



## HIGHLIGHTS OF 2001

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**T**HE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS concluded its yearlong Bicentennial celebration with symposia, concerts, and other activities that culminated with the sealing of a time capsule on December 20, 2000. The Bicentennial Gifts to the Nation program, which allowed the Library to acquire many significant items and collections, resulted in 392 gifts. Those gifts totaled \$119.5 million. John W. Kluge, Metromedia president and founding chair of the James Madison Council, gave the largest private monetary donation—\$60 million—to the Library of Congress. The gift supports the establishment of the John W. Kluge Center for postdoctoral research as well as the John W. Kluge Prize in the Human Sciences for lifetime achievement in the human and social sciences. In addition, under the International Gifts to the Nation program, 1,200 gifts were received from eighty-three embassies.

Established by an act of Congress in 1931, the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) has grown to a program that supplies more than 23 million braille and recorded discs to hundreds of thousands of readers through a network of 140 cooperating libraries around the country. In its seventieth year, NLS made substantial progress toward its goal of developing a digital talking book to replace obsolete analog playback equipment. At the end of the year, more than 1,600 users were registered for the new Internet service known as Web-Braille. Web-Braille allows access to more than 3,800 digital braille book files. A link to the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped *International Union Catalog*

allows users to access Web-Braille materials by author, title, subject, language, and keyword, as well as by other search parameters.

During 2001, the Library celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of the Cataloging in Publication (CIP) program, which began in 1971 as a two-year pilot project funded by grants from the Council on Library Resources and the National Endowment for the Humanities. In its first year, the CIP program created 6,500 prepublication records to notify book dealers, libraries, and others in the publishing and library communities about forthcoming publications and to facilitate book ordering. The CIP program, which is now fully supported by Library appropriations, has produced more than 1 million records since its inception. In 1996, the program was expanded to allow publishers to transmit CIP information electronically via the Internet.

#### NATIONAL BOOK FESTIVAL

On September 8, 2001, some 30,000 people attended the first National Book Festival, which was held on the east lawn of the U.S. Capitol and in the Library's Thomas Jefferson and James Madison Buildings. Hosted by First Lady Laura Bush and sponsored by the Library, with generous support from AT&T, the James Madison Council, WorkPlaceUSA, the *Washington Post*, and other contributors, the festival featured readings, book signings, music, and storytelling. The festival began with a gala event attended by the president and Mrs. Bush in the Library's Coolidge Auditorium on the evening of September 7. The gala featured readings by David McCullough, John Hope Franklin, Gail Godwin, J. California Cooper, Larry L. King, and author/newscaster Tom Brokaw. Sixty nationally known authors and illustrators participated in the daylong event on September 8, along with representatives from the National Basketball Association and Women's National Basketball Association as part of their Read to Achieve national reading campaign. Highlights of the gala and the festival were broadcast live on C-SPAN. The festival is described more fully in the following chapter.

#### RESPONSE TO TRAGEDY

The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, had a profound effect on the Library, forcing it to balance its mission to serve Congress and the nation with the need to secure its staff, visitors, buildings, and collections—all in close proximity to the U.S. Capitol. The Library requested an emergency supplemental appropriation of \$2.5 million to pay for emergency communications systems, including constructing an Emergency Management Center, and to

fund additional Library of Congress police overtime. It reviewed its existing security procedures, including plans for backup and recovery of its computer systems.

While focusing on those important security measures, the Library simultaneously responded to the tragedy by providing Congress with timely information on terrorism and related subjects, such as immigration policy, and by documenting the events of September 11 and the nation's response. For example, the Serial and Government Publications Division began to build a historic news collection of thousands of U.S. and foreign newspapers containing reports and photographs of the tragedy and its aftermath. In addition, the Library launched a September 11 Web Archive in collaboration with the Internet Archive, webArchivist.org, and the Pew Internet & American Life Project. The American Folklife Center also sponsored a September 11, 2001, Documentary Project, which encouraged folklorists across the nation to record on audiotape the national response to the tragic events.

The Library also reached out to those directly affected by the events by transferring 183 pieces of furniture valued at \$59,900 to New York City through an agreement with the Maryland State Agency for Surplus Property to assist agencies recovering from the September 11 terrorist attacks. In addition, the Law Library provided work space and facilities for a member of the Pentagon's library staff who was displaced by the attack on that building.

#### SECURITY

Securing the Library's staff members, visitors, collections, facilities, and computer resources continued to be a major priority, and promises to remain so because of the September 11 attacks. During the year, the Library made progress in implementing its security enhancement plan, a multiyear program of physical security upgrades. Under one of the three major components of the plan, the Library will consolidate its two police communications centers in the Madison and Jefferson Buildings into one state-of-the-art communications center in the Jefferson Building. Under the second major component of the plan, the Library will expand entry and perimeter security to include additional X-ray machines and detection equipment, security upgrades of building entrances, exterior monitoring cameras and lighting, and garage and parking lot safeguards. The third major component of the plan was completed with the hiring and training of forty-six new police officers and five police administrative employees. This increase brought the number of authorized police positions to 168, the largest police force in the Library's history.

The Library also continued to review its backup and recovery procedures for its computer systems and determined that a more remote storage site was needed. In the wake of the events of September 11, a temporary measure was put in place to house a complete set of backup tapes at a remote location in Virginia. This measure will safeguard the Library's digital collections while the Library works to procure commercial storage services.

#### **DIGITAL PROJECTS**

In December 2000, Congress appropriated an additional \$100 million (subsequently reduced to \$99.8 million by an across-the-board rescission of 0.22 percent) to develop and implement a congressionally approved strategic plan for a National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program. The Librarian of Congress established the position of associate librarian for Strategic Initiatives (ALSI) to develop a full range of digital policies and operations for acquiring, describing, and preserving content created and distributed in electronic form. To develop this national program, the ALSI initiated a two-tier strategy that focuses on the Library's infrastructure and policies and addresses the need for the Library to collaborate with the public and private sectors. On May 1, 2001, the ALSI convened the National Digital Strategy Advisory Board to advise the Library of Congress on national strategies for the long-term preservation of digital materials, to promote collaboration among diverse stakeholder communities, and to assist in developing a national fundraising strategy.

#### **INTERNET RESOURCES**

At year's end, 7.5 million American historical items were available on the Library's Web site. In fiscal 2001, twelve new multimedia historical collections were added to the American Memory Web site, bringing the total to 102. Ten existing collections were expanded with more than 860,000 digital items. In addition, six new Library exhibitions were added to the Library's Web site. Work continued to expand the content and interactive features available in America's Library, an interactive Web site for children and families that draws on the Library's vast online resources.

Use of the Library's online computer resources continued to increase. During the fiscal year, 1.4 billion transactions were recorded on all of the Library's computer systems. The average of 118 million transactions per month represented a 31 percent increase over fiscal 2000 figures. The public legislative information system known as THOMAS continued to be a popular resource,

with more than 10 million transactions logged on average each month. Use of the American Memory collections increased by 50 percent—from an average of 19 million monthly transactions during fiscal 2000 to 28.5 million per month during fiscal 2001. America's Library logged more than 135 million transactions during the year, an average of more than 11 million a month.

#### FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

In March 2001, the Library's independent accountant, Clifton Gunderson LLP, issued an unqualified "clean" audit opinion on the Library's fiscal year 2000 Consolidated Financial Statements. In addition to issuing the fifth consecutive "clean" audit opinion, the auditors found that the Library's financial statements were presented fairly in all material respects.

#### COLLECTIONS

The Library receives millions of items each year from copyright deposits; federal agencies; and purchases, exchanges, and gifts. During the year, the size of the Library's collection grew to more than 124 million items, an increase of more than 3 million over the previous year. This figure included 28.2 million books and other print materials, 55 million manuscripts, 13 million microforms, nearly 5 million maps, 5 million items in the music collection, and 13.5 million visual materials (photographs, posters, moving images, prints, and drawings).

Linked to the Library's arrearage reduction effort is the development of secondary storage sites to house processed materials and to provide for growth of the collection through the first part of the twenty-first century. The architectural team led by Hal Davis of the SmithGroup continued to work on the design of the National Audio-Visual Conservation Center at Culpeper, Virginia, on behalf of the Library and the Architect of the Capitol (AOC), with funding from the Packard Humanities Institute, the owners of the facility. During the year, the institute entered into an additional contract with BAR Architects to team with the SmithGroup. By year's end, schematic drawings for a new building and the refurbished existing building were nearly final. Scheduled to open in June 2004, the facility will house the Library's audiovisual materials. The Library also continued to work closely with the AOC and its contractors on plans to construct a storage facility at Fort Meade, Maryland.

Significant acquisitions during the fiscal year included one of the great treasures of American and world history, the 1507 map of the world by Martin Waldseemüller, which was the first map to refer to the New World as America.

Other major acquisitions included new additions by the Jefferson Library Project to reconstruct the collection in the original catalog of Thomas Jefferson's library, made possible through generous funding from the Madison Council; a collection of 413 Lontar manuscripts in the traditional Balinese script on palm leaves, purchased through the generosity of Madison Council member Bud Velde; three fifteenth-century books, including a 1482 edition of Ovid published by Fasti in Venice; a first edition of Charles Dickens's *A Christmas Carol*; and nineteen rare Persian manuscripts, including *Shams al-Nadar*, the first periodical printed in Afghanistan (1873). Significant new manuscript acquisitions included the papers of Martin Agronsky, radio and TV journalist; Clark Clifford, President Lyndon Johnson's secretary of defense and a Democratic Party elder statesman; Stuart Eizenstat, Jimmy Carter's chief of staff; Lynn Margulis, biologist; Jackie Robinson, the great baseball player and businessman; Vera Rubin, astronomer; and Malcolm Toon, former U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union. Major additions to the manuscript collections of the following individuals were received: Harry Blackmun, Robert Bork, Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Sol Linowitz, Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Paul Nitze, Eliot Richardson, and Philip Roth.