following the Great Depression and exposed Americans to high-quality theatrical productions at affordable prices. From 1935 through 1939, the project presented an extraordinary number of theatrical productions across the country. The productions encompassed virtually all types of theater—opera, including opera—where the singing is usually accompanied by orchestra and piano, and play, with all lines being spoken. Among the objects on display were stage designs, costume designs, photographs, scripts, and posters. A sister exhibition, using the same themes but primarily different artifacts, was on display May 7, 2011–Feb. 10, 2012, in the Library’s exhibition space in Walt Disney Concert Hall in Los Angeles, Calif.

The Last Full Measure: Civil War Photographs from the Liljenquist Family Collection
April 12, 2011–Aug. 13, 2011

On display in the South Gallery of the Thomas Jefferson Building, this exhibition commemorated the sesquicentennial of the Civil War, which started on April 12, 1861, at Fort Sumter, S.C. Drawn from the Liljenquist Family Collection, which was donated to the Library of Congress, the exhibition featured ambrotype and tintype images of 300 Union soldiers—one for every 1,000 who died—and 32 Confederate soldiers—one for every 5,000 who died. These portraits depict ordinary enlisted men, with some rare images of African-American soldiers. The names of many of those pictured have been lost. The Library has made these images available through Flickr Commons where viewers can help identify the individuals. The exhibition also tells the story of Tom Liljenquist and his son, Jason, Brandon and Christian, who built the powerful collection of Civil War portraits—numbering more than 700 images—from which the exhibition is drawn. The exhibition was made possible by the Liljenquist family, HISTORY and Union Pacific Corp.

Traveling Exhibitions

Gateway to Knowledge

Launching at the 2010 National Book Festival, this traveling exhibition brought facsimiles of many of the Library’s top treasures—and information about its resources and collections—to the heartland of America. The exhibition, which made its final appearance at the 2011 National Book Festival, was the idea of Ably and Emily Rapoport, the granddaughters of Andre and Bernie Rapoport, founding members of the Library’s private donor support organization, the James Madison Council. With support from the Rapoport family and the Madison Council, the tour came to 90 communities in 34 states. Mounted in an 18-wheeler truck and accompanied by two docents, the exhibition featured facsimiles of such treasures as the 1507 Waldseemüller Map (the first document to use the word “America”); the 1453 Gutenberg Bible; the rough draft of the Declaration of Independence, in Thomas Jefferson’s hand with edits by Benjamin Franklin and John Adams; the 1962 drawings for the comic book that introduced Spider-Man to the world; the handwritten manuscript to jazz pioneer Jelly Roll Morton’s “Froggie More Rag”; and Walt Whitman’s poem “Leaves of Grass.”

Creating the United States

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

The Great Depression and the United States

This exhibition features selections from more than 3,000 rare maps, documents, prints and artifacts that comprise the Jay I. Kislak Collection on the Early Americas and European explorers and settlers and the pivotal changes caused by the meeting of the American and European worlds. The Kislak exhibition features two extraordinary maps by Martin Waldseemüller—a 1507 world map that uses the word “America” for the first time, and a maritime chart made in 1516 that depicts a European view of the world enlarged by the presence of the Western Hemisphere. In January 2011, David M. Rubenstein placed in the Library’s stewardship for a period of five years Abel Buell’s A New and Correct Map of the United States of North America, 1804 (in)Drawn from the Latest Observations and Best Authorities, A Guide to the Present State of the United States. This is the first map of the new American nation, printed and published in America following the end of the Revolutionary War. The original, which was displayed briefly in March 2011, was later replaced with a facsimile copy. A state-of-the-art display case will be constructed by the Library in collaboration with the National Institute for Standards and Technology.

Thomas Jefferson’s Library

When Thomas Jefferson sold his personal library to Congress in 1813 to replace volumes destroyed in a fire set by the British during the War of 1812, it was the largest private book collection in North America. In this reconstruction of Jefferson’s library, the books have been arranged in his modified version of an organizational system created by British philosopher Francis Bacon (1561–1626). Divided into categories of Memory, Reason and Imagination—that Jefferson translated to “History,” “Philosophy” and “Fine Arts”—the collection demonstrates the span of Jefferson’s multifaceted interests, which continue to inform the Library’s collecting strategy.
The Library of Congress Bible Collection

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

Art and Architecture of the Jefferson Building

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

Bob Hope Gallery of American Entertainment

The Bob Hope Gallery of American Entertainment features items from the Library’s Bob Hope Collection; objects from the rich and varied collections of Library divisions: Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound; Manuscript, Music, Prints and Photographs and Rare Book and Special Collections, as well as objects borrowed from the Bob Hope Archives located in Los Angeles. On display in the gallery, Hope for America: Performers, Politics & Pop Culture examines the interplay of politics and entertainment in American public life. An introductory video and interactive exhibit stations that display film and television clips, along with sound recordings, enliven the gallery experience.

Gershwin Room

The Gershwin Room in the Thomas Jefferson Building is dedicated to displaying selected items from the Library’s Gershwin Collection, the world’s preeminent resource for the documentary legacy of George and Ira Gershwin. Rare objects from the Gershwin Collection, which is housed in the Library’s Music Division, are periodically rotated into the continuing exhibition titled How to Stay: The Legacy of George and Ira Gershwin. Among the items rotated into the exhibition in 2011 were the Porgy and Bess printed-vocal piano score used and annotated by Rosamund Johnson, which was in the original cast in 1935; rare snapshots of George Gershwin; and Ira Gershwin’s drafts of some of his most famous song lyrics.

Graphic Arts Galleries

The Library of Congress opened three new Graphic Arts Galleries in the Thomas Jefferson Building in 2011 to feature its cartoon collections and offer visitors a rich sampling of caricatures, comic strips, political drawings, artwork created for magazines and graphic-novel illustrations.

APPENDIX E. Statistical Tables

Table 1. Library of Congress Appropriations Available for Obligation—Fiscal 2011

| Appropriations Request—Fiscal 2012
| Library of Congress, Salaries and Expenses | $462,329,000 |
| Congressional Research Service | 111,017,520 |
| Copyright Office | 54,567,548 |
| Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped | 68,043,836 |
| **Total** | **$671,552,204** |

1 Public Law 112-50, signed by the president on April 13, 2011, enacted a 4-day continuing resolution, providing a fiscal year 2011 appropriation of $671.552 million, including authority to spend up to $42.876 million in offsetting collections. The Library operated under seven continuing resolutions from Oct. 1, 2010, until April 15, 2011.

Table 2. Library of Congress Appropriations Available for Obligation—Fiscal 2011

| Appropriations Request—Fiscal 2012
| Library of Congress, Salaries and Expenses | $462,329,000 |
| Congressional Research Service | 111,017,520 |
| Copyright Office | 54,567,548 |
| Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped | 68,043,836 |
| **Total** | **$671,552,204** |

The independent firm of CliftonLarsonAllen was retained by the Office of the Inspector General to audit the Library of Congress fiscal year 2011 financial statements.

A condensed version of the Library of Congress Financial Statements for Fiscal Year 2011 and Fiscal Year 2010 follows, including the four principal financial statements: the Condensed Balance Sheets, the Condensed Statements of Net Costs, the Condensed Statements of Changes in Net Position, and the Condensed Statements of Budgetary Resources.

The Condensed Balance Sheets provide users with information about the Library’s assets, liabilities and net position. The Library’s assets as of Sept. 30, 2011, and 2010 total $554.7 million dollars, and $578.8 million dollars, respectively.

The Condensed Statements of Net Costs provide users with information about the net costs for the Library’s six programs. Net costs include allocated management support costs. For the fiscal years ended Sept. 30, 2011, and 2010, the net cost of the Library’s six programs was $778.0 million and $803.0 million, respectively.

The Condensed Statements of Changes in Net Position provide users with information about the Library’s financing sources and the components of the changes in net position. The Library’s financing sources totaled $768.4 million and $812.9 million for the years ended Sept. 30, 2011, and 2010, respectively.

The Condensed Statements of Budgetary Resources provide users with information about how budgetary resources were made available as well as their status at the end of the fiscal year. For the fiscal years ended Sept. 30, 2011, and 2010, the Library’s budgetary resources were $901 million and $2,131.7 million, respectively.

During fiscal 2010, as authorized by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the Treasury Department, the Library transferred all Copyright Licensing net assets from a Special Fund (in Budget) to a Deposit Fund (non-Budget) by a budgetary outlay out of the Special Fund in the amount of $1.2 billion.

For the 16th consecutive year, the Library achieved an unqualified (“clean”) opinion on its financial statements. The Library’s audited financial statements (including financial statement notes and auditor’s report) can be found at www.loc.gov/about/reports/financials/loc.html.

### Library of Congress Condensed Balance Sheets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>As of September 30, 2011, and 2010 (Dollars in Thousands) (Unaudited)</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intergovernmental Assets</td>
<td>$394,641</td>
<td>$401,071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pledges Receivable-Donations</td>
<td>10,162</td>
<td>19,208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments</td>
<td>80,583</td>
<td>84,979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property and Equipment, Net</td>
<td>67,924</td>
<td>67,015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Assets</td>
<td>1,376</td>
<td>1,790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
<td>$554,886</td>
<td>$578,827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intergovernmental liabilities</td>
<td>$40,304</td>
<td>$41,086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts Payable and Accrued Funded Payroll, Benefits</td>
<td>79,138</td>
<td>74,908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposit Account Liability</td>
<td>6,473</td>
<td>6,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued Unfunded Liabilities</td>
<td>33,873</td>
<td>33,756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Liabilities</td>
<td>4,309</td>
<td>5,291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities</strong></td>
<td>$164,097</td>
<td>$161,961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Position</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unexpired Appropriations</td>
<td>$182,590</td>
<td>$199,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative Results of Operations</td>
<td>207,999</td>
<td>217,612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Net Position</strong></td>
<td>$390,589</td>
<td>$416,862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities and Net Position</strong></td>
<td>$554,886</td>
<td>$578,827</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Library of Congress Condensed Statements of Net Costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For the Fiscal Years Ended September 30, 2011, and 2010 (Dollars in Thousands) (Unaudited)</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Costs by Program Area:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Library</td>
<td>$472,964</td>
<td>$489,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Library</td>
<td>25,130</td>
<td>25,462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copyright Office</td>
<td>43,469</td>
<td>42,845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congressional Research Service</td>
<td>141,330</td>
<td>148,423</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped</td>
<td>80,560</td>
<td>89,399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reimbursable and Revolving Funds</td>
<td>14,548</td>
<td>15,889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Costs of Operations</strong></td>
<td>$768,388</td>
<td>$812,907</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Library of Congress Condensed Statements of Changes in Net Position

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For the Fiscal Years Ended September 30, 2011, and 2010 (Dollars in Thousands) (Unaudited)</th>
<th>2011 Consolidated Total</th>
<th>2010 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>$217,612</td>
<td>$217,612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budgetary Financing Sources</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriations Used</td>
<td>642,917</td>
<td>642,917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Financing Sources</td>
<td>766,888</td>
<td>712,907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Cost of Operations</td>
<td>(778,001)</td>
<td>(802,889)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cumulative Results of Operations, Ending</strong></td>
<td>$207,999</td>
<td>$217,612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unexpired Appropriations:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beginning Balances</td>
<td>$199,250</td>
<td>$207,694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budgetary Financing Resources</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriations Used</td>
<td>643,337</td>
<td>643,337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriations transferred and Other Adjustments</td>
<td>(9,271)</td>
<td>(8,327)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Budgetary Financing Sources</strong></td>
<td>634,066</td>
<td>634,910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unexpired Appropriations, Ending</strong></td>
<td>182,590</td>
<td>199,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Position, Ending</strong></td>
<td>$390,589</td>
<td>$416,862</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 4. Additions to the Collections: Items, Fiscal 2011

#### Print Collections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Added</th>
<th>Withdrawn</th>
<th>Total FY11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class A (General Works)</td>
<td>979</td>
<td></td>
<td>447,751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class B-BJ (Philosophy)</td>
<td>11,538</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>420,279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class BL-BX (Religion)</td>
<td>22,335</td>
<td></td>
<td>982,356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class C (History, Auxiliary Sciences)</td>
<td>4,011</td>
<td></td>
<td>367,215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class D (History except American)</td>
<td>57,935</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1,662,067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class E (American History)</td>
<td>5,094</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>317,756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class F (American History)</td>
<td>11,802</td>
<td></td>
<td>897,359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class G (Geography, Anthropology)</td>
<td>21,702</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>727,857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class H (Social Sciences)</td>
<td>53,798</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3,353,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class J (Political Science)</td>
<td>11,564</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>897,359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class K and LAW (Law)</td>
<td>48,194</td>
<td>9,587</td>
<td>2,822,879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class L (Education)</td>
<td>11,953</td>
<td></td>
<td>603,210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class M (Music)</td>
<td>42,461</td>
<td></td>
<td>804,728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class N (Fine Arts)</td>
<td>16,476</td>
<td></td>
<td>765,922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class Q (Science)</td>
<td>17,698</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,345,707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R (Medicine)</td>
<td>14,194</td>
<td></td>
<td>612,107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class S (Agriculture)</td>
<td>5,585</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>476,374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class T (Technology)</td>
<td>27,871</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,506,172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class U (Military Science)</td>
<td>3,006</td>
<td></td>
<td>233,280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class V (Naval Science)</td>
<td>1,078</td>
<td></td>
<td>115,144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class Z (Bibliography)</td>
<td>4,426</td>
<td></td>
<td>668,859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Classified Collections</td>
<td>489,904</td>
<td>9,813</td>
<td>22,765,967</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Other Print Materials or Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Added</th>
<th>Withdrawn</th>
<th>Total FY11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Books in Large Type</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8,684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books in Raised Characters</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>81,539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incunabula</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5,710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimal-Level Cataloging (Monographs and Serials)</td>
<td>18,702</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,100,991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspapers (Bound)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30,885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pamphlets</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>272,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical Reports</td>
<td>94,489</td>
<td>1,655</td>
<td>1,673,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>464</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8,588,921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Other Print Materials</td>
<td>113,822</td>
<td>1,655</td>
<td>11,762,851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Print Collections</td>
<td>593,826</td>
<td>11,488</td>
<td>34,528,818</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Other Collections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collection</th>
<th>Added</th>
<th>Withdrawn</th>
<th>Total FY11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Audio Materials</td>
<td>272,839</td>
<td>9,896</td>
<td>3,379,634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talking Books</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>69,048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manuscripts</td>
<td>2,043,214</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>66,634,349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maps</td>
<td>31,339</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,466,673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microforms</td>
<td>124,786</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16,627,084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music</td>
<td>347,267</td>
<td>5,036</td>
<td>6,454,774</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Visual Materials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Added</th>
<th>Withdrawn</th>
<th>Total FY11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other (broadsides, photocopies, nonpictorial material, etc.)</td>
<td>3,493</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,313,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine-Readable Material</td>
<td>578,418</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,965,506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Other Collections</td>
<td>4,122,146</td>
<td>14,973</td>
<td>117,256,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (items)</td>
<td>4,715,972</td>
<td>26,461</td>
<td>151,785,778</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Not counted in general category of Audio Materials

### Print Collections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collection</th>
<th>Added</th>
<th>Withdrawn</th>
<th>Total FY11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Audio Materials</td>
<td>272,839</td>
<td>9,896</td>
<td>3,379,634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talking Books</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>69,048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manuscripts</td>
<td>2,043,214</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>66,634,349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maps</td>
<td>31,339</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,466,673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microforms</td>
<td>124,786</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16,627,084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music</td>
<td>347,267</td>
<td>5,036</td>
<td>6,454,774</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Visual Materials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Added</th>
<th>Withdrawn</th>
<th>Total FY11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other (broadsides, photocopies, nonpictorial material, etc.)</td>
<td>3,493</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,313,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine-Readable Material</td>
<td>578,418</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,965,506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Other Collections</td>
<td>4,122,146</td>
<td>14,973</td>
<td>117,256,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (items)</td>
<td>4,715,972</td>
<td>26,461</td>
<td>151,785,778</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Not counted in general category of Audio Materials

### Table 6. Unprocessed Arrearages, Fiscal 2010 and 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>FY11</th>
<th>FY10</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Percentage Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Machine-Readable Material</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manuscripts</td>
<td>14,814,143</td>
<td>13,736,996</td>
<td>1,077,147</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moving Images</td>
<td>310,090</td>
<td>272,556</td>
<td>37,534</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music</td>
<td>2,920,408</td>
<td>2,849,532</td>
<td>70,876</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sound Recordings</td>
<td>1,016,895</td>
<td>722,055</td>
<td>294,840</td>
<td>31.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>19,092,778</td>
<td>17,651,581</td>
<td>1,441,197</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Print material, maps, pictorial materials, and rare books are no longer considered arrearage. Remaining work on hand will be processed by regular staff, not as part of arrearage reduction.
Table 7. Cataloging Workload, Fiscal 2010 and 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FY11</th>
<th>FY10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>New Full-Level Catalog Records</strong></td>
<td>297,342</td>
<td>266,827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cooperative New Titles Fully Cataloged</strong></td>
<td>98,147</td>
<td>105,210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimal-Level Cataloging Titles</strong></td>
<td>18,702</td>
<td>15,088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Copy Cataloging</strong></td>
<td>72,028</td>
<td>73,953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Collection-Level Cataloging</strong></td>
<td>5,902</td>
<td>3,694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>New works Cataloged1</strong></td>
<td>524,812</td>
<td>361,552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Name and Series Authorities Established</strong></td>
<td>84,207</td>
<td>103,525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cooperative Name and Series Authorities Established</strong></td>
<td>228,467</td>
<td>233,420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subject Headings Established</strong></td>
<td>8,512</td>
<td>54,860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cooperative Subject Headings Established</strong></td>
<td>2,932</td>
<td>3,930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Books Received for Processing in the Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access Directorate</strong></td>
<td>653,021</td>
<td>696,279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Books Completely Processed in the ABA Directorate</strong></td>
<td>577,389</td>
<td>608,964</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Includes groups of new works cataloged on a single collection-level catalog record.

Table 8. MARC Records in the Library of Congress Database, Fiscal 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Net Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Books</td>
<td>13,061,942</td>
<td>290,333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic Resources</td>
<td>37,622</td>
<td>1,559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manuscripts</td>
<td>16,572</td>
<td>411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maps</td>
<td>326,551</td>
<td>7,569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music</td>
<td>615,621</td>
<td>16,198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serial &amp; Integrating Resources</td>
<td>1,251,956</td>
<td>14,294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visual Materials</td>
<td>513,477</td>
<td>29,834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject Authorities</td>
<td>406,277</td>
<td>6,079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name Authorities</td>
<td>8,232,562</td>
<td>339,104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holdings Records</td>
<td>18,222,970</td>
<td>863,948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>42,687,300</td>
<td>1,571,329</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 9. Preservation Treatment Statistics, Fiscal 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Volumes Treated</strong></td>
<td>8,870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unbound Paper-Based Items Treated</td>
<td>15,154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photographs Treated</td>
<td>789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Formats Treated</td>
<td>311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Library Binding (volumes)</td>
<td>209,630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mass Deacidification (volumes)</td>
<td>288,334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mass Deacidification (sheets)</td>
<td>1,013,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Housing/Rehousing</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protective Boxes Constructed, for Paper-Based Materials</td>
<td>19,774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper-Based Items Rehoused</td>
<td>66,238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photographs Relabeled or Moved</td>
<td>113,689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discs, Film (reels), Magnetic Tape (reels/cassette): Cleared/Package</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Formats Housed</td>
<td>94,444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Copying/Reformatting</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preservation Photocopying (volumes)</td>
<td>61 (29,472 pages)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper-Based Materials Converted to Microfilm (pages)</td>
<td>5,179,881 exposures (9,184,864 pages)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper-Based Materials Converted to Digital Format (works)</td>
<td>57 (52,361 pages)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audio Materials Converted to Digital Format (files)</td>
<td>11,617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Video Materials Converted to Magnetic Tape (items)</td>
<td>20,524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motion Picture Films Converted to Digital Format (reels)</td>
<td>287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>General Preservation of the Collections</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Items Surveyed, Paper-Based</td>
<td>504,718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Items Surveyed, Photographs</td>
<td>16,566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Items Surveyed, Other Formats</td>
<td>36,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pieces Labeled</td>
<td>36,712</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Includes 3,048,708 pages microfilmed in the Library’s overseas offices and 280,860 pages microfiched in the overseas offices.
### Table 10. Number of Copyright Registrations by Subject Matter, Fiscal 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of Material</th>
<th>Published</th>
<th>Unpublished</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monographs and computer-related works</td>
<td>180,076</td>
<td>85,728</td>
<td>265,804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serials (non-group)</td>
<td>46,714</td>
<td>46,714</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group Daily Newspapers</td>
<td>2,504</td>
<td>2,504</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group Serials</td>
<td>8,828</td>
<td>8,828</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total literary works</td>
<td>253,122</td>
<td>85,728</td>
<td>323,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Works of the performing arts, including musical works, dramatic works, choreography and pantomimes, and motion pictures and filmm</td>
<td>54,757</td>
<td>92,092</td>
<td>146,849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Works of the visual arts, including two-dimensional works of fine and graphic art, sculptural works, technical drawings and models, photographs, cartographic works commercial prints and labels, and works of applied arts</td>
<td>52,881</td>
<td>38,289</td>
<td>91,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sound recordings</td>
<td>30,192</td>
<td>77,488</td>
<td>107,680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total basic registrations</td>
<td>375,952</td>
<td>293,597</td>
<td>669,549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewals</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>269</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mask work registrations</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>214</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vessel hull design registrations</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand total all registrations</td>
<td>376,429</td>
<td>293,814</td>
<td>670,243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preregistrations</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>214</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Documents Recorded</td>
<td>10,298</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 11. U.S. Copyright Office Business Summary: Fee Receipts and Interest, Fiscal 2011**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Fee Receipts</th>
<th>Number of Readers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copyright Registration</td>
<td>$21,270,358</td>
<td>347,027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mask Works Registration</td>
<td>15,435</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vessel Hull Design Registration</td>
<td>3,540</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewal Registration</td>
<td>15,560</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>$21,304,893</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recordation of Documents</td>
<td>2,726,408</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certifications</td>
<td>642,036</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Searches</td>
<td>100,798</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Handling/Expedited Services</td>
<td>1,741,360</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preregistrations</td>
<td>120,085</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Services</td>
<td>487,286</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>$5,818,173</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Receipts Recorded</td>
<td>$27,123,066</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fee Receipts Applied to the Appropriation</td>
<td>$27,353,365</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest Earned on Deposit Accounts</td>
<td>5,387</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fee Receipts and Interest Applied to the Appropriation</td>
<td>$27,358,752</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. “Receipts Recorded” are fee receipts entered into the Copyright Office’s systems.
2. “Fee Receipts and Interest Applied to the Appropriation” are income from fees and deposit account interest that were fully cleared for deposit to the Copyright Office appropriation account within the fiscal year. The amount of Fee Receipts Applied to the Appropriation during the FY does not equal the Total Receipts Recorded, because some receipts recorded at the end of a year are applied in the next fiscal year.

**Table 12. Services to Individuals Who are Blind and Physically Handicapped, Fiscal 2011**

<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>Analog Cassette</td>
<td>11,638,362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analog Disc</td>
<td>5,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Cartridge</td>
<td>8,643,919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Download</td>
<td>2,902,392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beadle</td>
<td>449,095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web-Beadle</td>
<td>47,798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Print</td>
<td>2,628,926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>206,014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NLS Service to Overseas Patrons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analog Cassette</td>
<td>13,473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analog Disc</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Cartridge</td>
<td>3,443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Download</td>
<td>7,273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beadle</td>
<td>728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web-Beadle</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Print</td>
<td>1,162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NLS Service to Music Patrons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analog Cassette</td>
<td>5,387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analog Disc</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Cartridge</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Download</td>
<td>863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beadle</td>
<td>2,595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web-Beadle</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Print</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interlibrary Loan—Multistate Centers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analog Cassette</td>
<td>88,309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analog Disc</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beadle</td>
<td>2,624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Cartridge</td>
<td>2,624</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Items circulated include containers, volumes, digital downloads and magazine issues. Analog discs are being phased out.
2. NLS= National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped
3. N/A= not applicable
### Table 13. Reader Services, Fiscal 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Circulation of Items for Use Within the Library</th>
<th>Direct Reference Service</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In Person</td>
<td>Correspondence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African and Middle Eastern Division</td>
<td>1,391</td>
<td>1,686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Folklife Center/Veterans History Project</td>
<td>2,349</td>
<td>4,802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian Division</td>
<td>3,431</td>
<td>4,224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collections Access, Loan and Management Division</td>
<td>211,632</td>
<td>26,032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Division</td>
<td>51,941</td>
<td>4,484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Research Division</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geography &amp; Map Division</td>
<td>278,000</td>
<td>16,846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic Division</td>
<td>15,671</td>
<td>10,498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanities and Social Sciences Division</td>
<td>24,078</td>
<td>47,628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Library</td>
<td>22,355</td>
<td>31,484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division</td>
<td>6,565</td>
<td>2,639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manuscript Division</td>
<td>66,304</td>
<td>34,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music Division</td>
<td>137,000</td>
<td>4,679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prints and Photographs Division</td>
<td>175,139</td>
<td>13,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rare Book and Special Collections Division</td>
<td>16,272</td>
<td>2,266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serial and Government Publications Division</td>
<td>85,255</td>
<td>39,558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science, Technology and Business Division</td>
<td>4,782</td>
<td>21,473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,082,361</strong></td>
<td><strong>267,209</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Not included here are statistics for the Copyright Office, which answered 261,807 reference inquiries in fiscal 2011, and for the Preservation Directorate, which responded to 3,037 information inquiries. Also not included here are statistics for the Congressional Research Service, which completed 265,078 responses to requests and services for members and committees of Congress. The congressional audiences viewed research products on the CRS web site more than 1 million times.

2. Not included here are the 1,528 research reports, special studies and memoranda that the Law Library prepared for Congress, other government agencies and the public.

3. Includes the Children’s Literature Center.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Income</th>
<th>Total Gross Sales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>$2,687,649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Government Libraries</td>
<td>66,559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Libraries</td>
<td>805,392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Gross Sales</strong></td>
<td><strong>$3,559,605</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Analysis of Total Income

| Cataloger's Desktop | 771,284 |
| Classification Web | 1,095,828 |
| MARC Files & MARC Publications | 1,148,359 |
| Miscellaneous Publications | 5,797 |
| Technical Publications | 538,337 |
| **Total Gross Sales** | **$3,559,605** |
| Adjustments | 100,051 |
| **Total Net Sales** | **$3,459,554** |

**Transfers**

- Fees Transferred to Appropriation: $3,447,374
- Fees Transferred to Miscellaneous Receipts: 0
- **Total Fees Transferred:** $3,447,374
Table 15. Human Resources as of Sept. 30, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Library Employees by Service Unit</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Office of the Librarian</strong></td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Includes: Office of the Librarian; Chief of Staff; Communications, Congressional Relations; Development; Special Events and Public Programs; General Counsel; Office of the Chief Financial Officer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Office of Support Operations</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of the Chief</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Resources Services</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrated Support Services</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of Contracts and Grants Management</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of Opportunity, Inclusiveness and Compliance</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of Security and Emergency Preparedness</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total for the Office of Support Operations</strong></td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of the Inspector General</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congressional Research Service</td>
<td>640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copyright Office</td>
<td>441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Library of Congress</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Library Services</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of the Associate Librarian</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access</td>
<td>544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collections and Services</td>
<td>673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partnership and Outreach Programs</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preservation</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology Policy</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total for Library Services</strong></td>
<td>1,639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Office of Strategic Initiatives</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of Strategic Initiatives</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Technology Services</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total for the Office of Strategic Initiatives</strong></td>
<td>309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Permanent Library Employees</strong></td>
<td>3,525</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Demographics

- **Average Years of Library of Congress Service**: 16
- **Average Years of Federal Service**: 13
- **Average Age**: 50
- **Males**: 1,548
- **Females**: 1,977
- **American Indian**: 16
- **Asian**: 239
- **Black**: 1,167
- **Hispanic/Latino**: 80
- **Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander**: 2
- **White**: 1,991
- **Two-or-More Races**: 10

**Total Permanent Library Employees**: 3,525

*Does not include temporary employees or those in indefinite or non-renewed positions. Includes employees funded by appropriated and non-appropriated sources. The Library’s attrition rate for permanent employees was 6.0 percent in fiscal 2011.*