

AMENDMENTS

1998—Subsec. (a)(4). Pub. L. 105-275 struck out before semicolon at end “, but no individual so appointed shall receive compensation in excess of the rate received by the Deputy Director of the Center”.

§ 2107. Authorization of appropriations

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Center to carry out this subchapter such sums as may be necessary for each fiscal year.

(Pub. L. 94-201, § 8, Jan. 2, 1976, 89 Stat. 1134; Pub. L. 95-259, § 1, Apr. 17, 1978, 92 Stat. 196; Pub. L. 96-522, Dec. 12, 1980, 94 Stat. 3038; Pub. L. 98-392, §§ 1, 2, Aug. 21, 1984, 98 Stat. 1362; Pub. L. 99-473, Oct. 16, 1986, 100 Stat. 1212; Pub. L. 101-99, Sept. 26, 1989, 103 Stat. 637; Pub. L. 102-399, Oct. 7, 1992, 106 Stat. 1954; Pub. L. 103-101, § 1, Oct. 8, 1993, 107 Stat. 1020; Pub. L. 104-197, title II, § 209, Sept. 16, 1996, 110 Stat. 2410; Pub. L. 105-275, title III, § 312(c), Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2459.)

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1998—Pub. L. 105-275 reenacted section catchline without change and amended text generally. Prior to amendment, text read as follows: “There are authorized to be appropriated to the Center to carry out this subchapter such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1997 and 1998.”

1996—Pub. L. 104-197 substituted “Authorization of appropriations” for “Authorization” in section catchline and amended text generally. Prior to amendment, text read as follows: “There are authorized to be appropriated to the Center to carry out the provisions of this subchapter \$133,500 for the fiscal year 1976 and for the period from July 1 through September 30, 1976, \$295,000 for the fiscal year 1977, \$349,000 for the fiscal year 1978, \$685,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1979, \$1,065,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1980, \$1,355,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1981, \$740,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1982, \$890,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1983, \$990,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1984, \$838,549 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985, \$867,898 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1986, \$867,900 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1987, \$919,974 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1988, \$975,172 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1989, \$998,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1990, \$1,050,100 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1991, \$1,120,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1992, \$1,120,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1993, \$1,120,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1994, and \$1,120,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1995.”

1993—Pub. L. 103-101 struck out “and” after “September 30, 1992,” and inserted before period at end “, \$1,120,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1994, and \$1,120,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1995”.

1992—Pub. L. 102-399 substituted “1991,” for “1991, and” and inserted “, and \$1,120,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1993” after “September 30, 1992”.

1989—Pub. L. 101-99 inserted provisions authorizing appropriations for fiscal years ending Sept. 30, 1990, Sept. 30, 1991, and Sept. 30, 1992, of \$998,000, \$1,050,100, and \$1,120,000, respectively. Direction to strike out “and” after “1988” was executed by striking “and” after “1988,” to reflect the probable intent of Congress.

1986—Pub. L. 99-473 struck out subsec. designation “(a)” before “There are authorized” and “and” after “1985,” inserted “, \$867,900 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1987, \$919,974 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1988, and \$975,172 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1989”, and struck out subsec. (b) which provided that no amount authorized by subsec. (a) of this section for fiscal years ending Sept. 30, 1985,

or Sept. 30, 1986, be used for pay, benefits, or other expenses of any personnel position established after Aug. 21, 1984.

1984—Pub. L. 98-392 designated existing provisions as subsec. (a), in subsec. (a), as so designated, inserted provisions authorizing appropriations for fiscal years ending Sept. 30, 1985, and Sept. 30, 1986, of \$838,549 and \$867,898, respectively, and added subsec. (b).

1980—Pub. L. 96-522 inserted provisions authorizing appropriations for fiscal years ending Sept. 30, 1982, Sept. 30, 1983, and Sept. 30, 1984, of \$740,000, \$890,000, and \$990,000, respectively.

1978—Pub. L. 95-259 inserted provisions for the appropriation of \$685,000, \$1,065,000 and \$1,355,000 for the fiscal years ending Sept. 30, 1979, 1980 and 1981, respectively.

SUBCHAPTER II—VETERANS’ ORAL HISTORY

§ 2141. Findings; purpose**(a) Findings**

Congress finds as follows:

(1) Military service during a time of war is the highest sacrifice a citizen may make for his or her country.

(2) 4,700,000 Americans served in World War I, 16,500,000 Americans served in World War II, 6,800,000 Americans served in the Korean Conflict, 9,200,000 Americans served in the Vietnam Conflict, 3,800,000 Americans served in the Persian Gulf War, and countless other Americans served in military engagements overseas throughout the 20th century.

(3) The Department of Veterans Affairs reports that there are almost 19,000,000 war veterans living in this Nation today.

(4) Today there are only approximately 3,400 living veterans of World War I, and of the some 6,000,000 veterans of World War II alive today, almost 1,500 die each day.

(5) Oral histories are of immeasurable value to historians, researchers, authors, journalists, film makers, scholars, students, and citizens of all walks of life.

(6) War veterans possess an invaluable resource in their memories of the conflicts in which they served, and can provide a rich history of our Nation and its people through the retelling of those memories, yet frequently those who served during times of conflict are reticent to family and friends about their experiences.

(7) It is in the Nation’s best interest to collect and catalog oral histories of American war veterans so that future generations will have original sources of information regarding the lives and times of those who served in war and the conditions under which they endured, so that Americans will always remember those who served in war and may learn first-hand of the heroics, tediousness, horrors, and triumphs of war.

(8) The Library of Congress, as the Nation’s oldest Federal cultural institution and largest and most inclusive library in human history (with nearly 119,000,000 items in its multimedia collection)¹ is an appropriate repository to collect, preserve, and make available to the public an archive of these oral histories. The Library’s American Folklife Center has exper-

¹ So in original. Probably should be followed by a comma.