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LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT AMENDMENTS

GOVERNMENT
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HEARING BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE UNITED STATES SENATE EIGHTY-NINTH CONGRESS SECOND SESSION ON S. 2802, S. 2944, and S. 3076 BILLS TO AMEND THE LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT

MAY 20, 1966

Printed for the use of the
Committee on Labor and Public Welfare



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CONTENTS

Text of:	Page
S. 2802-----	2
S. 2944-----	10
S. 3076-----	24

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF WITNESSES

Hon. Harold Howe, II, Commissioner of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, accompanied by Dr. Samuel Halperin, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Legislation; Dr. Albert L. Alford, Acting Assistant Commissioner for Legislation, U.S. Office of Education; and Paxton Price, Chief, Library Services Branch, U.S. Office of Education-----	37
Hon. L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress, accompanied by Charles Gallozi, Division for the Blind, Library of Congress-----	48
Emergon Greenaway, director, Free Library of Philadelphia-----	59
Mrs. Carma Leigh, State librarian, State of California-----	69
John Anderson, director, Tucson Public Library, Arizona-----	82
Marion H. Vedder, associate library supervisor, Division of Library Extension, New York State Department of Education-----	86
Germaine Krettek, executive director, American Library Association-----	97
Mrs. Emerson Hynes, American Association of University Women-----	99

STATEMENTS

AFL-CIO, prepared statement-----	128
Anderson, John, director, Tucson Public Library, Arizona-----	82
Prepared statement-----	84
Beamguard, Mrs. Elizabeth Parks, director, Alabama Public Library Service, prepared statement-----	129
Bennett, James V., president, Joint Commission on Correctional Manpower and Training, prepared statement-----	120
Bible, Hon. Alan, a U.S. Senator from the State of Nevada-----	103
Burkett, Lowell A., executive director, American Vocational Association, prepared statement-----	113
Church, Hon. Frank a U.S. Senator from the State of Idaho-----	103
Cooper, Hon. John Sherman, a U.S. Senator from the State of Kentucky--	104
Frase, Robert W., American Book Publishers Council, prepared statement--	132
Greenaway, Emergon, director, Free Library of Philadelphia-----	59
Prepared statement-----	67
Howe, II, Hon. Harold, Commissioner of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, accompanied by Dr. Samuel Halperin, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Legislation; Dr. Albert L. Alford, Acting Assistant Commissioner of Legislation, U.S. Office of Education; and Paxton Price, Chief, Library Services Branch, U.S. Office of Education--	37
Prepared statement-----	37
Hynes, Mrs. Emerson, American Association of University Women-----	97
Prepared statement-----	97
Interlibrary Cooperation for fiscal 1967, prepared statement-----	61
Krettek, Germaine, executive director, American Library Association-----	97
Leigh, Mrs. Carma, State librarian, State of California-----	69
Prepared statement-----	78
McGovern, Hon. George, a U.S. Senator from the State of South Dakota--	111
Mumford, Hon. L. Quincy, Librarian of Congress, accompanied by Charles Gallozi, Division for the Blind, Library of Congress-----	48
Prepared statement-----	50
Murphy, Hon. George, a U.S. Senator from the State of California-----	59

STATEMENTS—Continued

Nagle, John F., chief, Washington office, National Federation of the Blind, prepared statement.....	Page 116
Ryan, Mrs. Edward F., National Congress of Parents and Teachers, prepared statement.....	114
Schloss, Irvin P., American Foundation for the Blind, prepared statement.....	115
Sharp, E. Preston, general secretary, American Correctional Association, prepared statement.....	121
Vedder, Marion H., associate library supervisor, Division of Library Extension, New York State Department of Education.....	86
Prepared statement.....	95

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Biographical sketches of:

Anderson, John F.....	57
Greenaway, Emerson.....	56
Leigh, Mrs. Carman Z.....	57
Vedder, Mrs. Marion H.....	58

Letters from:

Allen, Emil W., Jr., State librarian, New Hampshire State Library, Concord, N.H., to Senator Cotton.....	142
Ebert, Eloise, State librarian, Oregon State Library, Salem, Oreg., to Senator Morse.....	144
Moberly, Mrs. Florence L., legislative chairman, Josephine County Library, Grants Pass, Oreg., to Senator Morse.....	145
Royer, George L., research director, Stamford Research Laboratory American Cyanamid Co., Stamford, Conn., to Senator Dodd.....	139

Letters to Senator Hill from:

Board of directors, Owensboro-Daviess County Public Library, Owensboro, Ky.....	140
Caverly, Gardner A., executive vice president, New England Council for Economic Research and Development, Boston, Mass.....	147
Chapman, Luey W., head, Reference Department, Department of Libraries, Frankfort, Ky.....	140
Coffey, Mrs. John M., New York State Congress of Parents and Teachers, Inc., Nassau-Long Island District, Hicksville.....	143
Ferree, John W., M.D., executive director, National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, Inc., New York, N.Y.....	138
Gees, William C., executive secretary, Council for Exceptional Children.....	136
Harrison, Annie, Frankfort, Ky.....	142
Haugerud, Carl A., secretary, Oregon State Board of Control, Salem, Oreg.....	144
Loomer, Walter M., State legislation chairman, North Dakota Congress of Parents and Teachers, Grand Forks, N. Dak.....	144
Lumley, John M., director, Division of Federal Relations, National Education Association.....	137
Morgan, Lucile L., president, Board of Trustees of Cleburne County Library, Helfin, Ala.....	138
Ogilvie, Phil, State librarian, North Carolina State Library, Raleigh.....	143
Siemiller, P. L., president, International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers.....	138
Stringham, Luther W., executive director, National Association for Retarded Children, New York, N.Y.....	146
Ure, Mrs. James W., vice president, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Region VIII.....	145
White, Wesley D., president, National Association of Coordinators of State Programs for the Mental Retarded, Inc., Denver, Colo.....	138
Young, Jesse S., Woodmere, N.Y.....	143
Library services to persons in State-operated institutions for fiscal 1967.....	87
Significant achievements under the Library Services and Construction Act.....	71
What still needs to be done.....	105

LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT AMENDMENTS

FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1966

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE,
Washington, D.C.

The committee met at 10:05 a.m., pursuant to call, in room 4232, New Senate Office Building, Senator Lister Hill (chairman of the committee) presiding.

Present: Senators Hill (presiding), Yarborough, and Clark.

Committee staff members present: Stewart E. McClure, chief clerk; John S. Forsythe, general counsel; Robert W. Barclay, professional staff member; and Roy H. Millenson, minority clerk.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will kindly come to order.

We are considering the amendments to the Library Services and Construction Act.

(The bills S. 2802, S. 2944, and S. 3076 follow:)

89TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

S. 2802

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 20, 1966

Mr. McGOVERN introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare

A BILL

To extend and amend the Library Services and Construction Act.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the "Library Services and Con-
4 struction Act Amendments of 1966".

5 SEC. 2. Section 2 (a) of the Library Services and Con-
6 struction Act is amended by inserting before the period at
7 the end thereof the following: " , and to promote interlibrary
8 cooperation".

9 SEC. 3. Section 101 (a) of the Library Services and
10 Construction Act is amended by striking out "June 30, 1957,
11 and for each of the next six fiscal years the sum of \$7,-

2

1 500,000, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, the sum
2 of \$25,000,000, and for each of the next two fiscal years
3 such sums as the Congress may determine," and inserting in
4 lieu thereof the following: "June 30, 1967, \$60,000,000;
5 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, \$80,000,000; for
6 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, \$100,000,000; for the
7 fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, \$120,000,000; and for
8 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and each fiscal year
9 thereafter \$150,000,000,".

10 SEC. 4. Section 102 of the Library Services and Con-
11 struction Act is amended by striking out the last sentence
12 thereof.

13 SEC. 5. Section 103 (a) of the Library Services and
14 Construction Act is amended by striking out "and" at the
15 end of paragraph (4), by redesignating paragraph (5) as
16 paragraph (6), and by inserting after paragraph (4) the
17 following new paragraph:

18 "(5) provide assurances satisfactory to the Com-
19 missioner that expenditures made for library services in
20 the State in any fiscal year from funds derived from the
21 State will not be less than such expenditures in the pre-
22 ceding fiscal year, and that no funds will be provided for
23 library services to any local library or library system
24 under the plan for any fiscal year if the State library

1 administrative agency determines that the amount ex-
2 pended, or to be expended, for such library or library
3 system during a fiscal year from funds derived from local
4 sources is less than such expenditures in the preceding
5 fiscal year; and”.

6 SEC. 6. (a) Section 104 (a) of the Library Services and
7 Construction Act is amended by striking out “1963” both
8 times it appears and inserting in lieu thereof “1966”, and by
9 striking out “section 203” and inserting in lieu thereof
10 “section 103”.

11 (b) Section 104 (b) of such Act is amended to read as
12 follows:

13 “(b) The Commissioner shall from time to time esti-
14 mate the amount to which each State will be entitled under
15 subsection (a) and the amount so estimated shall be paid
16 in installments in advance or by way of reimbursement, after
17 necessary adjustment on account of any previously made over-
18 payment or underpayment.”

19 (c) Section 104 (d) of such Act is amended by striking
20 out “(1)”, by striking out “to be effective until July 1,
21 1957”, and by striking out paragraph (2) of such subsec-
22 tion.

23 SEC. 7. Section 201 of the Library Services and Con-

4

1 construction Act is amended by striking out "June 30, 1964, the
2 sum of \$20,000,000 and for each of the next two fiscal years
3 such sums as the Congress may determine," and inserting
4 in lieu thereof "June 30, 1967, \$75,000,000; for the fiscal
5 year ending June 30, 1968, \$100,000,000; for each of the
6 fiscal years ending June 30, 1969, and June 30, 1970, \$125,-
7 000,000; and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971,
8 \$100,000,000,".

9 SEC. 8. Section 202 of the Library Services and Con-
10 struction Act is amended by striking out "(but only in the
11 case of a State allotment for the fiscal year ending June 30,
12 1964)".

13 SEC. 9. (a) Section 204 (a) of the Library Services and
14 Construction Act is amended by adding at the end thereof
15 the following new sentence: "From such allotment, there
16 shall also be paid to each State for each such period the Fed-
17 eral share of the total of the sums expended by the State
18 and its political subdivision during such period for adminis-
19 tration of the plan of such States approved under section
20 203."

21 (b) Section 204 (b) of such Act is amended by insert-
22 ing after "in such installments" the following: "in advance
23 or by way of reimbursement".

1 SEC. 10. The Library Services and Construction Act
2 is amended by inserting after title II the following new
3 title:

4 “TITLE III—INTERLIBRARY COOPERATION

5 “AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

6 “SEC. 301. There are authorized to be appropriated for
7 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, the sum of \$5,000,000;
8 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, \$7,500,000; for
9 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, \$10,000,000; for
10 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, \$12,500,000; and
11 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, \$15,000,000;
12 which shall be used for making payments to States which
13 have submitted and had approved by the Commissioner
14 State plans for establishing and maintaining local, interlocal,
15 regional, State, or interstate, cooperative networks of
16 libraries.

17 “ALLOTMENTS

18 “SEC. 302. From the sums appropriated pursuant to
19 section 301 for each fiscal year the Commissioner shall allot
20 \$10,000 each to Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin
21 Islands, and \$40,000 to each of the other States, and shall
22 allot to each State such part of the remainder of such sums

1 as the population of the State bears to the population of
 2 the United States according to the most recent decennial
 3 census.

4 "PAYMENTS TO STATES

5 "SEC. 303. (a) From the allotments available therefor
 6 under section 302, the Secretary of the Treasury shall from
 7 time to time pay to each State which has a plan approved
 8 under section 304 an amount, computed as provided in
 9 subsection (b) of this section, equal to the Federal share
 10 of the total sums expended by the State and its political
 11 subdivisions under such plan.

12 "(b) For the purposes of this section the Federal
 13 share for any State shall be 50 per centum of the sums ex-
 14 pended under the plan: *Provided*, That the Federal share
 15 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, shall be 100 per
 16 centum.

17 "STATE PLANS FOR INTERLIBRARY COOPERATION

18 "SEC. 304. (a) To be approved for purposes of this
 19 title a State plan for interlibrary cooperation must—

20 "(1) meet the requirements of paragraphs (1).

21 (2), (4), and (5) of section 103 (a) ;

22 "(2) provide policies and objectives for the sys-
 23 tematic and effective coordination of the resources of
 24 school, public, academic, and special libraries and spe-
 25 cial information centers for improved services of a sup-

1 plementary nature to the special clientele served by
2 each type of library or center;

3 “(3) provide appropriate allocation by participat-
4 ing agencies of the total costs of the system;

5 “(4) provide assurance that every local or other
6 public agency in the State is accorded an opportunity
7 to participate in the system;

8 “(5) provide criteria which the State agency shall
9 use in evaluating applications for funds under this title
10 and in assigning priority to project proposals; and

11 “(6) establish a statewide council which should be
12 broadly representative of professional library interests
13 and of library users which shall act in an advisory capac-
14 ity to the State agency.

15 “(b) The Commissioner shall approve any State plan
16 which meets the conditions specified in subsection (a) of
17 this section.”

18 SEC. 11. (a) Title III of the Library Services and Con-
19 struction Act is hereby redesignated as title IV.

20 (b) Sections 301 through 304 of the Library Services
21 and Construction Act are hereby designated as sections 401
22 through 404.

23 (c) Section 402 (d) (2) of such Act (as so designated
24 by subsection (b)) is amended by striking out “or title II”
25 and inserting in lieu thereof “title II or title III”.

8

1 (d) Section 403 of such Act (as so designated by sub-
2 section (b)) is amended by striking out "or 202" and in-
3 serting in lieu thereof ", 202, or 302", by striking out "and
4 section 203" and inserting in lieu thereof "203, and 303",
5 and by striking out "or 202" and inserting in lieu thereof
6 ", 202, or 302", by striking out "or 203", and inserting in
7 lieu thereof ", 203, or 303,", by striking out "or 201" and
8 inserting in lieu thereof ", 201, or 301", and by striking out
9 "and 202" and inserting in lieu thereof ", 202, and 302".

10 (e) Section 404 of such Act (as so designated by sub-
11 section (b)) is amended by adding at the end thereof the
12 following new subsection:

13 "(f) The term 'interlibrary cooperation' means the
14 establishment and operation of systems or networks of
15 libraries, including State libraries, school libraries, college
16 and university libraries, public libraries, and special libraries,
17 working together to provide more effective and more econom-
18 ical services to all library users. Such systems may be
19 designed to serve a community, a metropolitan area, a region
20 within a State, or may serve a statewide or multistate area."

89TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2944

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 18, 1966

Mr. JAVITS (for himself, Mr. COOPER, Mr. PROUTY, and Mr. RANDOLPH) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare

A BILL

To extend and amend the Library Services and Construction Act.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the "Library Services and
4 Construction Act Amendments of 1966".

5 SEC. 2. Section 2 (a) of the Library Services and Con-
6 struction Act is amended by inserting before the period at
7 the end thereof the following: ", to promote interlibrary
8 cooperation, and to assist the States in providing certain
9 specialized State library services".

10 SEC. 3. Section 101 (a) of the Library Services and
11 Construction Act is amended by striking out "June 30,

1 1957, and for each of the next six fiscal years the sum of
2 \$7,500,000, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, the
3 sum of \$25,000,000, and for each of the next two fiscal
4 years such sums as the Congress may determine," and insert-
5 ing in lieu thereof the following: "June 30, 1967, \$60,000,-
6 000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, \$80,000,000;
7 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, \$100,000,000;
8 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, \$120,000,000;
9 and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and each fiscal
10 year thereafter \$150,000,000,".

11 SEC. 4. Section 102 of the Library Services and Con-
12 struction Act is amended by striking out the last sentence
13 thereof.

14 SEC. 5. Section 103 (a) of the Library Services and
15 Construction Act is amended by striking out "and" at the
16 end of paragraph (4), by redesignating paragraph (5) as
17 paragraph (6), and by inserting after paragraph (4) the
18 following new paragraph:

19 "(5) provide assurances satisfactory to the Com-
20 missioner that expenditures made for library services in
21 the State in any fiscal year from funds derived from the
22 State will not be less than such expenditures in the pre-
23 ceding fiscal year, and that no funds will be provided

1 for library services to any local library or library system
2 under the plan for any fiscal year if the State library
3 administrative agency determines that the amount ex-
4 pended, or to be expended, for such library or library
5 system during a fiscal year from funds derived from
6 local sources is less than such expenditures in the pre-
7 ceding fiscal year; and”.

8 SEC. 6. (a) Section 104 (a) of the Library Services
9 and Construction Act is amended by striking out “1963”
10 both times it appears and inserting in lieu thereof “1965”,
11 and by striking out “section 203” and inserting in lieu there-
12 of “section 103”.

13 (b) Section 104 (b) of such Act is amended to read
14 as follows:

15 “(b) The Commissioner shall from time to time esti-
16 mate the amount to which each State will be entitled under
17 subsection (a) and the amount so estimated shall be paid in
18 installments in advance or by way of reimbursement, after
19 necessary adjustment on account of any previously made
20 overpayment or underpayment.”

21 (c) Section 104 (d) of such Act is amended by striking
22 out “(1)”, by striking out “to be effective until July 1,
23 1957” and by striking out paragraph (2) of such subsection.

4

1 SEC. 7. Section 201 of the Library Services and Con-
2 struction Act is amended by striking out "June 30, 1964,
3 the sum of \$20,000,000, and for each of the next two fiscal
4 years such sums as the Congress may determine," and insert-
5 ing in lieu thereof "June 30, 1967, \$75,000,000; for the
6 fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, \$100,000,000; for each
7 of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1969, and June 30, 1970,
8 \$125,000,000; and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971,
9 \$100,000,000,".

10 SEC. 8. Section 202 of the Library Services and Con-
11 struction Act is amended by striking out "(but only in the
12 case of a State allotment for the fiscal year ending June 30,
13 1964)".

14 SEC. 9. (a) Section 204 (a) of the Library Services and
15 Construction Act is amended by adding at the end thereof
16 the following new sentence: "From such allotment, there
17 shall also be paid to each State for each such period the Fed-
18 eral share of the total of the sums expended by the State and
19 its political subdivisions during such period for administra-
20 tion of the plan of such State approved under section 203."

21 (b) Section 204 (b) of such Act is amended by insert-
22 ing after "in such installments" the following: "in advance
23 or by way of reimbursement,".

1 SEC. 10. The Library Services and Construction Act
2 is amended by inserting after title II the following new
3 titles:

4 "TITLE III—INTERLIBRARY COOPERATION

5 "AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

6 "SEC. 301. There are authorized to be appropriated for
7 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, the sum of \$5,000,000;
8 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, \$7,500,000; for
9 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, \$10,000,000; for the
10 fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, \$12,500,000; and for the
11 fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, \$15,000,000; which shall
12 be used for making payments to States which have sub-
13 mitted and had approved by the Commissioner State plans
14 for establishing and maintaining local, interlocal, regional,
15 State, or interstate cooperative networks of libraries.

16 "ALLOTMENTS

17 "SEC. 302. From the sums appropriated pursuant to
18 section 301 for each fiscal year the Commissioner shall allot
19 \$10,000 each to Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin
20 Islands, and \$40,000 to each of the other States, and shall
21 allot to each State such part of the remainder of such sums
22 as the population of the State bears to the population of the
23 United States according to the most recent decennial census.

6

1 "PAYMENTS TO STATES

2 "SEC. 303. (a) From the allotments available therefor
3 under section 302, the Secretary of the Treasury shall from
4 time to time pay to each State which has a plan approved
5 under section 304 an amount, computed as provided in
6 subsection (b) of this section, equal to the Federal share
7 of the total sums expended by the State and its political
8 subdivisions under such plan (including costs of admin-
9 istering such plan).

10 "(b) For the purposes of this section the Federal share
11 for any State shall be 50 per centum of the sums expended
12 under the plan, except that the Federal share for the fiscal
13 year ending June 30, 1967, shall be 100 per centum.

14 "STATE PLANS FOR INTERLIBRARY COOPERATION

15 "SEC. 304. (a) To be approved for purposes of this
16 title a State plan must—

17 "(1) meet the requirements of paragraphs (1),
18 (2), (4), (5), and (6) of section 103 (a);

19 "(2) provide policies and objectives for the system-
20 atic and effective coordination of the resources of school,
21 public, academic, and special libraries and special in-
22 formation centers for improved services of a supple-
23 mentary nature to the special clientele served by each
24 type of library or center;

1 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, \$15,000,000; which
2 shall be used for making payments to States which have
3 submitted and had approved by the Commissioner State
4 plans for establishing and improving State institutional
5 library services. For the purposes of this part the term
6 'State institutional library services' means the providing of
7 books, and other library materials, and of library services to
8 inmates, patients, or residents of penal institutions, reforma-
9 tories, general or special institutions or hospitals including
10 those for the aged, the handicapped, and the mentally ill,
11 residential training schools, and orphanages, operated by the
12 State.

13 "ALLOTMENTS

14 "SEC. 402. From the sums appropriated pursuant to
15 section 401 for each fiscal year the Commissioner shall
16 allot \$10,000 each to Guam, American Samoa, and the
17 Virgin Islands, and \$40,000 to each of the other States,
18 and shall allot to each State such part of the remainder of
19 such sums as the population of the State bears to the popu-
20 lation of the United States according to the most recent
21 decennial census.

22 "PAYMENTS TO STATES

23 "SEC. 403. (a) From the allotments available therefor
24 under section 402, the Secretary of the Treasury shall from
25 time to time pay to each State which has a plan approved

1 under section 404 an amount, computed as provided in
2 subsection (b) of this section, equal to the Federal share of
3 the total sums expended by the State under such plan (in-
4 cluding costs of administering such plan).

5 “(b) For the purposes of this section the Federal share
6 for any State shall be 50 per centum of the sums expended
7 under the plan, except that the Federal share for the fiscal
8 year ending June 30, 1967, shall be 100 per centum.

9 “STATE PLANS FOR STATE INSTITUTIONAL LIBRARY
10 SERVICES

11 “SEC. 404. (a) To be approved for purposes of this
12 part a State plan must—

13 “(1) meet the requirements of paragraphs (1),
14 (2), (4), and (6) of section 103 (a);

15 “(2) provide policies and objectives for the estab-
16 lishment or improvement of State institutional library
17 services;

18 “(3) provide assurance that all eligible State insti-
19 tutions will be accorded an opportunity to participate
20 in the program pursuant to this part;

21 “(4) provide criteria which the State agency shall
22 use in evaluating applications for funds under this part
23 and in assigning priority to project proposals;

24 “(5) provide assurances satisfactory to the Commis-
25 sioner that expenditures made by such State in any fiscal

1 year for State institutional library services will not be
2 less than such expenditures in the preceding fiscal year;
3 and

4 “(6) establish a council which is broadly repre-
5 sentative of State institutions eligible for assistance under
6 this part which shall act in an advisory capacity to the
7 State agency.

8 “(b) The Commissioner shall approve any State plan
9 which meets the conditions specified in subsection (a) of this
10 section.

11 “(c) No portion of any money paid to a State under
12 this part shall be applied, directly or indirectly, to the pur-
13 chase or erection of any building or buildings, or the purchase
14 of any land.

15 “PART B—STATE GOVERNMENT LIBRARY SERVICES

16 “AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

17 “SEC. 411. There are authorized to be appropriated for
18 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, the sum of \$5,000,-
19 000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, \$7,500,000;
20 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, \$10,000,000; for
21 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, \$12,500,000; and for
22 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, \$15,000,000; which
23 shall be used for making payments to States which have sub-
24 mitted and had approved by the Commissioner State plans
25 for establishing and improving State government library

1 services. For the purposes of this part the term 'State
2 government library services' means the providing of books
3 and other library materials and of library services to agen-
4 cies and departments of the State government and to State
5 government personnel requiring library services, including
6 those agencies or individuals responsible for legislative
7 reference and research history, law, or archival library serv-
8 ices, and specialized professional or research library opera-
9 tions in the various departments and agencies of State gov-
10 ernment.

11 "ALLOTMENTS

12 "SEC. 412. From the sums appropriated pursuant to
13 section 411 for each fiscal year, the Commissioner shall
14 allot \$10,000 each to Guam, American Samoa, and the
15 Virgin Islands, and \$40,000 to each of the other States,
16 and shall allot to each State such part of the remainder of
17 such sums as the population of the State bears to the popula-
18 tion of the United States according to the most recent de-
19 cennial census.

20 "PAYMENTS TO STATES

21 "SEC. 413. (a) From the allotments available therefor
22 under section 412, the Secretary of the Treasury shall from
23 time to time pay to each State which has a plan approved
24 under section 414 an amount, computed as provided in
25 subsection (b) of this section, equal to the Federal share

1 of the total sums expended by the State under such plan
2 (including costs of administering such plan).

3 “(b) For the purposes of this section the Federal share
4 for any State shall be 50 per centum of the sums expended
5 under the plan.

6 “STATE PLANS FOR STATE GOVERNMENT LIBRARY SERVICES

7 “SEC. 414. (a) To be approved for purposes of this
8 part a State plan must—

9 “(1) meet the requirements of paragraphs (1),
10 (2), and (4) of section 103 (a);

11 “(2) provide policies and objectives for the estab-
12 lishment or improvement of State government library
13 services;

14 “(3) provide assurance that all appropriate depart-
15 ments and agencies of the State government will be
16 accorded an opportunity to participate in the program
17 pursuant to this part;

18 “(4) provide criteria which the State agency shall
19 use in evaluating applications for funds under this part
20 and in assigning priority to project proposals;

21 “(5) provide assurances satisfactory to the Com-
22 missioner that expenditures made by such State in any
23 fiscal year for State government library services will not
24 be less than such expenditures in the preceding fiscal
25 year; and

1 “(6) establish a council which is representative of
2 the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the
3 State government which shall act in an advisory capac-
4 ity to the State agency.

5 “(b) The Commissioner shall approve any State plan
6 which meets the conditions specified in subsection (a) of
7 this section.

8 “(c) No part of any money paid to a State under this
9 part shall be applied, directly or indirectly, to the purchase
10 or erection of any building, or the purchase of any land.”

11 SEC. 11. (a) Title III of the Library Services and
12 Construction Act is hereby designated as title V.

13 (b) Sections 301 through 304 of the Library Services
14 and Construction Act are hereby designated as sections 501
15 through 504.

16 (c) Section 502 (d) (2) of such Act (as so designated
17 by subsection (b)) is amended by striking out “or title II”
18 and inserting in lieu thereof “title II, title III, or part A or
19 B of title IV”.

20 (d) Section 503 of such Act (as so designated by sub-
21 section (b)) is amended by striking out “or 202” and
22 inserting in lieu thereof “, 202, 302, 402, or 412”; by strik-
23 ing out “and section 203” and inserting in lieu thereof “203,
24 303, 403, and 413”; by striking out “or 202” and inserting
25 in lieu thereof “, 202, 302, 402, or 412”; by striking out

- 1 "or 203", and inserting in lieu thereof ", 203, 303, 403, or
- 2 413,"; by striking out "or 201" and inserting in lieu thereof
- 3 ", 201, 301, 401, or 411"; and by striking out "and 202"
- 4 and inserting in lieu thereof ", 202, 302, 402, and 412".

89TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION**S. 3076**

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 14, 1966

Mr. HILL (for himself, Mr. ALLOTT, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. BIBLE, Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. BURDICK, Mr. CANNON, Mr. CARLSON, Mr. CASE, Mr. CHURCH, Mr. CLARK, Mr. COOPER, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. FONG, Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. HART, Mr. INOUE, Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina, Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts, Mr. KENNEDY of New York, Mr. KUCHEL, Mr. LONG of Missouri, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. MCGEE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. MCNAMARA, Mr. METCALF, Mr. MILLER, Mr. MONDALE, Mr. MONRONEY, Mr. MONTOYA, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MORTON, Mr. MOSS, Mr. MUSKIE, Mr. NELSON, Mrs. NEUBERGER, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. PELL, Mr. PROUTY, Mr. RANDOLPH, Mr. RIBICOFF, Mr. RUSSELL of South Carolina, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. SMATHERS, Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey, Mr. YARBOROUGH, and Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare

A BILL

To extend and amend the Library Services and Construction Act.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That this Act may be cited as the "Library Services and
- 4 Construction Act Amendments of 1966".
- 5 **SEC. 2.** Section 2 (a) of the Library Services and Con-

2

1 struction Act is amended by inserting before the period at
2 the end thereof the following: “, to promote interlibrary
3 cooperation, and to assist the States in providing certain
4 specialized State library services”.

5 SEC. 3. Section 101 (a) of the Library Services and
6 Construction Act is amended by striking out “June 30, 1957,
7 and for each of the next six fiscal years the sum of \$7,500,-
8 000, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, the sum of
9 \$25,000,000, and for each of the next two fiscal years such
10 sums as the Congress may determine,” and inserting in lieu
11 thereof the following: “June 30, 1967, the sum of \$35,000,-
12 000, and for each of the next four fiscal years such sums
13 as the Congress may determine,”.

14 SEC. 4. Section 102 of the Library Services and Con-
15 struction Act is amended by striking out the last sentence
16 thereof.

17 SEC. 5. (a) Section 104 (a) of the Library Services and
18 Construction Act is amended by striking out “fiscal year
19 ending June 30, 1963” each time that it occurs and inserting
20 in lieu thereof “second preceding fiscal year”, and by striking
21 out “section 203” and inserting in lieu thereof “section 103”.

22 (b) Sections 104 (b) and 204 (b) of such Act are each
23 amended to read as follows:

24 “(b) The Commissioner shall from time to time esti-

3

1 mate the amount to which a State is entitled under subsec-
2 tion (a), and such amount shall be paid to the State, in
3 advance or by way of reimbursement, at such time or times
4 and in such installments as the Commissioner may determine,
5 after necessary adjustment on account of any previously
6 made overpayment or underpayment.”

7 (c) Section 104 (d) of such Act is amended by strik-
8 ing out “(1)”, by striking out “to be effective until July 1,
9 1957” and by striking out paragraph (2) of such subsection.

10 SEC. 6. Section 201 of the Library Services and Con-
11 struction Act is amended by striking out “June 30, 1964,
12 the sum of \$20,000,000, and for each of the next two fiscal
13 years such sums as the Congress may determine,” and
14 inserting in lieu thereof “June 30, 1967, the sum of \$40,-
15 000,000, and for each of the next four fiscal years such
16 sums as the Congress may determine,”.

17 SEC. 7. The last sentence of section 202 of such Act is
18 amended to read as follows: “A State’s allotment under
19 this subsection for any fiscal year shall be available for
20 payments with respect to the administration, during such
21 year and the next fiscal year, of its State plan approved
22 under section 203, and for payments with respect to con-
23 struction projects approved under such State plan during
24 such year or the next fiscal year.”

1 SEC. 8. Section 204(a) of the Library Services and
2 Construction Act is amended to read as follows:

3 “SEC. 204. (a) From its allotment available therefor
4 under section 202 each State shall be entitled to receive
5 (1) an amount equal to the Federal share (as determined
6 under section 104) of projects approved under its State
7 plan (as approved by the Commissioner pursuant to section
8 203) during the period for which such allotment is avail-
9 able, and (2) an amount equal to the Federal share of
10 the total of the sums expended by the State and its political
11 subdivisions for the administration of such State plan during
12 the period for which such allotment is available.”

13 SEC. 9. The Library Services and Construction Act
14 is amended by inserting after title II the following new
15 titles:

16 “TITLE III—INTERLIBRARY COOPERATION

17 “AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

18 “SEC. 301. There are authorized to be appropriated
19 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, the sum of
20 \$5,000,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968,
21 \$7,500,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969,
22 \$10,000,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970,
23 \$12,500,000; and for the fiscal year ending June 30,
24 1971, \$15,000,000; which shall be used for making pay-
25 ments to States which have submitted and had approved

1 by the Commissioner State plans for establishing and main-
2 taining local, regional, State, or interstate cooperative net-
3 works of libraries.

4 "ALLOTMENTS

5 "SEC. 302. From the sums appropriated pursuant to
6 section 301 for each fiscal year the Commissioner shall
7 allot \$10,000 each to Guam, American Samoa, and the
8 Virgin Islands, and \$40,000 to each of the other States,
9 and shall allot to each State such part of the remainder of
10 such sums as the population of the State bears to the
11 population of the United States according to the most recent
12 decennial census.

13 "PAYMENTS TO STATES

14 "SEC. 303. From the allotments available therefor under
15 section 302, the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time
16 to time pay to each State which has a plan approved under
17 section 304 an amount equal to the Federal share (as deter-
18 mined under section 104, except that the Federal share for
19 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, shall be 100 per
20 centum) of the total sums expended under such plan (in-
21 cluding costs of administering such plan).

22 "STATE PLANS FOR INTERLIBRARY COOPERATION

23 "SEC. 304. (a) To be approved for purposes of this
24 title a State plan must—

6

1 “(1) meet the requirements of paragraphs (1),
2 (2), (4), and (5) of section 103 (a);

3 “(2) provide policies and objectives for the sys-
4 tematic and effective coordination of the resources of
5 school, public, academic, and special libraries and
6 special information centers for improved services of a
7 supplementary nature to the special clientele served
8 by each type of library or center;

9 “(3) provide appropriate allocation by participat-
10 ing agencies of the total costs of the system;

11 “(4) provide assurance that every local or other
12 public agency in the State is accorded an opportunity
13 to participate in the system;

14 “(5) provide criteria which the State agency shall
15 use in evaluating applications for funds under this title
16 and in assigning priority to project proposals; and

17 “(6) establish a statewide council which is broadly
18 representative of professional library interests and of
19 library users which shall act in an advisory capacity to
20 the State agency.

21 “(b) The Commissioner shall approve any State plan
22 which meets the conditions specified in subsection (a) of
23 this section.

1 "TITLE IV—SPECIALIZED STATE LIBRARY

2 SERVICES

3 "PART A—STATE INSTITUTIONAL LIBRARY SERVICES

4 "AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

5 "SEC. 401. There are authorized to be appropriated for
6 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, the sum of \$5,000,-
7 000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, \$7,500,000;
8 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, \$10,000,000; for
9 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, \$12,500,000; and for
10 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, \$15,000,000; which
11 shall be used for making payments to States which have
12 submitted and had approved by the Commissioner State
13 plans for establishing and improving State institutional li-
14 brary services. For the purposes of this part the term 'State
15 institutional library services' means the providing of books,
16 and other library material, and of library services to (A)
17 inmates, patients, or residents of penal institutions, reforma-
18 tories, residential training schools, orphanages, or general or
19 special institutions or hospitals operated or substantially
20 supported by the State, and (B) students in residential
21 schools for the handicapped (including mentally retarded,
22 hard of hearing, deaf, speech impaired, visually handicapped,
23 seriously emotionally disturbed, crippled, or other health im-

8

1 paired persons who by reason thereof require special educa-
2 tion) operated or substantially supported by the State.

3 "ALLOTMENTS

4 "SEC. 402. From the sums appropriated pursuant to
5 section 401 for each fiscal year the Commissioner shall allot
6 \$10,000 each to Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin
7 Islands, and \$40,000 to each of the other States, and shall
8 allot to each State such part of the remainder of such sums
9 as the population of the State bears to the population of the
10 United States according to the most recent decennial census

11 "PAYMENTS TO STATES

12 "SEC. 403. From the allotments available therefor
13 under section 402, the Secretary of the Treasury shall from
14 time to time pay to each State which has a plan approved
15 under section 404 an amount equal to the Federal share
16 (as determined under section 104, except that the Federal
17 share for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, shall be 100
18 per centum) of the total sums expended by the State under
19 such plan (including costs of administering such plan).

20 "STATE PLANS FOR STATE INSTITUTIONAL LIBRARY

21 SERVICES

22 "SEC. 404. (a) To be approved for purposes of this
23 part a State plan must—

24 "(1) meet the requirements of paragraphs (1),
25 (2), (4), and (5) of section 103 (a);

1 “(2) provide policies and objectives for the estab-
2 lishment or improvement of State institutional library
3 services;

4 “(3) provide assurance that all eligible State in-
5 stitutions will be accorded an opportunity to participate
6 in the program pursuant to this part;

7 “(4) provide criteria which the State agency shall
8 use in evaluating applications for funds under this part
9 and in assigning priority to project proposals;

10 “(5) provide assurances satisfactory to the Com-
11 missioner that expenditures made by such State in any
12 fiscal year for State institutional library services will not
13 be less than such expenditures in the preceding fiscal
14 year; and

15 “(6) establish a council which is broadly repre-
16 sentative of State institutions eligible for assistance un-
17 der this part which shall act in an advisory capacity to
18 the State agency.

19 “(b) The Commissioner shall approve any State plan
20 which meets the conditions specified in subsection (a) of this
21 section.

22 “(c) No portion of any money paid to a State under
23 this part shall be applied, directly or indirectly, to the pur-
24 chase or erection of any building or buildings, or the purchase
25 of any land.

1 "PART B—STATE PLANS FOR LIBRARY SERVICES TO THE
2 PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

3 "AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

4 "SEC. 411. There are authorized to be appropriated for
5 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, the sum of \$3,000,000;
6 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, \$4,000,000; for
7 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, \$5,000,000; for the
8 fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, \$6,000,000; and for the
9 fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, \$7,000,000; which shall
10 be used for making payments to States which have sub-
11 mitted and had approved by the Commissioner State plans
12 for establishing and improving library services to the phy-
13 sically handicapped, including the blind and the visually
14 handicapped. For the purposes of this part the term
15 'library services to the physically handicapped' means the
16 providing of library service, through public or other non-
17 profit libraries, agencies, or organizations, to physically
18 handicapped readers certified by competent medical author-
19 ity as unable to read or to use conventional printed materials
20 as a result of physical limitations.

21 "ALLOTMENTS

22 "SEC. 412. From the sums appropriated pursuant to
23 section 411 for each fiscal year, the Commissioner shall allot
24 \$5,000 each to Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin
25 Islands, and \$25,000 to each of the other States, and shall

1 allot to each State such part of the remainder of such sums as
2 the population of the State bears to the population of the
3 United States according to the most recent decennial census.

4 "PAYMENTS TO STATES

5 "SEC. 413. From the allotments available therefor under
6 section 412, the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time
7 to time pay to each State which has a plan approved under
8 section 414 an amount equal to the Federal share (as deter-
9 mined under section 104, except that the Federal share for
10 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, shall be 100 per
11 centum) of the total sums expended under such plan (in-
12 cluding costs of administering such plan).

13 "STATE PLANS FOR SERVICES TO THE PHYSICALLY
14 HANDICAPPED

15 "SEC. 414. (a) To be approved for the purposes of this
16 part a State plan must—

17 "(1) meet the requirements of paragraphs (1),
18 (2), (4), and (5) of section 103 (a);

19 "(2) provide policies and objectives for the estab-
20 lishment or improvement of State plans for library
21 services to the physically handicapped;

22 "(3) provide assurance that all appropriate public
23 or nonprofit libraries, agencies, or organizations for the
24 physically handicapped will be accorded an opportunity
25 to participate in the program pursuant to this part;

1 “(4) provide criteria which the State agency shall
2 use in evaluating applications for funds under this part
3 and in assigning priority to project proposals;

4 “(5) Provide assurances satisfactory to the Com-
5 missioner that funds available from sources other than
6 Federal sources in any fiscal year for expenditure under
7 State plans for library services to the physically handi-
8 capped will not be less than actual expenditures from
9 such sources in the second preceding fiscal year; and

10 “(6) establish a council which is representative
11 of eligible agencies which shall act in an advisory capac-
12 ity to the State agency.

13 “(b) The Commissioners shall approve, after consulta-
14 tion with the Librarian of Congress where appropriate, any
15 State plan which meets the conditions specified in subsection
16 (a) of this section.

17 “(c) No part of any money paid to a State under this
18 part shall be applied, directly or indirectly, to the purchase
19 or erection of any building, or the purchase of any land.”

20 SEC. 10. (a) Title III of the Library Services and
21 Construction Act is hereby designated as title V.

22 (b) Sections 301 through 304 of the Library Services
23 and Construction Act are hereby designated as sections 501
24 through 504.

25 (c) Section 502 (d) (2) of such Act (as so designated

1 by subsection (b)) is amended by striking out "or title II"
2 and inserting in lieu thereof "title II, title III, or part A or
3 B of title IV".

4 (d) Section 503 of such Act (as so designated by sub-
5 section (b)) is amended by striking out "or 202" and in-
6 serting in lieu thereof ", 202, 302, 402, or 412"; by striking
7 out "and section 203" and inserting in lieu thereof "203,
8 303, 403, and 413"; by striking out "or 202" and inserting
9 in lieu thereof ", 202, 302, 402, or 412"; by striking out
10 "or 203", and inserting in lieu thereof ", 203, 303, 403, or
11 413,"; by striking out "or 201" and inserting in lieu thereof
12 ", 201, 301, 401, or 411"; and by striking out "and 202"
13 and inserting in lieu thereof ", 202, 302, 402, and 412".

The CHAIRMAN. Commissioner Howe, we are glad to have you here with us this morning. We will be happy now to have you proceed.

STATEMENT OF HON. HAROLD HOWE II, COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE; ACCOMPANIED BY DR. SAMUEL HALPERIN, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR LEGISLATION; DR. ALBERT L. ALFORD, ACTING ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR LEGISLATION, U.S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION; AND PAXTON PRICE, CHIEF, LIBRARY SERVICES BRANCH, U.S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Mr. HOWE. Senator Hill, I am very pleased to appear before your committee in support of the extension of the Library Services and Construction Act.

With your permission, Senator, I would like to enter my printed testimony in the record.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Mr. HOWE (continuing). And simply summarize certain portions of it, if I may.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection we will have your testimony appear in full in the record at this point, and then you will make such supplementary or additional statements as you see fit.

(The prepared statement of Mr. Howe follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF HON. HAROLD HOWE II, COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am very pleased to appear before your committee in support of the extension of the Library Services and Construction Act. With each passing year, this program assumes increasing significance in our national educational effort.

The community public library has grown as a free, nonpartisan and reliable source of information. Like the community in which it resides, the library has changed with the times. Today's public library is more than a repository for books, pamphlets, and periodicals: it is a purveyor of information, ideas, inspiration and knowledge. Although it contains a constantly increasing reservoir of these materials on an ever-widening range of subjects, it may also house collections of recordings of music, poetry, and drama; it may arrange discussion programs on public affairs; it may sponsor exhibits of local arts and crafts. In short, a good public library can be a vital force in its community.

National concern for the development of good public library services was first demonstrated by the 84th Congress which passed the rural Library Services Act of 1956. The Hill-Elliott Act authorized an annual appropriation of \$7.5 million for public library extension and development in rural areas. This modest grant program succeeded far beyond the promise of a relatively small Federal investment. Between 1956 and 1965:

All 50 States plus American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands operated library programs under approved State plans.

Largely as a result of Federal stimulation, State funds for library development in small towns and rural areas increased from \$6,701,334 to \$15,765,131, or 135 percent.

Similarly, local expenditures rose from \$31,689,591 to \$68,458,714, or 116 percent.

Areas containing more than 40 million rural residents received library service for the first time or had their local libraries improved under this Act.

More than 375 bookmobiles were added to existing library resources to reach rural readers.

An estimated 14 million books and other informational materials were added to library collections.

This program has changed and developed with the 1964 amendments to the basic law. Participation has been extended to urban areas, and Federal funds

for the construction of public library buildings have been made available for the first time.

In the first year of operation under the amended Act, fiscal year 1965, 54 of the 55 eligible States and territories were operating under approved State plans for library services, and 53 had approved plans for construction. To the Federal grants of \$55 million, the States and localities added \$150 million in matching funds to make a total investment of \$205 million in new, additional, or improved library services or buildings.

For improved services only, the sum of \$39.3 million from State sources and \$352.2 million from local sources were available for expenditure in the expanded areas covered by State plans. In the first year of operation, the matching funds available were \$54 million in excess of the minimum required.

Approximately 65 million people are currently being served by public libraries participating in State plan projects.

Projects for fiscal year 1966 under Title I emphasize cooperative efforts among libraries to make the most effective use of funds. Twenty-four States are working toward statewide systems of libraries, and 32 State plans include projects to enlarge the areas served by libraries. Efforts to coordinate reference and information facilities and services are currently underway in 35 States.

The inclusion of urban libraries resulted in three major types of projects: (1) improved services to disadvantaged neighborhoods, (2) extension of services to suburban areas, and (3) strengthening urban library collections which are then made available for loan throughout large regions of a State.

Examples of the first type are contained in the New York State plan. In 1965, seven local projects in six library systems used \$582,000 in Library Services and Construction Act funds to improve services to disadvantaged urban neighborhoods. These projects are in the New York City and Buffalo metropolitan areas. Specific activities include story hour and film program for pre-school children; efforts to attract disadvantaged neighborhood residents into new, strategically located branch libraries; experiments with new materials and services for the disadvantaged; and the strengthening of basic public library materials. The primary goal of all these projects is "to promote the extension of the public library to the disadvantaged."

Library extension projects based on urban public libraries, but including contiguous rural areas, are being developed in Indiana, Michigan, New Jersey, Nebraska, Pennsylvania and other States. In these projects, city libraries are being designated as district or regional centers to provide better services over areas including one or more counties. Typically, these library centers conduct such activities as: centralized book ordering, cataloging, and classification; advisory services; inservice training programs; rotating special-subject collections; coordination of inter-library loan requests; and loans of films, recordings, and other specialized material.

In several States, including Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan, and Rhode Island regional or statewide services are being built upon the rich library resources of the large cities. The Providence Public Library received a grant of \$100,000 to carry out its responsibilities, under a recent State law, as the "principal public library" in the State. In Connecticut, a number of libraries cooperate to provide coordinated reference and research services to most residents of the State. The Boston Public Library received a grant to help support its services as the clearinghouse and resource library of the statewide inter-library loan system. Tennessee is making grants to each of its four metropolitan area library systems to serve as "technical information centers," providing reference and inter-library loan services to other public libraries in the State.

In the construction phase of the Library Services and Construction Act program, during 1965, 53 States reported that they had approved 363 local public library construction projects with a total cost of \$99.6 million. The Federal share of these projects was \$29.8 million. Of the 363 projects, 233 were for the construction of new buildings; 58 were for additions to existing library buildings; and 72 were for remodeling or alteration. An estimated 23.3 million persons will be served by this new construction.

The statutory requirement that libraries be constructed in areas having inadequate library facilities has led the States to coordinate their construction planning with their planning for services, and to establish priorities for construction projects.

The Nation can take pride in these achievements. But much important work remains to be done.

The demands on the public library arising from social and economic change have increased at a greater pace than increases in support during recent years.

In only 5 years, between 1960 and 1965, the number of different book titles published annually in the United States rose from 15,000 to 28,000, an increase of 90 percent. Libraries must extend their book acquisition policies to cope with this increase at the same time that they face increasing costs. Average book prices rose 45 percent between 1960 and 1965. Current estimates place the number of scholarly journals at approximately 75,000 titles, excluding those general-interest periodicals which all libraries require. In addition, the number of scientific and technical reports is increasing at an incredible rate. A fourth pressure on the libraries is our growing population, which went from 180 million Americans in 1960 to 194 million in 1965.

And as Dr. Lester Asheim, former Dean of the University of Chicago Graduate Library School, has pointed out:

"Growth is occurring in those parts of the total population which have traditionally been the greatest consumers of communication. There are not going to be merely more people in the years ahead, but more educated people, more people in professional and technical positions, more people with leisure time, and more people committed by choice or circumstance to continuing education."

The change in library use has been both quantitative and qualitative. In the decade of the sixties there is emerging a more serious, more intensive, and more purposeful use of library materials and services. Library users today have requirements which are more complex, more specialized, and more expensive to meet than ever before.

The legislation proposed by the President would continue to honor the Federal commitment to good library services by preserving a partnership for libraries among Federal, State, and local governments. We would extend the essential incentive for the development of public libraries over the next 5 years with an authorization of \$27.5 million for fiscal year 1967. The authorization we seek for Title II, Library Construction, is \$30 million for the 1967 fiscal year. These figures are \$7.5 and \$10 million lower, respectively, than the authorizations contained in S. 3076.

On the question of budget, let me say that the Administration is well aware of the large number of bills which have been introduced in recent days in both Houses of the Congress to expand the Library Services and Construction Act much beyond the recommendations contained in the President's budget. The fact that S. 3076 has been cosponsored by a majority of the Senate is a gratifying Congressional demonstration of support for and faith in our public community libraries. We wish that it were possible to give our wholehearted endorsement to the enactment of this bill but, unfortunately, it is not.

The problems confronting this Nation overseas as well as the condition of our domestic economy are well known to the Members of this Committee; together they militate against much that we would like to do at this time in the fields of health, education, and welfare. It is our considered judgment that it would be unwise to place an additional strain upon our economy by enacting legislation whose fiscal impact is in excess of that which we have recommended to the Congress in the amount of \$57.5 million for fiscal year 1967.

Returning to the general thrust of S. 3076, we propose that the State plan principle, proven so successful in the present program over the past dozen years, be retained and State agencies encouraged to make their State plans still more effective in the expenditure of public funds for library services and construction.

In keeping with the partnership spirit of this legislation, we recommend that the maintenance of effort provisions be kept up-to-date. We would accomplish this by comparing State and local expenditures for public library purposes in any fiscal year with those expenditures in the second preceding year, rather than with those expenditures in fiscal 1963, as the Act now requires.

Finally, we recommend several technical amendments to the Library Services and Construction Act which are also incorporated in S. 3076. I have attached a short description of and rationale for these amendments at the end of my prepared statement along with several exhibits which may be of interest to the Committee.

The extension of this program for 5 years will continue to provide an important service to the American people. The educational opportunities which libraries offer benefit not only the individual citizen but our Nation as a whole. The Federal dollars invested have served as a catalyst—they have stimulated increasing allocations of State and local dollars and they have stimulated the attention and interest that libraries and library services merit throughout our Nation.

The public library has been called "the university of the people." In a sense, all of us here are the trustees of that university. I, therefore, urge your favorable

consideration of the extension of the Library Services and Construction Act of 1964.

Mr. Chairman, thank you for the opportunity to be with your Committee this morning. My colleagues and I would be pleased to try to answer questions which Members of the Committee may have.

EXPLANATION OF TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS PROPOSED IN LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT, AS CONTAINED IN S. 3076

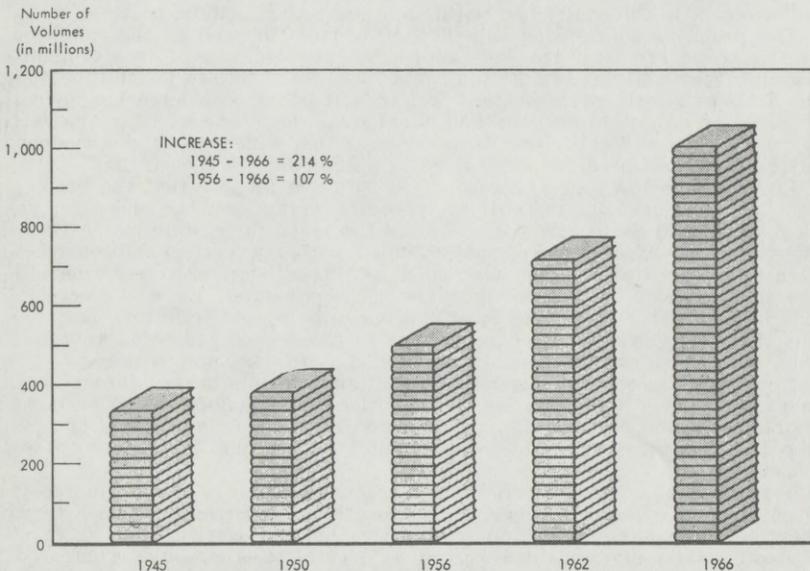
Section 4 would repeal the last sentence of section 102 of the Act. This section permitted State allotments for library services for fiscal 1964 to be available for two years rather than the normal one year, and it is therefore obsolete. This special provision for fiscal 1964 was needed because a bill extending and expanding the library Act was enacted late in that fiscal year.

Section 5(b) would amend two comparable provisions—Sections 104(b) and 204(b)—regarding the procedures for making payments to States under titles I and II of the Act. The amendment would make the provisions identical to avoid any suggestion that they express a different policy. The amendment would also eliminate from Section 104(b) a provision which requires the Commissioner to estimate “not less often than semiannually” the amount of payments required to be made to each State under title I of the Act. This provision is obsolete in light of letter-of-credit procedures which have been adopted by this Department in order to reduce cash balances held by grantees.

Sections 7 and 8 relate to the payment of State administrative costs. Under the present law, the Federal share of State administrative expenses for both the library services program (title I) and the library construction program (title II) are paid for out of the allotments for library services. The amendment would provide that payments for State administrative expenses for each program would come out of the allotment for that program. Section 8 would also make a State's allotment for public library construction (title II) available for two years rather than one year.

MUCH GREATER USE OF LIBRARIES

CIRCULATION OF PUBLIC LIBRARY BOOKS IN THE UNITED STATES 1945-1966

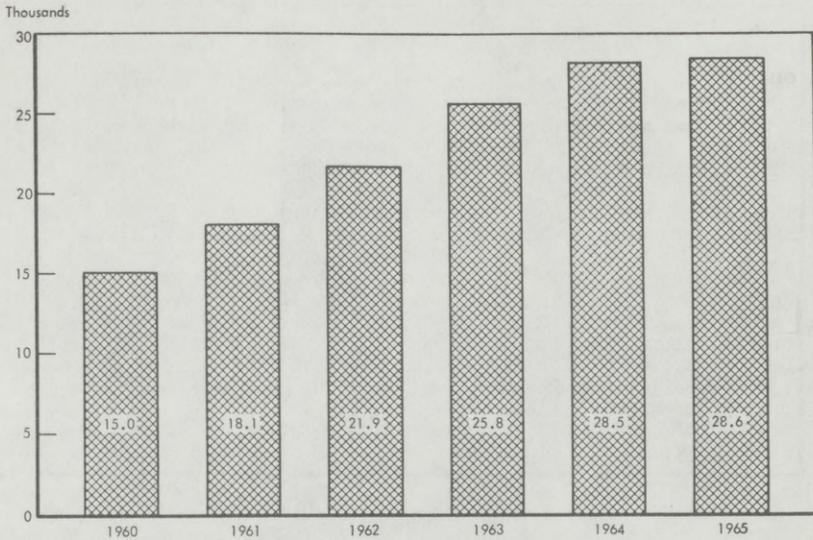


Source: U.S. Office of Education surveys, 1945 - 1962; estimated data for 1966.

INCREASED NUMBER OF BOOKS PUBLISHED

U.S. BOOK PRODUCTION

Number of Titles of New Books and New Editions

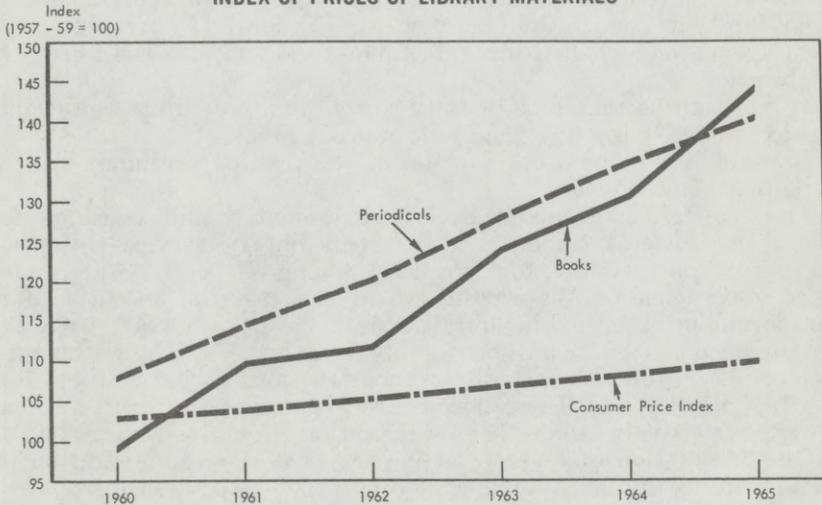


Excludes government publications, books (except encyclopedias) sold only by subscription, and pamphlets under 49 pages.

Source of data: Annual summary issues of *Publisher's Weekly* in January (1964-65 data in January 17, 1966 issue)

INCREASED LIBRARY COSTS

INDEX OF PRICES OF LIBRARY MATERIALS



Sources of data:

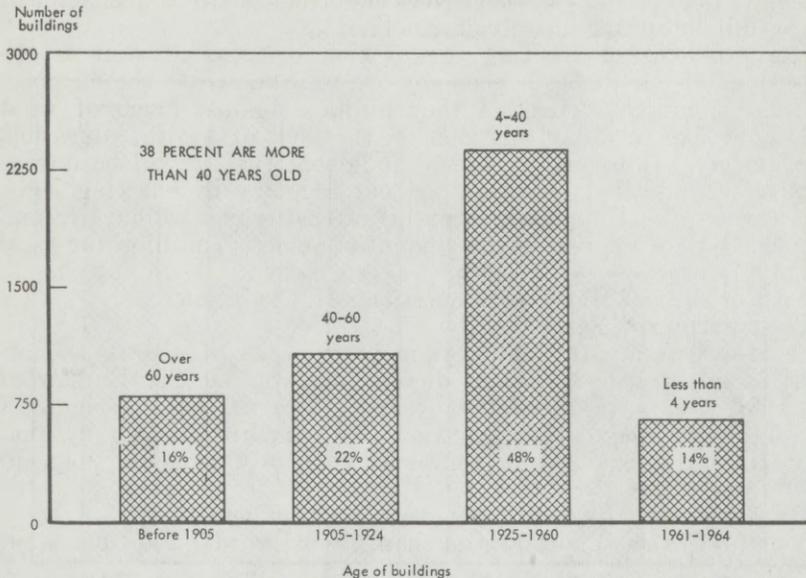
Books: Based on tabulation of books recorded in the Weekly Record section of *Publisher's Weekly*: Annual Summary issues of *Publisher's Weekly*: January 18, 1965 (data for 1957-59 to 1964), January 17, 1966 (1965 data).

Periodicals: Data in yearly July issues of *Library Journal*.

Consumer price index: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor (1965 average is based on average for 11 months only)

OBSOLESCENCE OF LIBRARY BUILDINGS

AGE OF PUBLICLY-OWNED PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDINGS, 1964



Source: Extrapolations of unpublished data from U.S. Office of Education Survey of Public Library Building Facilities, Fiscal 1963 - 64.

Mr. Howe. Sir, we are strongly in favor of the extension of the Library Services and Construction Act for a 5-year period. We believe that this act represents a well-working piece of machinery to meet a significant public need, and that it also represents the ideal kind of cooperation between the Federal Government and local agencies which help provide funds to accomplish the purposes of the act.

It seems to us that it is operating well and providing significant services in both rural areas and now in urban areas.

I would like to read one portion of the printed testimony which will appear in the record.

The legislation proposed by the President would continue to honor the Federal commitment to good library services by preserving a partnership for libraries among Federal, State, and local governments. We would extend the essential incentive for the development of public libraries over the next 5 years with an authorization of \$27.5 million for fiscal year 1967. The authorization we seek for title II, library construction, is \$30 million for the 1967 fiscal year. These figures are \$7.5 million and \$10 million lower, respectively, than the authorizations contained in S. 3076.

On the question of budget, let me say that the administration is well aware of the large number of bills which have been introduced in recent days in both Houses of the Congress to expand the Library Services and Construction Act much beyond the recommendations contained in the President's budget. The fact that S. 3076 has been cosponsored by a majority of the Senate is a

gratifying congressional demonstration of support for and faith in our public community library services. We wish that it were possible to give our wholehearted endorsement to the enactment of this bill but, unfortunately, it is not.

The problems confronting this Nation overseas as well as the conditions of our domestic economy are well known to the members of this committee. Together they militate against much of what we would like to do at this time in the field of health, education, and welfare. It is our considered judgment that it will be unwise to place an additional strain upon our economy by enacting legislation whose fiscal impact is in excess of that which we have recommended to the Congress in the amount of some \$57 million for fiscal year 1967.

Senator CLARK. May I ask a question, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, certainly.

Senator CLARK. Mr. Howe, your position is, of course, the official administration position, dictated to you by the Bureau of the Budget as a result of the overall policy of the President. I would like to make the suggestion that you are abiding by that directive and this does not represent your own personal point of view.

Mr. HOWE. I would say, sir, that my position here—

Senator CLARK. Your position here is awkward. I do not want to make it more so.

Mr. HOWE. I was saying, the testimony I gave reflects more the position of the Secretary than that of the Bureau of the Budget.

Senator CLARK. Yes, but I suspect the Bureau of the Budget twisted the Secretary's arm.

Let me ask you this: Could the money called for by this bill in excess of what you are permitted to recommend be wisely spent?

Mr. HOWE. I believe that it would, sir.

Senator CLARK. Thank you.

Mr. HOWE. I would add that in terms of several new programs suggested in this bill—one for interlibrary cooperation, and the other for specialized State library services—that I have no objection in principle to these programs. There is a fiscal problem here not a problem having to do with the nature of the services which I personally would support.

Senator CLARK. There are some of us in the Senate who think we should not cut back on the services needed for our people because of the costs of the war in Vietnam, but would rather, if forced to choose, raise taxes.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I was just about to express my wholehearted approval of the statement of the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania until he added raising taxes. I do not go quite that far, but I do agree with the first part that the war in Vietnam is no excuse for lessening education in America.

Senator CLARK. I know my friend from Texas agrees we must all be fiscally responsible.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I agree with that. But I think there is a difference between spending money on education and squandering it on other things.

Mr. HOWE. I believe, Senator Hill, that in the brief statement I have made, together with what we have entered in the record, you have the essence of our position on this matter. We would welcome further questions.

Senator CLARK. Mr. Chairman, I think that is a very good place to stop.

The CHAIRMAN. Well the difference seems to be, Commissioner, that you do not favor the higher figures in the bill, S. 3076.

Mr. HOWE. That is correct, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You favor the figures in the administration bill, and you are here as the spokesman for the administration, isn't that right?

Mr. HOWE. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. And you favor the administration bill with the figures in that bill rather than the figures in S. 3076, which are higher than the administration figures, is that correct?

Mr. HOWE. That is correct, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, there are some new parts in S. 3076. You do favor these new parts, don't you?

Mr. HOWE. As I just said to Senator Clark, these seem to me to be programs that will advance the cause of good library service, there is no question about this. But I am unable to support the appropriations suggested for them.

The CHAIRMAN. You think they would advance the cause of library services but, at this particular time, you are not in a position to approve the sums?

Mr. HOWE. This is our position on the fiscal side.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that correct?

Mr. HOWE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Any questions, gentlemen?

Senator YARBOROUGH. Did this figure here given today come from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare or did this figure come from the Bureau of the Budget?

Mr. HOWE. You refer, Senator—

Senator YARBOROUGH. I refer to the \$57.5 million as against the bill that so many of us have introduced in the Senate calling for \$70 million expenditures.

Mr. HOWE. This is a Department figure, sir.

Senator YARBOROUGH. You think that is enough money for the purposes of this bill for this Library Services and Construction Act?

Mr. HOWE. It does continue the effort at the level it has existed. It adds some \$2.5 million, which funds, of course, will be matched by State funds for the services portion.

It continues the effort for the construction portion at the same rate. So there is a slight expansion here in the figures we suggest.

Senator CLARK. Will you yield?

Senator YARBOROUGH. I yield.

Senator CLARK. You say, Mr. Howe, this is a Department figure. Isn't it true that HEW requested more money than the Bureau of the Budget was willing to approve?

Mr. HOWE. I will have to consult my associates on this one.

Dr. HALPERIN. It is my understanding, Senator Clark, that the Budget Bureau and the Department jointly worked out overall levels

for the Department in terms of millions of dollars without going into individual programs.

Senator CLARK. I think you know what I mean.

The CHAIRMAN. Anything else?

Senator YARBOROUGH. That raises the question as to whether there is a new procedure that before a department makes its request and has them cut back by the Bureau of the Budget, as to whether the Bureau of the Budget hands out to them, first, what they can ask, and that reminds me of the Bureau of the Budget asking over in the Appropriations Committee for these new places this year. They got them, but I personally voted against them because of this kind of thing, and I began to suspect the Bureau of the Budget is trying to parcel out to the departments like it is parceling out to the Congress what you can do. To let them do that shows our failure in the Congress under the constitutional division of powers. It is supposed to be our power, and if the Congress sits here supinely and lets the Bureau of the Budget take over legislative and congressional functions, that is our fault and not that of the Bureau of the Budget.

I personally will vote for the \$70 million in the bill that some dozens of us introduced.

The CHAIRMAN. Anything you would like to add, Dr. Halperin?

Dr. HALPERIN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Dr. Alford?

Dr. ALFORD. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How about you, Mr. Price?

Mr. PRICE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further questions of any of these gentlemen?

If not, we want to thank you—

Senator YARBOROUGH. I have one further question. You gentlemen think this \$57.5 million you have—will that cover all the requests you will receive for money? Is that enough to cover all the requests you will receive?

Mr. HOWE. Certainly not.

Senator YARBOROUGH. What will the requests be per year that you are receiving for this?

Mr. HOWE. Let me ask Mr. Price if he can give us an estimate? that?

Mr. PRICE. The States are well overmatched, Senator, and could claim considerably more of Federal funds.

Senator CLARK. How much more?

Mr. PRICE. Well, it varies from year to year, Senator.

Senator CLARK. How much for the coming fiscal year?

Mr. PRICE. I cannot predict that, sir, because—

Senator CLARK. How much for this fiscal year?

Mr. PRICE. Something like twice as much.

The CHAIRMAN. Twice as much?

Mr. PRICE. Yes.

Senator CLARK. Twice as much as provided for in S. 3076?

Mr. PRICE. No, sir; in terms of the administration bill.

Senator CLARK. Let us make that very clear for the record. Will you restate that, twice as much as what?

Mr. HOWE. As the \$57 million program recommended by the administration.

Senator CLARK. In other words, you have valid requests which, if you had the money you would be happy to honor for around \$114 million?

Mr. PRICE. I should think it would be possible, sir.

Senator CLARK. Now, come on, do better than that. You know what it is for this fiscal year.

Have you valid requests, which if you had the money you would be prepared to honor for this fiscal year for something in the neighborhood of \$114 million?

Mr. PRICE. I think it would be possible to do that; yes, sir.

Senator CLARK. Don't say possible. You either have them or you don't have them.

Mr. HOWE. Senator, one point should be made here. The validity of the request is a matter of the State authorities determining what is an appropriate project under the State plans.

Senator CLARK. Yes. But the States, Mr. Howe, request money from you. Is that right?

Mr. HOWE. Yes, sir.

Senator CLARK. And you have valid requests supported by the States for the fiscal year about to end of twice as much as the administration bill calls for?

Mr. HOWE. The States receive their money under a formula.

Senator CLARK. I understand.

Mr. HOWE. And they allocate the money to specific projects, having first received the funds under a formula. I think Mr. Price is giving you a rough estimate, not having exact figures here on this, that approximately twice the money might have been expended in 1966 on the basis of State requests.

Senator CLARK. All right. Mr. Forsythe, who is astute about these matters of cross-examination, suggests that I ask you how much money has been requested of the States. I suggest it is at least \$114 million.

Mr. HOWE. We can determine a figure for you, Senator.

Senator CLARK. I wish you would. In the absence of a further memorandum, I will assume that you could grant twice as much money in the coming fiscal year as you will be able to grant in view of the amount of your request.

Mr. PRICE. May I interject here that in terms of the legislation and the way it is administered, that we cannot quite answer in that fashion. But I can say that the States and the localities have sufficient funds available to them for matching purposes to claim twice as much.

Senator CLARK. Twice as much as you are asking.

Mr. PRICE. Yes, sir.

Senator CLARK. That is the answer. Now we have it.

Senator YARBOROUGH. In other words, the State has got to put up \$2 for every Federal dollar.

Mr. PRICE. No, sir. It varies from State to State.

Senator YARBOROUGH. It varies, but the State has got to put up money. It is not just the State getting something here without putting up their own money.

Mr. PRICE. That is right.

Senator YARBOROUGH. It is a matching program is what I am driving at.

Mr. PRICE. Yes, sir.

Senator YARBOROUGH. So under this matching program you do not have things filed where people are going to get money from the Federal Government without having to put their money on the line.

Mr. PRICE. That is right.

Senator YARBOROUGH. And that is the deterrent factor in many States, is it not?

Mr. PRICE. That is right.

Senator YARBOROUGH. People have great difficulty getting money in many States for library purposes, as you all know, dealing in this field.

The people I talked to seem to say everything in our State seems to come before books, so when you have that much in requests from States there is a real demand for this library service, isn't there, and a real need felt for it for these libraries and books to go in them to bring education to the people. As a matter of fact, there is more reading per person going on in America today than ever before, isn't there? I do not mean the newspapers, I mean the kinds of books and pamphlets and publications you have in the libraries. Isn't the per capita reading in America up at a higher level than ever before in the history of our country?

Mr. PRICE. It has doubled since 1956, and it stands as a circulation figure of about 1 billion at the present time in 1966.

Senator YARBOROUGH. At about what?

Mr. PRICE. 1 billion.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Is that per what unit of time?

Mr. PRICE. That is one given year, 1966, and estimated at a circulation of about 1 billion books from public libraries.

Senator YARBOROUGH. So the pressure of people for education that is going on is reflected all through every age level, is it not, as people who are older, and may be middle aged, they figure they are out of school and they try to seek books to try to keep up with our modern society and modern intellectual explosion that is going on; is that not true?

Mr. PRICE. That is true.

Senator YARBOROUGH. And the need for books and the need for libraries is greater than ever before in history.

Mr. PRICE. Quite true.

The CHAIRMAN. You are speaking of this doubling in the last 10 years, what would it have been in the previous 10 years, do you know? What increase, do you know that?

Mr. PRICE. It was approximately, of course, about a half billion total circulation in the year 1956.

Mr. HOWE. Attached to the testimony we have submitted, Senator, are some charts which portray the increase in public library usage.

The CHAIRMAN. You have those charts with your statement that you submitted here?

Mr. HOWE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. They will, of course, appear in the record.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to thank you gentlemen very much.

Mr. HOWE. Thank you.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Thank you for the information you have furnished us. It will be very helpful to us in considering the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Dr. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress?

Doctor, we are very happy to welcome you here this morning. We appreciate your presence very much, sir.

Mr. MUMFORD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. We will be glad to have you proceed, sir, in your own way.

STATEMENT OF HON. L. QUINCY MUMFORD, LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS, ACCOMPANIED BY CHARLES GALLOZZI, DIVISION FOR THE BLIND, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Mr. MUMFORD. I appreciate very much the opportunity to testify on this proposed legislation, and I know that you want me to be brief, Mr. Chairman, because of the time element.

So, with your permission, I will summarize my remarks, but I ask permission that my entire statement appear in the record of the hearings.

The CHAIRMAN. We will have your statement appear in full in the record. But then you take whatever time you think is necessary to present the case, Doctor. (See p. 50.)

Mr. MUMFORD. Thank you.

The Library of Congress is very much in favor of the legislation before you.

The CHAIRMAN. You say the legislation. We have the two bills.

Mr. MUMFORD. I am referring to S. 3076.

The CHAIRMAN. 3076.

Mr. MUMFORD. Which I endorse in its entirety.

Senator CLARK. Dr. Mumford, are you subject to any control by the Bureau of the Budget?

Mr. MUMFORD. No, sir.

Senator CLARK. That is interesting.

Mr. MUMFORD. The Bureau of the Budget serves as a transmission agency for our requests to the Congress.

Senator CLARK. They have no authority—

Mr. MUMFORD. But they have no authority to modify it.

The CHAIRMAN. You are a free agent, then, Doctor.

Mr. MUMFORD. No, sir. I would not say quite that. We report to the Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand. You have a Joint Committee on the Library, of course.

Mr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir. There is a committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Your board of directors, so to speak.

Mr. MUMFORD. Consisting of five members from the Senate and five members from the House.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, including the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir.

We are particularly interested in part B of title IV entitled "State Plans for Library Services for the Physically Handicapped," not because the Library will receive any funds under this program, but because of our experience in administering the national books for the blind program.

I would like to point out a few relevant facts. The service is greatly needed by the handicapped. There are about 2 million persons in the United States, including 400,000 blind persons, who cannot read conventionally printed books, magazines, and newspapers because of impaired eyesight or other physical handicaps which make them unable to manipulate such materials.

Except for the blind, these persons are not eligible to use the materials the Library of Congress supplies through cooperating libraries in the State through our books for the blind program.

The chairman and vice chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, Senator B. Everett Jordan, and Representative Omar Burleson, however, have introduced bills S. 3093 and H.R. 13783, to permit us to serve all handicapped persons who cannot use ordinary reading materials.

House hearings have already been held, and Mr. Burleson's bill has been favorably reported to the full Committee on House Administration.

Because there have been so many other library needs to be met, and because of the relatively high cost of library service for the handicapped, the States have been able to provide only the most rudimentary library service to this segment of the population.

If the Library of Congress Books for the Blind Act is amended, as we hope and believe it will be, to include other handicapped residents of the United States, the State and local libraries will be hard-pressed for funds to serve these readers adequately with the materials to be furnished by the Library of Congress.

The funds provided for in part B of title IV would enable the States to initiate the Library services for these handicapped readers where they do not now exist, as well as to improve present services.

It is my firm conviction that these handicapped citizens should receive library service that is to some degree comparable to that which is available to those who are fortunate enough to be able to read conventionally printed material.

Because reading is one of the few avenues to enlightenment and entertainment open to them, I believe that the proposed program would mean even more to these handicapped persons than good library service does to you or to me.

I predict that doors hitherto closed to them would be open upon new vistas of pleasure, of learning and of hope.

In short, Mr. Chairman, I urge that S. 3076 receive the favorable approval of this committee. I shall, of course, be happy to answer any questions the committee may have.

(The prepared statement of Mr. Mumford follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF L. QUINCY MUMFORD, LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee. It is a pleasure to appear here today in support of S. 3076.

The Library Services Act of 1956 met with resounding success throughout the country, resulting in new or improved public library service for some 40 million people living in rural areas.

The expanded Library Services and Construction Act of 1964 made it possible to improve public library services in both large and small communities, as well as to provide badly-needed public library buildings.

The programs authorized by these two acts of Congress have shown that fine things can be accomplished when Federal funds are made available to the States on a matching basis, but they have also spot-lighted many other needs. The American Library Association estimates that there are still 12 million citizens who have no public library service and that 169 million are receiving inadequate library service. It is essential, I believe, to continue to work to close the gaps between needs and available public library service.

Since World War II, increasing emphasis has been placed on education and specialized skills. Advancing technology and the complexity of our civilization have made it necessary for our citizens to be well informed and specially trained in order to lead productive lives. A progressive, free public library system can make a large contribution to the community by providing reading materials that will help the student, the potential worker, the businessman, and the homemaker to reach their goals. The legislation before you should enable the public libraries in our States to have such a role in the community.

Because of the over-whelming increase in the publishing industry and the rising costs, librarians have been looking toward interlibrary cooperation as a means to solve some of their problems. Title III of S. 3076 would make possible the initiation of new cooperative programs and the improvement of existing ones. I heartily endorse this provision, which would enable cities, counties, and States to enter into cooperative arrangements whereby libraries would be able to call upon a neighboring library for a particular book or to enter into cooperative projects, such as centralized procurement. The economic advantages of such programs are, I believe, self-evident.

The Library of Congress is particularly interested in Part B of Title IV of S. 3076, which makes special provision for library services to the physically handicapped. Since 1931, the Library of Congress, by Act of Congress, has been administering the National Books-for-the-Blind Program. This program provides for books in raised characters (Braille) and talking books (books in recorded form on discs or on magnetic tape), together with machines that can play these discs. The books are distributed through 32 cooperating libraries throughout the country designated as regional libraries, of which the Library of Congress is one. These libraries assume responsibility for the custody and circulation of the materials to the individual readers within specific geographic areas. Similarly, the machines are distributed to qualified blind readers by 54 State agencies for the blind.

Legislation has been introduced during this session in both Houses of Congress by the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, Senator B. Everett Jordan and Representative Omar Burleson, to extend this unique service to other physically handicapped persons. Hearings on the bill have been held in the House, and the Subcommittee on Library and Memorials has reported Representative Burleson's bill favorably to the full Committee on House Administration. It would authorize the Library of Congress, through appropriations made directly to it, to procure and to furnish to the cooperating libraries reading materials for persons so handicapped that they cannot use ordinary materials.

It is estimated that there are about 2 million persons in the United States, including the 400,000 blind persons now eligible for the Library of Congress Books for the Blind Program, who cannot read conventionally printed books, magazines, and newspapers because of impaired eyesight or other physical factors which make them unable to manipulate materials. Among them are the near-blind, paraplegics, and those with cerebral palsy. In addition, there would be persons who, because of temporary disability, could not hold a book or magazine.

There is provision in S. 3076 for certifying those eligible to use this program. Regulations would be issued by the Librarian of Congress and published in the *Federal Register*. The Library would construe the term "competent medical authority" to mean duly licensed personnel in the sciences related to health, but the Committee may wish to omit the term "medical" as being too restrictive. Also, a totally blind applicant, as at present, or a quadriplegic, whose disability is self-evident, could be certified by a statement signed by someone well-known in the community. Such regulations would be issued by the Library only after consultation with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and with the various groups concerned.

Library services for the handicapped cost appreciably more than conventional library services. Because of this, public libraries have been able to provide only the most rudimentary service to this segment of the population. It is estimated that only \$1,500,000 in State and local funds are currently being expended for library services for the blind. A great deal less is being spent for library services for other physically handicapped persons.

The States will be encouraged to increase their efforts in this direction if the Library of Congress Books for the Blind Act is amended, as we hope and expect, to include other handicapped persons. Part B of Title IV of S. 3076 would give the States further impetus to initiate and to improve library service to the handicapped by helping them support such operations.

The reading materials and the machines to play the discs would be supplied by the Library of Congress through its own appropriation for this purpose, as I have pointed out, but the centers in the States will need additional staff, space, and equipment to service this material. Additional cooperating libraries to serve as regional libraries will also probably be needed. At present, only 22 States have regional centers.

I cannot think of a better means to aid handicapped persons in their effort to lead productive lives than to provide them with a library service that is in some measure comparable to that which is available to those who are fortunate enough to be able to read conventionally printed material. It would, I am sure, bring new hope to these individuals as well as open up doors that heretofore have been closed to them. With the funds that are provided for in Part B Title IV, States will be able to work out plans that will bring this library service to their physically handicapped residents.

In conclusion, I would also like to commend to you Part A of Title IV which would provide for funds for library service for those individuals who are institutionalized. It has taken us over half a century to improve institutional environments and much remains to be done. One marked improvement would be to have book collections which would offer not only recreational diversion, but also a means whereby these unfortunate individuals may be able to learn new skills, as well as to understand better their own situations.

I would like to thank you for this opportunity to appear here today and to urge this Committee's endorsement of S. 3076 in its entirety.

The CHAIRMAN. Dr. Mumford, you were speaking about library services for the handicapped, the administration bill does not provide for these services such as does Senate 3076, is that true?

Mr. MUMFORD. That is true.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you do not find the provision for the handicapped in the administration bill.

Mr. MUMFORD. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It is only in the bills S. 3076 and in S. 2944 that we have this provision for the plans for the library service for the physically handicapped; is that right?

Mr. MUMFORD. That is correct, sir. That is my understanding.

The CHAIRMAN. So what you have said really gives emphasis to the provision of S. 3076 and S. 2944 because it does not exist even in the administration bill, is that correct?

Mr. MUMFORD. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. Doctor, let me ask you another question. Among the charts that Commissioner Howe submitted to this committee is an

index of prices of library materials, and I notice from this index there has been a very substantial increase since 1960 both in the cost of books and in the cost of periodicals. What do you ascribe this to?

Mr. MUMFORD. That is quite true, Mr. Chairman.

As we presented the matter to the Subcommittee on Appropriations a week ago, prices of these library materials are constantly increasing. I cannot give you an exact percentage within the year, but it is a very substantial increase during the last year and during the last several years. This is true not only in the United States but in countries around the world, foreign materials which we buy.

The CHAIRMAN. Much greater increase than the Consumer Price Index, isn't that right?

Mr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir; it is that.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, can you give us any factors that enter into any of these increases; why is that?

Mr. MUMFORD. Cost of production, I presume, Mr. Chairman. I am not extremely familiar with the details of the book production industry, but labor and materials have gone up. Whether the prices have gone up disproportionately I am not prepared to say.

The CHAIRMAN. There has definitely been this increase in these prices, isn't that correct?

Mr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir; there is no question about that.

The CHAIRMAN. Just as this chart shows which, of course, will appear in this record—

Mr. MUMFORD. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. Which makes it all the more important that we increase these funds, isn't that true, if we are going to meet these needs?

Mr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And render these library services; isn't that correct?

Mr. MUMFORD. That is my feeling sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Any questions, gentlemen?

Senator YARBOROUGH. I believe, Dr. Mumford, while this chart also says general consumer prices in this range of years were going up about 4 percent, that book prices were going up a total of over 40 percent, does it not, during this period of 5 years, according to this chart that was attached to the statement of Mr. Howe?

Mr. MUMFORD. I have not studied those particular figures. I do not doubt or question that they are correct, Senator Yarborough. I think there has been a great, probably a greater overall increase in monographic material than in journals. There has been a considerable increase in journals, too, especially the more technical ones.

Senator YARBOROUGH. This would include, of course, all books, technical publications, as well as the general books for general distribution.

Mr. MUMFORD. Well, the increases would. I am not sure what this chart is based upon because I have not seen it.

Senator YARBOROUGH. It takes some study. This says it is based on tabulations reported in the weekly record section of Publishers Weekly, and in annual summaries.

Mr. MUMFORD. That is a very dependable guide.

Senator YARBOROUGH. That is the books and periodicals yearly July issue of the Library Journal. It shows that periodicals have shown a trend up markedly, too. But where it shows books having increased in price over 45 percent in those 5 years, it shows that periodicals have gone up some 30 percent, perhaps just as you said, that the periodicals—

Mr. MUMFORD. I would say these are approximately the figures which we have been using.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Well, in light of the fact that you have wholeheartedly endorsed S. 3076, in view of the fact that no one has seen fit to introduce the administration bill in the Senate, and S. 3076 is cosponsored by 53 Senators, I think that there is more support in the Senate for S. 3076 than the other.

I have one more question, Dr. Mumford, and that is about the handicapped people, the blind reading. Has the Library of Congress, as a division handling materials for the blind, had any opportunity to study this new development of blind reading ordinary books and newspapers through electronic devices that lay over the paper whereby electronic impulses they can read?

Mr. MUMFORD. Mr. Gallozzi from the Division for the Blind is here and could speak to that more specifically than I. We do try to stay abreast of all new developments in the field, and at the present time we are beginning to use more tape cassettes for materials for specialized needs for the blind where it is not economical to make records, a talking book in volume. I would be glad, as far as your question goes to ask Mr. Gallozzi to answer it.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I would like to ask him, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Have a seat here.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I have read descriptions of devices being developed where the blind reads through electronic impulses. This instrument, whatever it is, is placed on the page of a book or a newspaper, and as it moves down the lines the electronic impulses, the blind with their fingers can feel these impulses, and it makes it possible for the blind to read any newspaper, any book, without having to put it in braille.

Are you familiar with that? This would open up vast quantities of reading material not now available to the blind. What is the status of that instrument?

Mr. GALLOZZI. These devices are all still in the experimental stage. There are a few prototypes in existence which cost fantastic sums of money to build, and they are being tested.

There is no device yet that literally enables a blind person to read from print. They all operate at present through some sort of a code, and some use the standard braille code.

The hope is that eventually these will be developed and minaturized and made economical so that at least libraries can have such devices.

There is not even a concept at present that these could be issued on an individual basis to blind persons. That is still too far removed.

Senator YARBOROUGH. They would still have to go to a library to use it within the foreseeable future.

Mr. GALLOZZI. Should they develop at the present rate of development in the next 10 years, it is conceivable that libraries will have such devices. No one that I have spoken with predicts that even in 10

years these could be provided on an individual basis as we now provide talking book machines.

Senator YARBOROUGH. So in your braille, you see no possibility of any decline in the need for the braille books within this—

Mr. GALLOZZI. Not for the next 10 years, sir.

Senator YARBOROUGH. In this decade.

Mr. GALLOZZI. That is correct.

Senator YARBOROUGH. In your opinion, if these devices are perfected, would it be as simple for the blind to use those as to read braille? Would it require a higher level of training or a higher level of comprehension for a person to read in this fashion?

Mr. GALLOZZI. No. The code would be even easier than braille because braille is a code which much be learned, and this would be simply a matter of manipulating this device with mechanical aids to follow lines of print, and so forth.

Senator YARBOROUGH. So it would not be more difficult than braille but might even be easier.

Mr. GALLOZZI. No, when they are perfected it would not be. There are now in existence two or three different machines that read print and the output or what the blind person hears is a series of musical notes which form a code. The letter A might be, let us say, two notes. The letter B might be two different notes; C might be three notes, and you memorize this code and read very slowly letter by letter.

They have already developed what is known as electronic speech, artificial speech, which they hope to hook up to such a device that will get the actual letter pronounced and then eventually develop it into words being pronounced. But this is more than 10 years off.

Senator YARBOROUGH. There are some though that go on the electrical impulses alone, as the fingers touch them without this tonal effect, do they not?

Mr. GALLOZZI. I am sorry I did not hear that.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Aren't there some devices that do not have this tonal effect but just on electrical impulses as they run their fingers over it?

Mr. GALLOZZI. Yes, from either pins forming the braille dots or others using vibrating elements that give signals to a blind person. At present they are very complicated and difficult to learn to use. But the goal is to make them very simple to use.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Thank you very much.

Mr. MUMFORD. Senator Yarborough, there has been another interesting development, namely, that of accelerating reading of the talking book through electronic devices, whereby the reading time may be reduced up to 25 to 40 percent, and still not lose the content or meaning.

Mr. Gallozzi, if you are interested, could elaborate on that, but I think this is very exciting because it does mean the blind person would be able to encompass material much faster than has been true in listening to the conventional talking book.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I think that with the growth of computers and our electric devices our whole society is changing in many ways.

This gets into another field, the deaf. Recently one of these Internal Revenue centers, which is located in my home city of Austin, Tex., they were persuaded to take some deaf people, who had graduated from a

deaf institute, with a high IQ, to try them as part of a program to hire the handicapped.

They reluctantly took some, and they are now seeking more, because when they put them in the room with the computers, they found that the errors are fewer and their output is higher. They are not distracted by these noises. The deaf have proven to be better employees in this vast Internal Revenue computer center, which is a vast room, and they try to keep noise out, but there are no distracting noises. So with the development of the capabilities of people, we do not know but there might be things that the blind might do better through their concentration on things without distracting vision, just as the deaf are doing better there than the persons with normal hearing.

Thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN. Dr. Mumford, when you are speaking of library services for the physically handicapped, you speak of provision of the services in S. 3076. I think we should also say that we have before the committee S. 2944 introduced by Senator Javits, of New York, who is the ranking minority member of this committee, and that bill also has a provision for library services to the handicapped.

Mr. MUMFORD. Mr. Chairman, may I comment upon one point that is covered in the bill. The bill, S. 3076, provides that this service may be given to people who are certified by a competent medical authority. The Library of Congress would construe the term "competent medical authority" to mean duly licensed personnel in the sciences related to health, and the committee may wish to omit the term "medical" as being too restrictive there, because there are certain cases where there would be others quite competent to certify to the need of the person.

The CHAIRMAN. I think the House, in its action, followed your suggestion and changed the language as you have suggested it, isn't that correct?

Mr. MUMFORD. I think so.

The CHAIRMAN. That is my understanding.

Mr. MUMFORD. I would have to check on it.

The CHAIRMAN. Anyway I am glad you brought that to our attention, sir.

Mr. MUMFORD. This was pointed out to the committee in the House.

I do not know whether the committee, Mr. Chairman, would be interested in any breakdown of these people, people other than the blind, who are handicapped and who cannot read ordinary printed material.

The CHAIRMAN. I think we ought to have that for the record.

Mr. MUMFORD. I can give some figures.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. I think that is important.

Mr. MUMFORD. First, we have some 400,000 people who are blind within the definition that is now used for blindness, in providing the service to the blind. There are, in addition, some 600,000 individuals whose eyesight is so poor that they cannot read newsprint even with glasses.

Then there are some 4,700 persons who have lost both arms, some 8,000 persons who have lost all of their fingers, and some 1,600 persons who are in iron lungs or other respiratory devices which make ordinary reading difficult or impossible.

In addition there are about 756,000 victims of multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, cerebral palsy, Parkinson's disease, and other

crippling ailments, who are so disabled that handling and using books, magazines, and newspapers is impossible or extremely difficult.

This makes a total—these are the best estimates that we have been able to obtain—of some 2 million people who might be eligible for this service.

However, I would like to point out that of the 400,000 who are now qualified, we are serving about 100,000 or about 25 percent, and we do not anticipate that all of these additional people who might become eligible for services would apply for it immediately or some of them ever, because not all of them would be interested in reading, and some of them may be so ill that they cannot, do not care about reading.

The CHAIRMAN. But at least these services would be of great benefit to many of them.

Mr. MUMFORD. Yes, indeed, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. To many of them.

Mr. MUMFORD. We have had many requests from people who would like to make use of the service, but under the present regulations restricting it to the nearly totally blind, we are not able to provide it.

The CHAIRMAN. You are not able to provide it. You just do not have the funds with which to provide these services today, is that correct?

Mr. MUMFORD. Well, by the technical definition of blindness they are excluded.

The CHAIRMAN. Any further questions, Senator Yarborough?

Senator YARBOROUGH. No questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Clark?

Senator CLARK. No questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Dr. Mumford, we certainly want to thank you for your very informative and helpful testimony.

Mr. MUMFORD. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. We are deeply grateful to you. Thank you.

Now we have a panel from the American Library Association.

Do you want to come around and take your seats here at the table.

I have here a brief biographical sketch of each one of you distinguished librarians. I will put that in the record at this point.

(The biographical sketches referred to follow:)

EMERSON GREENAWAY

Present Position: Director, Free Library of Philadelphia.

Previous major positions:

Assistant Librarian and Supervisor of Branches, Hartford, Connecticut.

Chief Librarian, Public Library, Fitchburg, Massachusetts.

Chief Librarian, Public Library, Worcester, Massachusetts.

Director, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Maryland.

Professional activities:

President, American Library Association, 1958-59.

Member of Governor's Commission on Public Library Development of Pennsylvania.

Consultant for UNESCO.

Member of exchange delegation of U.S. librarians to the Soviet Union, 1961.

Special services, awards, honors:

Lippincott Award of the American Library Association for distinguished service in the profession.

Distinguished Service Award of Pennsylvania Library Association.

Honorary degrees from Western Maryland College, University of Massachusetts, Temple University, and Drexel Institute of Technology.

Education:

- B.S., University of Massachusetts.
A.B., in Library Science, University of North Carolina.

 MRS. CARMA Z. LEIGH

Present position: State Librarian, California State Library, Sacramento, California.

Previous major positions:

County Librarian, Orange County Free Library, Santa Ana, Calif., 1938-42.

County Librarian, San Bernardino County Free Library, Calif., 1942-45.
State Librarian, Washington State Library, Olympia, Washington, 1945-51.

Professional activities:

Past President, Pacific Northwest Library Association.

Past President, California Library Association.

Member, Coordinating Committee on Revision of Public Library Standards, Public Libraries Division, American Library Association.

Education:

A.B., Oklahoma College for Women.

Certificate on Librarianship, University of California.

A.M. (in History), University of California.

 JOHN F. ANDERSON

Present position: Director, Tucson (Arizona) Public Library.

Previous major positions:

Director, Knoxville (Tenn.) Public Library, Sept. 1958-Aug. 1962.

Baltimore (Md.) County Public Library, Feb. 1952-Sept. 1958:

Bookmobile Librarian, 1952-54.

Area Librarian, 1954.

Supervisor of Adult Work, 1955.

Asst. County Librarian, 1956-58.

Enoch Pratt Free Library (Baltimore, Md.), Sept. 1950-Feb. 1952.

Professional activities: Member of ALA Council, 1961-65; Member, Board of Directors, Public Library Association, 1961-65; Member, Board of Directors, Library Administration Division (LAD), 1964-65; Chairman, Library Organization and Management Section (LAD), 1964-65; Member Metropolitan Area Service Committee, 1959- ; Chairman, ALA Council Reapportionment Committee, 1963 and 1965; Chairman, Public Library Activities Committee, 1964; Chairman, LAD Committee on Organization, 1966- ; President-elect, Arizona State Library Association; ASLA Library Development Committee Chairman, 1965-68; President-elect, Southwestern Library Association, 1967-68. Member, South-eastern Library Association, 1958-62—held several offices; Member, Maryland Library Association, 1950-58—held several offices; Member, Tennessee Library Association, 1958.

Education:

B.A., Michigan State University.

M.S. in Library Science, University of Illinois.

 MISS MARION H. VEDDER

Present position: Associate Library Supervisor, Division of Library Extension, New York State Department of Education.

Previous major positions:

Senior Library Supervisor, New York State Dept. of Education.

Jr. Librarian, Asst. Educ. Supervisor, New York State Dept. of Education.

Branch Librarian, Rochester (N.Y.) Public Library.

Asst. Librarian, Fayetteville, New York Free Library.

Professional activities:

President-elect of Association of Hospital & Institution Libraries.

ALA Council Member, 1960-65.

Chairman, Committee on Institution Libraries, American Correctional Assn., 1954-.

Member, Board of Directors, American Library Association, 1957-59.

Authorized articles in *American Journal of Correction*, *Correctional Education Journal*, *ALA Bulletin*, *AHIL Quarterly*, and *The Bookmark*.

Education:

A.B., State University of New York, College at Albany.

B.S. in Library Science, Syracuse University.

The CHAIRMAN. One of our distinguished witnesses here, I may say, is from the City of Brotherly Love; Senator Clark, that is Mr. Greenaway.

Senator CLARK. Mr. Chairman, with your permission, I would just like to make a brief statement about Mr. Emerson Greenaway.

He came to be director of the Free Library of Philadelphia during the period when I was mayor of that city. He took a library system which, through no particular fault of his predecessor, was pretty badly run down and without a great deal of public support. It was governed by a board of trustees who, let us say, were not entirely sympathetic with the developments of the 20th century. He built it up into one of the very finest libraries in the United States.

Mr. Greenway operates under a rather complicated setup—a number of his trustees are appointed by the mayor for life or good behavior, a number of others are appointed on a self-perpetuating basis by the board, a few are appointees who serve at the pleasure of the mayor. The commissioner of recreation is an ex officio member of the library board. Working under this system, Mr. Greenaway has been able during the years since the early 1950's to build a position for himself of great respect in the community.

He has received a number of civic awards for his excellent work. Since his budget comes largely from the city of Philadelphia, he has to know how to handle politicians, and I can say he handled this politician with consummate skill when we were working together.

However, in recent years a substantial amount of the funds of the Free Library have come from other sources, State, Federal, and private. I wanted to make this statement, Mr. Chairman, to indicate my very high regard for Mr. Greenaway and for the splendid job he has done. I am sure the members of the committee will give his testimony careful attention.

In saying this I do not mean to detract in any way from the other eminent members of the panel. It just happens I do not know them so well.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Will the Senator yield for a question?

Senator CLARK. Yes, sir.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I wanted to ask the Senator whether the oligarchical nature of the board of self-perpetuation was a handicap to Mr. Greenaway's developing the library or an aid to it; what is his feeling?

Senator CLARK. I do not know whether he would want to answer that question.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I asked the Senator, not him.

Senator CLARK. In my opinion, a somewhat simpler and, perhaps, more direct method of administering the affairs of the library would be better. But I will say Mr. Greenaway has made this one work.

Senator YARBOROUGH. We congratulate you for that.

The CHAIRMAN. May I say I have a statement here from Senator George Murphy who is a member of our committee:

STATEMENT OF HON. GEORGE MURPHY, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am indeed disappointed that a previous commitment prevents me from attending the hearing today and introducing to you a most charming and distinguished Californian.

Since 1951 today's witness from California has served as State librarian. I am certain that the committee will be both excited and enthusiastic to hear about some of the innovations that are being made in the library system in my State to better serve our citizens.

She has had a very distinguished career and has occupied many important positions. Having served as county librarian for many years both in Grange County and San Bernardino County, her talents and ability were recognized by the State of Washington and in 1945 she was named State librarian of that great State.

In 1951 the State of California was fortunate to have her return as State librarian and it is indeed a pleasure to introduce Mrs. Carma Leigh to the committee.

As I said a little earlier, I have a biographical sketch of each member of the panel now before us, and we will have that appear in full in the record, these sketches, of each member.

Now we will be delighted to have you proceed, sir.

STATEMENT OF EMERSON GREENAWAY, DIRECTOR, FREE LIBRARY OF PHILADELPHIA

Mr. GREENAWAY. Thank you very much, Senator Hill.

May I say I am delighted to be here this morning for a number of reasons. In the first place, you will recall that it is almost exactly 10 years ago that the first Library Services Act went into operation, and that the American Library Association was extremely gratified at that time. You will recall that you met with us in Miami to celebrate that wonderful occasion.

We have been grateful for your support, and I would like to reverse the point, if I may, so far as Senator Clark is concerned, and merely say that if it hadn't been for his very, very strong support of the Free Library of Philadelphia that we could not possibly be in a position that we are today.

My colleagues elsewhere in the country have repeatedly told me of Senator Yarborough's constant interest in libraries, and we are very grateful for the support that this committee has given over the years, and I think that the testimony that has been given previously this morning might be underlined by the fact that in the 10-year period we are talking about is the 10-year period from the first introduction of

Federal support of library programs, and without that support there could not have been the incentive for the States and the local governments to go on as they have.

It is true that reading has increased, but it is also true that there are a number of factors that have come to play on this.

In 1956 there were about 7,700 titles a year published in this country. Last year over 28,000 titles were published, and this has put a terrific strain on the library program for academic, school libraries, and special libraries as well as public libraries.

In our public library field it has meant we have had to acquire materials for use of business and industry in our local areas that we did not previously acquire, and I would like to point out that this is one of the reasons for the increased costs of book production when you lump everything together.

Some of the areas in trade publications have not advanced as rapidly in costs as the research materials. The research materials come out in much smaller editions. Hence they are much more expensive, and with the amount of research moneys that has been poured, both from governmental and private sources, into this area, it has resulted in a very, very sharp increase in not only knowledge but in publications and this, in addition to the fact, that there are more people than ever before, has meant a greater problem and a greater opportunity for public libraries to provide self-improvement for the individual, and a further expansion of business and information services.

The increased funds that we have had under title II—and, incidentally, I am not going to read my testimony but will submit it for the record.

The CHAIRMAN. We will have it appear in full in the record.

Mr. GREENAWAY. Thank you, sir. This has been a good beginning, but in our own State of Pennsylvania, there have not been enough funds with the matching money that we are able to have, to take care of the building program.

Our State has had to limit the amount of money for any one construction project for a local library to approximately \$200,000 of Federal funds, and for our district library centers, of which there are 30, to \$400,000. But this does not take care of the large district libraries, the buildings for which would cost much more than that.

So we, in effect, could readily use more funds. Title III, that is new to the program and included in S. 3076, is an exciting one, and I am sure that Senator Clark would agree with me that we can use some of these funds to discover plans of interlibrary cooperation not only within the State of Pennsylvania but in cooperation with New Jersey and Delaware, because Philadelphia is in a situation which is comparable to some of the other cities in the country where the metropolitan area spreads over more than one State. I would point out that in this instance the Free Library of Philadelphia is the only major library between the New York and Baltimore areas. Hence it serves as a resource center for industry and business and is used by people who are not concerned at all with political boundaries but who need information and research materials.

Senator CLARK. Mr. Greenaway, I think you told me earlier this morning that you have worked out arrangements with library people in Pittsburgh, by which you divided the Commonwealth of Pennsyl-

vania. The Free Library serves as far west as the Allegheny Mountains; Pittsburgh would take it from there on.

Mr. GREENAWAY. This is true of our educational films distribution system. In resource materials there is a four-way split between the Pennsylvania State University, the State Library, the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, and the Free Library of Philadelphia.

Senator CLARK. That is the State library at Penn State University in the center of the State?

Mr. GREENAWAY. Yes, sir. And we have a cooperative committee which assures that we will not duplicate the purchase of resources elsewhere and, fortunately, in Pennsylvania we have another library known as the Union Library Catalog where all the major publications are recorded, and we are all tied in by teletype so this prevents duplication of some of the costly research materials that we might not otherwise know about.

I am also very happy to endorse title IV, both parts, because this has been a forgotten and neglected area so far as library services are concerned.

We are especially interested in Philadelphia because, Senator Clark, you will recall that our library for the blind serves as a regional library for the States of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, and there is a very effective form of cooperation, and it has meant that materials have gotten to people who would not otherwise have been remembered or had access to the materials.

So that if we can remember that we have these gaps or the gap in financing for the United States as a whole is about \$1 billion, this means for the provision of resource materials and for library services and personnel, our gap in construction financing is in excess of \$900 million, and the gap in books alone is conservatively put at \$100 million, so all this takes additional funds.

Even in our good plan in Pennsylvania for shoring up local library service by the establishment of district libraries, six of our district libraries have less than three-tenths of a book per capita to give this service, and one of these libraries is very close to Philadelphia, and we get the effect of this in our metropolitan library, so that we are very much aware that these things need to be taken care of.

I would like to submit for the record a statement on interlibrary cooperation and the types of interlibrary cooperation that might be considered, and we will be happy to leave this with you.

The CHAIRMAN. We will be happy to have that, sir.

(The document referred to follows:)

STATEMENT ON INTERLIBRARY COOPERATION FOR FISCAL 1967

In reply to a questionnaire sent to the State library extension agencies on February 25, 1966 by the American Library Association, 37 of the 50 reporting agencies stated that they were engaged in interlibrary cooperative projects in a limited degree in Fiscal 1966. The following facts are examples of the replies sent in by the States regarding the types of projects which they would undertake under Title III.

CALIFORNIA

1. Do you now carry on any interlibrary cooperative projects?

No answer.

2. Describe briefly the general type(s) of interlibrary cooperation project(s) that you would promote under this title, indicating where possible the types of

libraries to be involved and the specific services to be performed. If any figures are available, give probable cost of such project(s).

Public-School Library study center.—One center as demonstration. Public and school libraries would be involved. Both teachers and librarians would be available to assist students with course work and with reference work—\$200,000 annually.

Research Center.—One center as demonstration. Public (large) and university, college and/or special libraries. Advanced reference and research service provided on a public library basis. \$400,000 annually.

Statewide Processing Center.—Public, school, college and other types of libraries interested in a processing center. Ordering, cataloging and processing services. \$1,000,000 depending on the number that joined.

Union book catalog of research materials in specific fields.—State Library, large public libraries, special libraries, college, university libraries. \$200,000,000 depending on the number of libraries joining.

Cooperative research in librarianship.—All types of libraries. An expansion of the type of work being done by the University of California Institute of Library Research. Studies of possible new developments in librarianship, evaluation of present developments and the development of new methods and new ideas in cooperation would be part of the work contemplated for the cooperative research group. \$200,000 annually.

All of these would not, of course, be developed simultaneously but would be developed as the time and climate are right for each.

COLORADO

1. Do you now carry on any interlibrary cooperative projects?

Answer. Yes.

2. Describe briefly the general type(s) of interlibrary cooperation project(s) that you would promote under this title, indicating where possible the types of libraries to be involved and the specific services to be performed. If any figures are available, give probable cost of such project(s).

Financial assistance to two (2) system demonstration projects to cover period of two years each at a cost of approximately \$90,000 per year for the two projects. (Proposed for 1966-1967).

Financial assistance to two public libraries serving as Materials Centers at a cost of \$25,000 per year each. Support should be increased by about \$10,000 for the two Centers in 1966-1967. One of the primary functions of Materials Centers is interlibrary loans.

Financial assistance to the largest public library in the state to serve as a reference center for all public libraries in Colorado. Functions of this reference center include library research and interlibrary loan. Budget for this service in 1965-1966 is \$31,700. The amount should be increased in 1966-1967.

Financial assistance to the Bibliographical Center for Research, Rocky Mountain Region to provide high-level library research and to arrange for loans of materials to public libraries in the state from any library in the United States. 1965-1966 grant is \$14,500.

Financial assistance to a public library for the establishment and operation of a municipal reference center in cooperation with the Colorado Municipal League to provide loans of materials or copies of non-circulating materials to the public libraries of the state. 1965-1966 entitlement \$8,500.

There are other similar programs this year.

MASSACHUSETTS

1. Do you now carry on any interlibrary cooperative projects?

Answer. Yes.

2. Describe briefly the general type(s) of interlibrary cooperation project(s) that you would promote under this title, indicating where possible the types of libraries to be involved and the specific services to be performed. If any figures are available, give probable cost of such project(s).

Centralized purchasing and centralized processing through regional public library systems and the large public libraries serving as central or sub-regional area libraries for the systems.

Preparation and distribution of book catalogs to facilitate and expedite interlibrary loan.

Development and maintenance of regional reference center libraries.

Cooperative acquisition, microfilming, etc., of periodicals and serials.

Experimentation with machine processing, information retrieval and transfer.

MICHIGAN

1. Do you now carry on any interlibrary cooperative projects?

Answer: Yes.

2. Describe briefly the general type(s) of interlibrary cooperation project(s) that you would promote under this title, indicating where possible the types of libraries to be involved and the specific services to be performed. If any figures are available, give probable cost of such project(s).

Centralizing cataloging service for library systems has been established at State Library during fiscal 1966. By the end of the current year 4 million catalog cards will have been supplied to 125 public libraries (member libraries of 23 systems) at a cost of 1½¢ per card. A centralized catalog card service for school libraries will be initiated under Title II of ESEA. Periodicals are now ordered centrally from LSCA funds for 525 public libraries, cost \$168,000.

A cooperative program of microfilming bound periodicals has been initiated and would be expanded to include the major public libraries, college and university libraries.

Direct telephone communication is maintained daily with 21 library systems and the Upper Peninsula State Library Branch to supply materials needed through interloan promptly. These systems in turn receive and relay interloan request from a total of 163 member libraries.

A Union Catalog all Braille, taped, recorded and large print books in local school districts is maintained by the State Library for the Blind increasing the availability of materials for blind and partially sighted readers.

A cumulative printed catalog of State Library Acquisitions has been initiated and made available to public and college and university libraries to increase access to the State Library's resources.

NEBRASKA

1. Do you now carry on any interlibrary cooperative projects?

Answer: Yes.

2. Describe briefly the general type(s) of interlibrary cooperation project(s) that you would promote under this title, indicating where possible the types of libraries to be involved and the specific services to be performed. If any figures are available, give probable cost of such project(s).

The Nebraska Public Library Commission has an interlibrary cooperative project going in its Union Catalog which is located at and maintained by the Commission. There are 28 libraries in the Union Catalog including college and university libraries; special libraries; and the large public libraries.

With the TWX Project, made possible with LSCA funds the regional headquarters libraries have rapid communication with the Commission and with each other.

The regional system used in Nebraska includes all communities and all public libraries, no matter how small. In some communities where there are college libraries, the public library has already extended the use of the TWX to these college libraries. Under Title III, the TWX project could be extended to all college and university libraries, which are anxious to be included.

If requests when checked in the Union Catalog are not located, the Commission sends the request on by TWX to the Bibliographic Center in Denver if the requesting library so desires.

It is anticipated, based on costs of the current operation which is now serving 10 libraries, that to extend it to the 10 other regional libraries and to some 20 college and special libraries the cost would be approximately \$40,000 a year. This figure will include additional staff and extra bibliographic and reference sources as well as cost of installation of machines, rental and operation costs.

NEW JERSEY

1. Do you now carry on any interlibrary cooperative projects?

Answer. Yes.

2. Describe briefly the general type(s) of interlibrary cooperation project(s) that you would promote under this title, indicating where possible the types of libraries to be involved and the specific services to be performed. If any figures are available, give probable cost of such project(s).

Reference referral center

Development of three level coordinated network of library service with libraries near people providing the facilities they need most frequently and these libraries in turn related to larger units with more specialized resources.

The three levels are—

1. *Local facilities* which include a wide range of libraries providing direct service to people. 344 public libraries, over 1,000 school libraries, 41 college and university libraries and at least 161 special libraries would be strengthened to achieve at least minimum standards.

Estimated annual cost----- \$5,000,000

2. *Area Services* would include 22-30 strategically located libraries providing access to more specialized material, coordinating and developing cooperative projects in the area, and offering advisory and consultative services.

Estimated annual cost----- 2,500,000

3. *Statewide Specialized and Research Resources* contemplates the mobilization and improvement of access to high level research collections.

Estimated annual cost----- 400,000

Total----- 7,900,000

Reference referral center

Established at the State Library this would be an instrumentality of the third level of service channelling and directing requests flowing up from local and area libraries.

Estimated annual cost----- 50,000

NEW YORK

2. There are at least four general types of interlibrary cooperation which would make suitable projects for promotion under this Title.

(A) Cooperative non-book materials centers for schools and public library patrons. Since the field of AV materials involves large expenditures of funds the cooperative use of such materials particularly films, from a cooperative center seems a natural. We might assist one of our public library systems such as the Nassau Library System in providing such joint services and we might conduct research in another area where such service is now being given. For example, at the Rochester Public Library. Such a survey would study the types of films selected and used for each clientele, the overlap of titles needed, administrative requirements, and most importantly cost factors in joint budgeting. The potential of such an AV materials center for service to colleges should also be explored.

(B) We believe that we would identify several of our current LSCA Title I services projects that are ripe for expansion into interlibrary cooperation. As an example, in the Westchester Library System they have recently completed a year's study of school/public library relations and are ready to further implement the study. The Nioga Library System is ready to provide supplementary book service to school libraries as a backstopping resource, if funds were forthcoming. In the Pioneer Library System there is an ongoing project to recruit librarians. This project could be expanded to include school, special, college and university libraries.

(C) A number of our public library systems are willing to expand their centralized processing centers to provide services to non-public libraries. The

Suffolk Library System would like to experimentally offer the Suffolk Community College processing services and interlibrary loan and reference services.

(D) New York State's plan for regional reference and research library systems could be given a booster from Federal funds to assist a demonstration system in providing advanced reference services in a region through a network of libraries with major subject strengths whether they be public, college or special. A basic blueprint for this program is found in the Commissioner's Committee Report on Reference and Research Library Service of 1961, plus subsequent studies made for various regions of the State. Such studies are available for the Rochester area, New York City, Long Island, Mid-Hudson and Ramapo-Catskill area. They are in draft form for the Niagara frontier and the North Country.

(E) Another category would be in the field of surveys and studies. An example would be an inventory of library resources in the State, not unlike that conducted by A.L.A. for national use. We believe that research should accompany any of the pilot projects to give us all further guidelines on interlibrary cooperation.

OHIO

1. Do you now carry on any interlibrary cooperative projects?

See below.

2. Describe briefly the general type(s) of interlibrary cooperation project(s) that you would promote under this title, indicating where possible the types of libraries to be involved and the specific services to be performed. If any figures are available, give probable cost of such project(s).

1. Just about to start 1—a 2-county extension library—financial support operation of a branch library in a village straddling their common county line. In this case LSCA Title I funds will be used for establishment and first year's operation, and will contribute support in diminishing amounts for next 3 yrs.

2. Would use funds to assist a large strong library to extend its technical and professional services to libraries in a 7 to 10 county area—as audio-visual services, book selection, ordering, cataloging and processing, reference services, etc. Such a program would call for \$100,000 to \$150,000 support the first year for each central library, with diminishing support for two years and then a financial permanent support program established.

Regional Reference Services furnished by larger public libraries in the state; and *Contractual Reference Services* with college and university libraries.

OREGON

1. Do you now carry on any interlibrary cooperative projects?

Answer. Yes.

2. Describe briefly the general type(s) of interlibrary cooperation project(s) that you would promote under this title, indicating where possible the types of libraries to be involved and the specific services to be performed. If any figures are available give probable cost of such project(s).

(a) Special studies and demonstration projects to determine most effective types and methods of interlibrary cooperation.

(b) Pilot projects to demonstrate the interlibrary cooperation and relationships between schools and public libraries.

(c) Installation of teletype, TWX, or other method of rapid communication to expedite interlibrary loan requests.

(d) Provide Xerox copies of unique non-circulating materials to patrons who cannot use these materials in the library where they are available.

(e) The development of special subject collections to add depth in reference services.

(f) Improve library services to Business, Science and Industry through interlibrary cooperation among special, college, public libraries and the State Library.

(g) Consideration has been given to the establishment of a regional document depository library.

(h) Preparation of retrospective Oregon document checklist.

PENNSYLVANIA

1. Do you now carry on any interlibrary cooperative projects?

Answer. Yes.

2. Describe briefly the general type(s) of interlibrary cooperation project(s) that you would promote under this title, indicating where possible the types of libraries to be involved and the specific services to be performed. If any figures are available, give probable cost of such project(s).

1. Six college or university libraries are already participating in our public library development program as district library centers, Title III could strengthen these and perhaps reimburse others for back-up reference services.

2. Feasibility studies are underway for (1) a centralized processing center for Eastern Pennsylvania; This, if determined to be feasible, could service all types of libraries under Title III and (2) a library service agency in Western Pennsylvania which would serve as an information clearing house for research of all kinds—an agency that would coordinate information resources of all kinds.

3. The Union Library Catalogue of Pennsylvania now serves all kinds of libraries and is partially supported with state public library aid funds; perhaps its services and resources could be strengthened and automated as a Title III project.

4. A study nearing completion, of academic and research libraries in Pennsylvania is expected to include recommendations for coordination of these resources with the public library program.

5. Establishment of a Regional documents center might be a possibility.

VERMONT

1. Do you now carry on any interlibrary cooperative projects?

Answer. Yes.

2. Describe briefly the general type(s) of interlibrary cooperation projects(s) that you would promote under this title, indicating where possible the types of libraries to be involved and the specific services to be performed. If any figures are available, give probable cost of such project(s).

Inter-library cooperation among public libraries, University of Vermont, Free Public Library Service, and State and private colleges for improvement of inter-library loan service through:

1. Direct incentive grants to 5 large public libraries for (a) Collection building at the inter-mediate level (b) Free access for all Vermont residents.....	\$50,000
2. Direct incentive grants to University of Vermont for:	
(a) Collection build-up beyond normal student need Specialized subject areas not now available in the State.....	25,000
(b) Grant for photoduplication service of periodical back files pre-dating available holdings in public libraries.....	1,000
3. Communication and delivery service:	
(a) TWX has been installed in 5 regions but funds are needed to promote maximum use.....	5,000
(b) Delivery and pickup service on a weekly basis to all State college units, and large public libraries and regional offices of the Free Public Library Service.....	5,000
4. Personnel:	
(a) Additional clerical personnel for improvement of union catalog service. Free Public Library Service has a card catalog of holdings of all colleges, public and private, as well as of public libraries in the state. Filing and typing are backlogged....	4,500
(b) Professional personnel to implement above cataloger.....	7,500
Total.....	98,000

WEST VIRGINIA

1. Do you now carry on any interlibrary cooperative projects?

Answer. Yes.

2. Describe briefly the general type(s) of interlibrary cooperation project(s) that you would promote under this title, indicating where possible the types of libraries to be involved and the specific services to be performed. If any figures are available, give probable cost of such project(s).

A. Continued support of regional library programs with possible expansion.

B. Continued development and expansion of present State-wide interlibrary loans system.

C. Development of State-wide reference network.

WISCONSIN

1. Do you now carry on any interlibrary cooperative projects?

Answer. Yes.

2. Describe briefly the general type(s) of interlibrary cooperation project(s) that you would promote under this title, indicating where possible the types of libraries to be involved and the specific services to be performed. If any figures are available, give probable cost of such project(s).

(a) Statewide communications network of all types of libraries, designed to facilitate interlibrary loan and reference referral.

(b) Special staff assigned to coordinate and make accessible state documents to all types of libraries.

(c) Statewide catalog card reproduction center using xerox copy-flo or similar equipment. Initial emphasis on the needs of institutions of higher education and state libraries.

(d) Broaden the effectiveness of the already established Area Research Centers involving state universities and public libraries.

Mr. GREENAWAY. May I again say I cannot tell you how much we, the public librarians of the country, have valued the support of the Congress in giving this added stimulation not only to the local programs but also to the State programs.

The CHAIRMAN. Any questions, gentlemen?

(The prepared statement of Mr. Greenaway follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF EMERSON GREENWAY, DIRECTOR, FREE LIBRARY OF PHILADELPHIA

My name is Emerson Greenaway. I am Director of the Free Library of Philadelphia and a past president of the American Library Association, a non-profit, professional organization of over 31,000 members including librarians, library trustees and citizens devoted to the cause of developing public, school, college, and other types of libraries so that these agencies can play their essential role in the continued progress of the nation.

The American Library Association strongly supports S. 3076. We are greatly concerned lest the Library Services and Construction Act of 1964, which expires on June 30, 1966, not be replaced by a new act in time to keep in operation the essential programs of the 50 States and Territories. The progress and impetus gained to date should not be lessened or lost.

It is most encouraging to note the increased authorizations provided in S. 3076 for library services in Title I and for library construction in Title II. The public library has been beset by a number of forces in modern times. It has to keep up with two explosions—population and information—at the same time. These forces have occurred in science, technology, business, international relations, the affairs of everyday life, and many others. These changes have brought urgent need for increased library services for all our population—of all ages, all levels of education, and all degrees of economic well-being. Furthermore, the

great impetus given by research has resulted in increased publication which requires the further development of library services to place this material in the hands of our reading public. The ready availability of this material will greatly aid in the self-improvement of the individual, will further the expansion of business and industry, and benefit other human activities.

The increased funds for Title II will not only enable the States and localities to cut down on the backlog of needed construction and to attack current needs, but will also make it possible to aid in the building of large urban libraries. In too many States the demand for construction funds has been so great that it has been impossible to materially aid in the construction of new and efficient libraries in the larger cities.

Of significant importance is the inclusion of Title III—Interlibrary Cooperation—which gives fiscal support to cooperative activities of libraries. We are, in my opinion, headed toward the kind of service in which all types of libraries will be operating jointly in the service of users. This title will make it possible to develop demonstration projects in the field of interlibrary cooperation. This should result in greater economies of operation and a more efficient service to the clientele of libraries. For the record, I should like to submit these examples of projects which would be undertaken under Title III by my own State of Pennsylvania and some of the others.

The bill also takes a great step forward in providing greatly needed specialized State library services in Title IV. Too often the people requiring these services have been the forgotten persons. Part A will bring improved services to people in State institutions, and Part B will encourage the establishment or improvement of library services to the blind and the visually handicapped.

As a result of the LSA and the LSCA, the public libraries of this nation have been substantially improved since 1956, especially in the rural areas. This in turn means a more informed and better educated America. But there are still vast numbers of unserved people and libraries which, because of lack of funds, are understaffed and have book collections which are too small for the job to be done.

The following figures illustrate some of the deficiencies:

Gap in public library service finance—\$1 billion (This figure represents the difference between the requirement for minimum adequate public library service, backlog plus current, and the estimated expenditures for such services in 1966.)

Gap in public library construction finance to meet minimum adequacy, 1966—\$940 million (This figure represents the difference between the financial requirement for construction to meet minimum adequacy and the estimated expenditures for such construction.)

Gap in the number of books in public libraries—100 million volumes (This figure represents the difference between the number of volumes required according to national standards and the actual number of volumes in the libraries.)

The enactment of S. 3076 will be another step toward the closing of these serious gaps in library services. In my own State of Pennsylvania, six of our district library centers have less than 3/10ths of a book per capita for the geographical areas they serve. This is just token library service and is not anywhere near the level required today to educate our youth and provide adults with the information and reading to enable them to carry on their affairs. Massive reference and non-fiction collections need to be assembled and made available on a regional basis, and naturally the staff and quarters must be provided for this service. There are very few metropolitan areas where standard library service can be found in the towns and areas surrounding the metropolitan city.

In the country as a whole, there are still an estimated 12,000,000 people without any public library service and many more with sub-standard service. The buildings in many of our towns and cities are old and inefficient by today's standards—38% were built more than forty years ago. While S. 3076 will not correct all these deficiencies, the increased funds it provides, together with State and local money, will move the library program along toward a better day.

It is urged that specific and increasing amounts be authorized for each title in the bill for at least a five year period. Such provisions would allow for more effective planning by the states and should produce a more effective and efficient plan of operation.

It has been a pleasure for me to represent the American Library Association at this hearing, and I thank you for the privilege of testifying. I urge that this Senate Committee give favorable consideration to this bill which means so much to the progress of the nation.

The CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Leigh, you have been introduced by Senator George Murphy.

Mrs. LEIGH. Yes. Thank you, Senator Hill.

The CHAIRMAN. We would be very happy to have you proceed now.

Mrs. LEIGH. Thank you.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Mr. Chairman, I am forced to leave. May I ask this lady, Mrs. Leigh, a question before I leave?

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Mrs. Leigh, I was stationed in the Army camps in California during World War II before being sent overseas, specifically at San Luis Obispo, and another camp in California, I believe, where you are, Ventura; is that the place—

STATEMENT OF MRS. CARMA LEIGH, STATE LIBRARIAN, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mrs. LEIGH. San Luis Obispo County.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Yes. But down below, I believe that is Ventura County?

Mrs. LEIGH. Yes, sir.

Senator YARBOROUGH. The thing that impressed me at that time as far back as more than 20 years ago was the fact that those small cities in there, smaller than San Luis Obispo, had libraries with bookmobiles and rotating libraries that came out and changed the books every 2 or 3 weeks, and occasionally on a Saturday night I could go by there, and was astounded at the books they had, Dawson's "Birds of California"; Newton's "Amenities of the Book Collector," first edition, that kind of book. They did not just have fiction, but they had first-class books that they would carry around in bookmobiles in those small towns of 5,000 population. I thought this was the most modern and marvelous library service that I had ever seen in my life. If you have kept pace with that since California, and I am certain you have, I feel that California must have earned this reputation as being one of the greatest library service areas in the world.

Mrs. LEIGH. Well, Senator Yarborough, I am very happy to hear that you were pleased with the library service you found at that time, and to tell you that in the area that you describe, by virtue of the provision by the Congress of the Library Services and Construction Act funds, and the stimulation that it has given to our whole program, all but one or two of the county and city libraries in those three counties in that area, San Luis Obispo County, Ventura County, and Santa Barbara County, now have formed a cooperative library system which is spreading and improving the service to the increasing population. It is called the Black Gold Cooperative Library System.

Senator YARBOROUGH. You mean they have a unit there composed of three counties?

Mrs. LEIGH. Yes. It is a cooperative library system. Each library continues to maintain its independence, but by using the total library

resources cooperatively, they are attempting to meet the needs of the population growth.

You would be astonished, I am sure, if you had not seen it lately, at the great population growth.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I have not seen it. I have been there in Orange County, in one of your counties, and I saw them bulldozing down all of those beautiful orange groves.

Mrs. LEIGH. You won't smell those orange blossoms any more.

Senator YARBOROUGH. For a countywide suburbia.

Pardon me, Mr. Chairman, I regret—

Miss KRETTEK. May I say something? I wondered if I might say that in Texas they have just had a very successful statewide library conference.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Yes.

Miss KRETTEK. Texas is on the verge of a great development in its library service, and the whole country is looking to Texas to see how they are going to implement the plans being made.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I think a great deal of that credit is due to Dr. Dorman Winfrey, a librarian, a young, vigorous man. He had this 1-day conference, and I think 3,000 people came.

Miss KRETTEK. It was representative of the entire State.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Yes; it was called by the State. But the work of this Dorman Winfrey, this librarian, who has been there a few years, and has his doctorate, and it is on history, but he converted into a librarian, I think by Price Daniel, I think he has done a marvelous job there, and I think we are going to make great progress in our State.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, Mrs. Leigh.

Mrs. LEIGH. Senator Hill and members of the committee, as Senator Murphy said in his very kind introduction, my name is Carme Leigh. I have been State librarian since 1951 and, as such, am responsible for the administration of the Library Services and Construction Act in California. I am supporting Senate bill 3076 to amend and extend the present act which expires almost momentarily, June 30, 1966. The approaching expiration date is making us all very nervous, so we are very happy to see this proposed legislation.

I have worked for and with this act both as Washington State librarian and as California State librarian, for the period before it came law and for the 10 years since that time. I am sure you gentlemen know the achievements that have been so very significant in every State, and the impact that this act has had upon library development throughout the country.

So many new library systems, such as the one I mentioned to Senator Yarborough before he left, are being created, new public library buildings are being constructed, and both States and localities are increasing their own library support. So much has been accomplished that we just cannot describe it all this morning, but I should like for the record to enter some examples of the progress that has been made in all of the States, reported in response to a questionnaire sent to the State libraries by the American Library Association in February of this year.

(The information requested above follows:)

SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER THE LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT

The following achievements are examples of some of those reported by the State library extension agencies in reply to a questionnaire sent to them by the American Library Association on February 25, 1966.

COLORADO

In your opinion, what is the most significant achievement(s) in your State as a result of the LSCA?

State appropriation of \$300,000 for grants to public libraries (budget for 1966-1967).

Establishment of ten public library systems in the state.

Establishment and operation of a branch of the State Library for the 18 counties in the Western half of Colorado.

Move to new quarters providing more than twice as much space as heretofore for the State Library program.

Establishment—through demonstration of two large regional libraries which are currently self-supporting.

Provision of high-level reference and interlibrary loan assistance to all of the users of the public libraries of the state without cost to these libraries.

Provision of service to the blind residents of the state.

Development of strong public library trustee support and programs through workshops, conferences, etc.

GORDON L. BENNETT,

Director, Colorado State Library.

MARCH 14, 1966.

IDAHO

The most significant achievements in *Idaho* as a result of the LSCA are:

It has given the local library user, the librarian, and the trustee a feeling of hope. They are no longer operating in isolation and have seen that the tide of library apathy can be turned if one works at it long enough. Moreover, those libraries which previously had seen trained staffs dwindle, are now witnessing a few new trained librarians coming into Idaho because of L.S.C.A. funds.

Books are now available throughout the State, on interlibrary loan through the State Library, so that a hermit in the Sawtooth mountains has an opportunity to write to the State Library and get almost anything he wants to read.

Bookmobiles are now traveling in three areas in Idaho, and the users are avid users.

ILLINOIS

The Library Development program—a cooperative effort of the State Library and the Illinois Library Association—which culminated in a new library system law and a \$4.7 million appropriation.

KENTUCKY

In your opinion, what is the most significant achievement(s) in your State as a result of the LSCA?

1. The widespread interest which has been engendered through the provision of the best, most up-to-date books and materials in regional and local areas, in spite of the necessary limitations due to present and past limitations of state and federal funds.

2. The passage of votes or petitions for a local library tax in 26 counties (since 1960), in spite of an ever growing antagonism against increases in

taxes, and also in spite of ever growing demands for many different kinds of new or improved services of all kinds.

3. The increase in the state Department of Libraries budget from \$27,000 in 1951-52 to \$180,000 in 1956-57 to \$1,300,000 in 1966-67 (obviously not nearly enough, but nevertheless a proof of real, tangible, progress).

4. The organization of 14 Regional Library Systems and the nucleus of two additional systems by 1965-66, comprising 81 libraries in 71 counties, though still far from the goal of accepted national standards.

5. The strengthening of the Bookmobile Service to all rural residents in 103 counties. Though still far, far from adequate, the service is much better than formerly in many counties.

6. The improvement of the climate for *cooperation* between agencies and libraries.

7. The provision of a central purchasing, cataloging and processing center at the Department of Libraries—for regional and bookmobile books and materials, and, in part, for local book purchases.

8. The insistent demands of counties *not receiving* this help—to receive help as soon as possible.

MARGARET WILLIS,
State Librarian.

MARCH 21, 1966.

MAINE

In your opinion, what is the most significant achievement(s) in your State as a result of the LSCA?

Federal funds have made it possible to conduct a survey of public library service in Maine and to promote trustee participation in library planning by means of a Governor's Conference, public relations workshops and similar activities. As a result, planning for library development is progressing at a much faster pace than would have been possible otherwise.

Development of bookmobile service to communities without local libraries has progressed much more speedily than would have been possible without the LSCA program. Approximately 150,000 people who formerly had no access to books are now served by bookmobiles.

RUTH A. HAZELTON,
State Librarian.

MARCH 14, 1966.

MINNESOTA

In your opinion, what is the most significant achievement(s) in your State as a result of the LSCA?

The stimulus toward public library coordination and development, which has resulted in the formation of five new library regions (the smallest serving 40,000 people, the largest serving 300,000), and the great strengthening of some of the older county-wide services. This under Title I.

NOTE.—Under LSA (LSCA) we have founded from scratch the following:

1 Regional Library serving two counties of 75,000 people, now spending over \$200,000 a year of local funds.

1 Regional Library serving four (poor) counties with 55,000 people, now operating on a budget of \$1.50 per capita. (some of it aid funds)

1 County Library serving 60,000 people, with over \$100,000 local funds plus aid to \$1.50 per capita.

These are just examples.

Under Title II, Construction, we are just beginning to have the new buildings coming to completion, but I think the most significant thing here is that we have been able to use the funds to improve the local programs under Title I, and at the same time create up-to-date adequate buildings built to serve all people, including the handicapped, with ease and grace.

Really our most significant achievement is that we have also instituted state aid to public libraries and thereby instituted a really enthusiastic "new library movement" in many parts of Minnesota.

HANNIS S. SMITH,
Director of Libraries, Minnesota State Department of Education.

MARCH 1, 1966.

MISSISSIPPI

In your opinion, what is the most significant achievement(s) in your State as a result of the LSCA?

Since we have had virtually NO money ever for library development except from LSCA, everything that has happened in library growth in the past 8 years must be attributed to LSCA.

There have been:

New county and regional libraries.

"Store bought" equipment for scores of libraries that never had a comfortable chair or a painted shelf.

New service outlets with entirely new book collections.

Nineteen new library buildings.

Modern equipment for the state agency.

Increased personnel for the state agency.

LURA G. CURRIER,

Director, Mississippi Library Commission.

MARCH 23, 1966.

MONTANA

In your opinion, what is the most significant achievement(s) in your State as a result of the LSCA?

First, strengthening the services of the State Library which was earlier able to give only token service in the state. Now good library leadership is provided; a sound and far reaching program of interpretation and resources have been quadrupled at the state level to fill a vital need.

Next, the development of broader units of service through demonstrations of library service to multi-county units, called federations in Montana. Library use has increased over 50% in the state since the beginning of the Library Services Act. Library support at the state and local level is vastly increased.

Statewide planning for total library development has been a joint undertaking, made possible through the resources of the Library Services Act.

RUTH O. LONGWORTH,

Librarian, Montana State Library.

MARCH 4, 1966.

NEW YORK

In your opinion, what is the most significant achievement(s) in your State as a result of the LSCA?

The present Library Services and Construction Act, including as it does urban library services, has fostered Statewide planning and integration of programming among libraries of various sizes. The project approach used by New York State has enabled library systems to initiate new and innovative programs which would not have been possible through local funding. Two examples of such programs are: (1) the use of electronic data processing in the automation of business and processing operations in the Suffolk Library System; (2) experimental program for services to the disadvantaged, particularly the pre-school programs of the Queens and Brooklyn Public Libraries.

The Library Services and Construction Act has greatly strengthened the State Library extension agency and made it possible for us to give leadership in library development far beyond our previous capacity.

The construction Title is fostering a building boom to meet the long pent up need of public libraries. As this program moves forward and more communities are provided with modern up-to-date buildings, library use is bound to soar.

In summary, Federal funds have been extremely useful in moving new programs ahead and providing the incentive around which further library development will take place.

JEAN L. CONNOR,

Director, Library Extension Division.

MARCH 11.

OREGON

In your opinion, what is the most significant achievement(s) in your State as a result of the LSCA?

The Library Services and Construction Act has enabled the State Library to fulfill its leadership responsibilities to Oregon Libraries. Through increased professional consultant services, library demonstrations, and experimental pilot projects the State Library has stimulated and coordinated efforts toward improving library services throughout the state. Other contributions include:

1. New county libraries have been formed to provide better local library services.
2. Services from existing libraries have been upgraded through book grants and in-service training classes to provide new skills to personnel responsible for public library service.
3. Graduate library school scholarships have been given to provide new professional assistance to Oregon libraries.
4. A book catalog of the adult non-fiction holdings of the State Library is being published. Distributed throughout the State it will bring the richness of available library resources to each locality.
5. Workshops, tours, and institutes have created a more favorable climate for library development by providing for exchange of ideas, methods and techniques. These have involved librarians, trustees, government officials and interested laymen.

It is as a stimulant to library development that LSCA has made its greatest contribution in Oregon. It has enabled the State Library to more adequately meet its responsibility as a leader in progressive library services and as the coordinating center for library development.

ELOISE EBERT, *State Librarian.*

MARCH 23, 1966.

WISCONSIN

In your opinion, what is the most significant achievement(s) in your State as a result of the LSCA?

1. Most significant achievement is the general state-wide acceptance of the library system concept.
2. Demonstrations of system operation made possible by federal funds which resulted in establishment of systems and appropriations of local funds in increasing amounts.
 - (a) Recognition of the need for state public library standards and their subsequent publication and acceptance.
 - (b) Recognition of the need to up-date public library law, including state aid and the current preparation of such legislation.
 - (c) Strengthening of the state library agency and its role in state-wide library services.
 - (d) Improved training program for librarians through the availability of study grants and a stepped-up program of workshops and institutes.
 - (e) Greater library participation in the political process on all governmental levels to achieve a stronger position in its public service role.
 - (f) Research and study made possible to better implement library development.
 - (g) Promotion of needed library building construction and remodeling.

W. LYLE EBERHART,
Director, Division for Library Services.

MARCH 10, 1966.

Mrs. LEIGH. When the benefits of the act were extended from rural to urban and metropolitan areas of the United States in 1964, this opened up a real Pandora's box of unfilled and unmet library needs. It also brought to view the means for meeting those needs on a scale that is more nearly equal to the rise in our educational level and our population growth, the information explosion, and the growth of com-

munication over wide areas such as we have in California. Our thousand-mile coastline suggests the wide expanses of our State and we are now, for the first time, thanks to Federal and State library aid, on the threshold of being able to develop library service in practicable and effective and diversified ways to meet the needs of these large geographic areas.

It is one of the beauties of this whole Federal-State-local library program, that the service is so diversified according to the needs of the States and within the States, too. Plans of library service that work well in northern California may not work so well in southern or central California or vice versa.

One of the things that I should like to emphasize in testifying for the extension of this act through Senate bill 3076 is that the 1964 expansion came at a time when we could use some of the increased resources on the war on poverty.

As Senator Yarborough suggested to you, and I think it is generous for a Senator from Texas to say this to a Californian, California has long been regarded as one of the so-called better library States from a comparative point of view.

Yet the report of a 1965 statewide survey of California public libraries, itself financed by Library Services and Construction Act funds, revealed that "distinct shortcomings show up in all measures of modern library resources. Several sections of the State—sizable pockets within the two large metropolitan areas, whole counties within the central valley, vast stretches in the mountain and desert areas—participate in these weaknesses. One-half of California adults lack access to the range of popular and informative contemporary literature they want to consult regularly, and three-quarters lack access to the more special subject and journal resources which they need from time to time."

And, shockingly, 60 percent of California children are short-changed—

The CHAIRMAN. Fifty percent?

Mrs. LEIGH. Sixty percent of California children are without adequate reading materials or skilled children's librarians.

I am sure that what is true in California is equally true, if not more so—

The CHAIRMAN. In other States.

Mrs. LEIGH. In other States.

I will not try to sketch all of the things we have done with LSCA help. I certainly would like to, but there is not time.

We have established pilot cooperative library systems.

We have established information services in depth in the San Joaquin Valley which laid the foundation for the San Joaquin Valley Cooperative Library System. We are now engaged in an intensive study of computer and mechanization application to State library operations and services, not only to the State library's own communications, operations, and technical services, but perhaps also to link the similar operations, communications, and services, public libraries throughout California. This study is still underway. The feasibility of each operation is being studied and details will be revealed as it progresses. For this study, we have contracted with the Institute of Library Research of the University of California.

We have established central processing centers. We have been able through the use of LSCA funds to extend stronger valley county library service up into the smaller, less-populous and less-wealthy mountain counties; we have started the San Mateo County Library Service to young adults. But today I would like to emphasize particularly some of the very new programs getting underway with LSCA funds.

There are three new programs in areas of very acute need, two in Los Angeles, and one in Oakland.

In Los Angeles, a new service, which is already nearly overwhelmed by the response to it, is the library service to the shut-ins. The Los Angeles Public Library now has this program off the ground, but because they are not able with the resources we can make available to them to serve all of the people who request service, they must confine it to the central city. This is unfortunate, because people in other parts of the city need the service also. Los Angeles is a wide geographic area, as you know, and it is extremely difficult for physically disabled or very elderly people living long distances away to get into the libraries. With more money, it would be possible to extend the service to shut-ins, not only in Los Angeles, but in many other places where the need is also great.

A great variety of people are asking for this service, but the greatest number are older people, many of them having been heavy users of the library before they became physically unable to come to the library. The library staff for this project take books to the home or to the room where the person is living, and, while there, they receive request, and they find out what the individual's interests may be. The shut-ins may also telephone the library and put in their requests.

While they are mostly older people, my attention was called to one boy with a defective heart, who has no one to get books for him; he is receiving the service, too.

The CHAIRMAN. He is receiving the services, too?

Mrs. LEIGH. Yes, as he is a shut-in. The shut-in service is not confined to any one age group, although it happens that mostly older people are requesting and receiving it.

I have some leaflets if the clerk would care to give them to the committee, describing some of these services which I think may be of interest to you.

The CHAIRMAN. You leave those with us, will you, please.

Mrs. LEIGH. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well.

Mrs. LEIGH. This project is teaching us how to develop new, practical, and effective techniques for providing shut-in service, in this case, to people in a city of 3 million people in which large numbers live alone, confined to home or in rooms. While there is another Federal-and-State-supported service for blind people, as described by Mr. Mumford and Mr. Gallozzi this morning, there are innumerable people whose eyesight is such that they can read and use only very large print books. We are finding these very useful. We are now only beginning to serve people who need large print books, but already enormous needs have been uncovered.

This brief experience has already shown the need for greater expansion of support of library service for the physically and visually

handicapped, both those who live at home or alone, and those who live in institutions. Title IV of S. 3076 would, as you know, make it possible to expand these services.

The second and larger program, now well underway in Los Angeles, represents \$500,000 being used over a period of 2 years. This major library service program is planned and administered to be of the greatest usefulness to the culturally disadvantaged and economically deprived residents of all ages throughout the city, with special emphasis on low-income areas, including the Watts area.

The Los Angeles Public Library staff, aided by the funds from the Library Services and Construction Act, is opening up the vast world of reading and the opportunities reading can bring to thousands of former nonreading, non-library-using people, people who are handicapped in their ability to be self-sustaining by the fact that they have not had reading opportunities. We expect to learn a great deal from the Los Angeles experience in this project, which libraries everywhere may use in reaching people to whom reading and book use is unfamiliar in their daily experiences. Some of the materials I have left with you are a few types of public information notices being used to attract such people into the library.

The third project is in Oakland where the impact of the LSCA program of library service to the Spanish-speaking population is just beginning to be felt. Books and films and records are being selected for the use of Spanish-speaking people, discussion groups are being considered, and an advisory committee of people who have an interest in and a concern for those of Spanish descent—and usually are themselves of Spanish descent—are advising on the development of this program.

A building is being remodeled so it will be colorful, attractive, and in the spirit of the Spanish-speaking population. The project staff has the benefit of help from a Spanish-speaking consultant as well as other Spanish-speaking staff members.

I am sure you are interested also in the numbers of public library buildings that have been constructed. In the first year the construction title of LSCA was in effect, 8 buildings were funded in California with matching money and in the current year 12 more have been aided by construction grants.

The CHAIRMAN. In California alone?

Mrs. LEIGH. In California alone; and pending applications for the last deadline will result in a few more. This will not be as many as we could match and for which we have need.

Although California has a considerable number of new public library buildings, because of its phenomenal population growth, we are still behind the need for constructing public library buildings. Unfortunately, even most of those that have been constructed in recent years have not been large enough for the space to last more than 2 to 5 years, although they were planned to be adequate for 20 years. We are, therefore, emphasizing buildings that are large enough to be good for more years into the future, as almost every community in California is exceeding all population growth projections. Approximately 600,000 people are added each year to the population of California.

Approximately 80 existing library buildings continue to need replacement, and many more new buildings to serve newly settled areas must be built to serve our fast-growing population.

We have 19 million people now in California, and by 1975 our population is projected to be 25 million, and by 1985, 31.5 million.

We spent in fiscal 1965 from local and State funds \$56.25 million; and in the same year the Federal funds provided in the same year a little over \$4.5 million for public library purposes. But the report of this study, to which I referred earlier, estimates that we should have, now, to meet current needs of public libraries, \$90 million annually for existing 1965-66 needs. It estimates that \$110 to \$115 million annually will be needed by fiscal 1970-71.

We are acutely aware of the need for vastly improved library service to boys and girls and young people of school age because we have in California approximately 10 percent of the total school-age population of the Nation. Title III funds in S. 3076 would enable us to begin programs of equitably supported interlibrary cooperation between types of libraries. We are planning to develop centers in a few other metropolitan areas, very probably in low-income areas, where the total library needs of young people can be met by the responsible library agencies working together, as we know that students often become dropouts in such areas because they have no place to study.

These centers would be neither public libraries nor school libraries but would have in them that part of each that is needed by the student.

We have plans for other demonstration library centers, too, and we hope to carry on further library services demonstrations with the Spanish-speaking populations in other areas. We need library consultants to serve State hospital and institution libraries. Mr. Mumford and Mr. Gallozzi have very well covered the need for library services to the physically handicapped, which we certainly need to improve in California.

I would like to express my gratitude to the Congress for what you have enabled us, through this act, to do toward deepening and extending the benefits of reading as the basis of nearly all activities of modern life.

I would like to reiterate also my belief that you have opened the way for these benefits to play indispensable parts in the lives of our total population. We cannot, even with this legislation now before you, reach the goal immediately, but for the first time it is possible for us to see the multiple ways and to take the actual steps toward making our goals into realities.

I hope you will approve S. 3076, and the full authorizations that are called for in each of its titles for the 5-year period ahead, so that we can continue to move ahead even more rapidly and effectively.

I wish to thank you for allowing me the privilege of testifying.
(The prepared statement of Mrs. Leigh follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF MRS. CARMA LEIGH, STATE LIBRARIAN OF CALIFORNIA

My name is Carma Leigh. I have been State Librarian of California since 1951, and, as head of the California State Library, I am responsible for the administration of the Library Services and Construction Act in California. I am supporting S. 3076 to amend and extend the present Act which expires June 30, 1966. I have worked for and with this Act and its predecessor, the Library

Services Act, both during the ten years preceding its original passage in 1956, and throughout the ten years since this legislation has been in effect.

Its achievements have been significant in every State, and dramatic total impact on library improvement throughout the country, wherever its limited funds could be made to reach. New library systems have been created, a considerable number of new public library buildings have been and are being constructed, and States and localities have increased their own support of library service. Much has been accomplished, but time does not permit an adequate description.

For the record, I shall like to ask that these examples of some of the achievements be made a part of the hearings. This information is taken from replies to a questionnaire sent to the State Library Extension Agencies by the American Library Association in February 1966.

During the first eight years, the Act's benefits were restricted by law to rural areas, where its results were outstanding—a fact recognized by Congress when it extended, amended, and made the legislation the Library Services and Construction Act in 1964. This action made its benefits, to the extent funds would allow, available to *all* the people of the States, rural, urban, and metropolitan, and provided for the construction of library buildings. The new Act made it possible and practicable to have limited interlibrary cooperation at the working level *between* rural, urban, and metropolitan areas. This opened to clear view a veritable "Pandora's box" of unfilled, unmet library needs, at the same time providing the means of meeting those needs on a scale more nearly equal to the rise in our educational level, population growth, the so-called information explosion, and the growth in the use of rapid communication over wide areas. We stand now on the threshold of being able to develop library service in practicable, effective, diversified ways that can in time and with rising financial support reach our total population. The 1964 expansion came fortunately at a time when we could use some of the increased resources in the war on poverty.

California has long been regarded as one of the so-called "better" library States, from a comparative point of view. Yet, the report of the 1965 Statewide survey of California public libraries, itself financed by LSCA funds, revealed, both in voluminous data collected and from generalization from that data, that, in California:

"* * * distinct shortcomings show up in all measures of modern library resources. Several sections of the State—sizable pockets within the two large metropolitan areas, whole counties within the Central Valley, vast stretches in the mountain and desert areas—participate in these weaknesses * * *. One-half of California adults lack access to the range of popular and informative contemporary literature they want to consult regularly, and three-quarters lack access to the more special subject and journal resources which they need from time to time.

"Sixty percent of California children are short-changed, being without adequate reading materials and/or skilled children's librarians."

What is true in California is, I am sure, true also in other parts of the country. At this point, I would like to sketch quickly some highlights of what we have done with LSCA help, and then to outline, also briefly, what needs yet to be done in California in the years immediately ahead in order to build upon the foundation laid by the partnership of local, State, and Federal responsibility and support for the library function.

1. We have established a pilot cooperative library system comprising separate city, county, and district libraries in six counties. This has served as a working demonstration, now permanent, of what can be done with continuing State financial assistance to local library systems.

2. We have established the San Joaquin Valley Information Service, as a demonstration of rapid, "in depth", information, reference, and research service to all the people of four large Central Valley counties, involving all ten public libraries in these counties.

3. An intensive study is now under way of computer and mechanization applications to State Library operations and services, not only to the State government, but to other libraries in California as well.

4. We have established one new countywide library service, in Mendocino County, and now only five of California's 58 counties are without any such service.

5. A central processing center has been established at the State Library for purchasing (not selecting—that is done by the local libraries themselves),

ordering, receiving, classifying, cataloging, and processing ready to go onto local library shelves, the books of 22 small and medium-sized local libraries scattered from the Oregon border nearly to Mexico. As local cooperative library systems are formed, the libraries that join such systems leave our processing service and go into their own system processing services.

6. LSCA funds have made possible the extension of stronger central valley city-county library service, that of the Stockton-San Joaquin County Public Library, into the smaller, less populous and less wealthy mountain counties of Amador, Calaveras, and Tuolumne.

7. This year we have initiated the Monterey Bay Area Information Service to lay the basis for a permanent, strong, cooperative library system around Monterey Bay.

8. We have, with LSCA funds, initiated the San Mateo County Library Service to Young Adults, which includes special services to reach young adults who are so frequently lost to reading between childhood and adulthood.

9. Using LSCA funds, we have initiated three new programs in areas of very acute need, two in Los Angeles, and one in Oakland.

A. In Los Angeles, a new service already nearly overwhelmed by the response to it, is *Library service to shut-ins*. The Los Angeles Public Library now has this program "off the ground" and because they are not able with the resources now available to serve all of the people who request this service, they must confine it to the central city. A variety of people are asking for this service, but the greatest number are older people, many of them having been heavy users of the library before they became physically unable to come to the library. The library staff for this project go to the home or room with books, and while there they receive requests and ascertain the individual's interests. The shut-ins may also telephone the library and put in their requests. There is one boy with a defective heart and no one to get books for him, who is receiving service. This project is teaching us how to develop new, practical, and effective techniques for providing shut-in service to people, in this case in a city of 3,000,000 people in which large numbers live alone, confined to home or rooms. While there is another federally and State supported library service for actually blind people, there are innumerable people whose eyesight is such that they can read and use only very large print books. We are now beginning to serve these people, and this brief experience has already shown the need for greater expansion of support for library service to the physically and visually handicapped, both those who live at home or alone and those in institutions. Title IV of the bill would make it possible to expand these needed services.

B. The second, and larger, LSCA program now well under way in Los Angeles is the establishment of library service planned and administered so as to be of the greatest usefulness to culturally disadvantaged and economically deprived residents of all ages throughout the city, but with special emphasis on low-income areas. The Los Angeles Public Library staff, aided by LSCA funds, is opening up the vast world of reading and the opportunities it can bring to thousands of former non-reading, non-library-using people, and we expect to learn a great deal from their experience, for libraries everywhere to use in reaching people to whom reading and book use is unfamiliar in their daily experiences.

C. In Oakland, the impact of the LSCA program of service to the Spanish-speaking population of the city is just beginning to be felt. Books, films, and records are being selected for the use of Spanish-speaking people; discussion groups are being considered, a building remodelled, and a staff selected. The staff has the benefit of help from a Spanish-speaking consultant as well as other Spanish-speaking staff members.

10. Much could be said of the library buildings made possible by the Construction Title of LSCA, but there is not time enough for this. In California in the first year, eight buildings were funded with matching money, and in the current year, twelve more have been aided with construction grants, with pending applications for the last deadline numbering several more. Because of its phenomenal population growth, California is behind in constructing public library buildings; even most of those constructed in recent years have not been large enough for space to "last" more than two to five years although they were planned to be adequate for twenty years. We are emphasizing buildings large enough to be good for more years into the future, as almost every community is exceeding all population growth projections. Approximately 80 existing public library buildings continue to need replacement, and many more must be built to serve our fast-growing population.

Our needs for the future are almost overwhelming in their variety and scope. California's population is now approximately 19,000,000; by 1975 it is projected to be 25,000,000; and by 1985, 31,500,000. California spent on its public library system in fiscal 1965 from local and State funds over \$56¼ million; 1965 Federal funds provided in the same year a little over \$4½ million; the report of the 1965 Statewide study I referred to earlier estimates that \$9 million annually is needed right now for 1965-66 needs, and that \$110 to \$115 million annually will be needed by 1970-71.

California has approximately 10 percent of the school-age population of the nation; Title III funds in S. 3076 would enable us to begin programs of equitably-supporter interlibrary cooperation between *types* of libraries—public, school, college and university. We are planning to develop centers in a few metropolitan and other areas, very probably in low-income areas, where the total library needs of young people can be met by the responsible library agencies working together. Students often become drop-outs in such areas because they have no place to study. Our plan is to staff these centers both with teachers and with librarians. The students need the quiet for study, the teachers to assist them with their study, and the librarians to assist them with their reading selections. These centers would be neither public libraries nor school libraries, but would have in them that part of each that is needed by the student, especially the potential drop-outs.

We are also planning in other areas to develop some demonstration library centers in community college areas, endeavoring to coordinate public, college, and special library resources and facilities for the service of all who need them.

We hope to develop another program to reach Spanish-speaking populations, in another area, utilizing the resources of all types of libraries in the area. For this, there must be special funding to bring about adequate compensation for the institutions involved to add to and to extend their services on a coordinated basis beyond their own "clienteles" to whom they are primarily responsible.

Under Title IV, Part A, *State Institutional Library Services*, we would work with the Hospitals and Institutions Roundtable of the California Library Association, and the numerous State institutions that would be involved, to coordinate and improve library service to those people who are inmates and patients in such institutions. Consultant service to State hospital and institution libraries is badly needed and would for the first time be provided; library service in these places needs to be integrated into the total structure of Statewide library service toward which we are working in California. "Bibliotherapy", to the extent it has been possible to provide it, has proved beyond any doubt that it is an effective and important therapy when intelligently and adequately provided, but we have not even touched the fringes of possibilities in this field. This is another crying need for Title IV, Part A.

Part B of Title IV, *Library Services to the Physically Handicapped*, provides for a need that is not being met. California State Library includes in its organizational structure a regional library for the blind of California and Nevada which has provided deeply appreciated talking book and embossed-type book service, first only as a State service beginning in 1904 and greatly assisted since 1931 by the Federal government through the Library of Congress. We need to extend this kind of service, through existing and additional reading materials, to other physically handicapped persons of whom there are estimated to be 1,600,000 in addition to the 400,000 blind, a large proportion of whom are in California, as the nation's most populous State.

It is only simple justice to extend the benefits of reading to the special needs of the victims of cerebral palsy, multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, Parkinson's disease, and other crippling ailments. To provide special service to those who cannot utilize ordinary books, magazines and newspapers would not cause our service to the blind to suffer; on the contrary, a broader range of reading materials would be available for all the handicapped. This legislation has helped public library development not only in California, but in every State in the country as their reports and statements show so vividly.

In closing, I should like to express my gratitude to the Congress for what you have enabled us to do in deepening and extending the benefits of reading as the basis of nearly all activities of modern life, through the Library Services and Library Services and Construction Acts. I should like to reiterate also my belief that you have opened the way for these benefits to play indispensable parts in the lives of our total population. We cannot reach this goal immediately, but

for the first time it is possible for us to see the multiple ways and take the actual steps toward making this a reality.

I hope you will approve S. 3076 with the authorizations called for in each of the titles for the five-year period ahead, so that we can continue to move ahead even more rapidly and effectively than we have in the past ten years, to meet ever-increasing needs. I wish to thank you, too, for allowing me the privilege of testifying before you.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, we thank you very much, Mrs. Leigh. I will report to Senator Murphy that you measured up to all the good things he had to say about you.

Mrs. LEIGH. That is kind of you, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Mr. John Anderson, director of the public library at Tucson, Ariz.

STATEMENT OF JOHN ANDERSON, DIRECTOR, TUCSON PUBLIC LIBRARY, ARIZONA

Mr. ANDERSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

In the interests of time, I would like to submit for the record my written statement.

The CHAIRMAN. Right. We will be happy to have that and it will appear in full in the record.

Mr. ANDERSON. Thank you.

I will try just very briefly to summarize and, perhaps, put it in a little bit different way from my statement.

I am a relative newcomer to the Southwest. If I were to summarize the library problems of the Southwest, I would say that it was one of lots of land and lots of population growth and not enough money.

I would like to expand on this for just a minute from my vantage point, particularly as a metropolitan librarian of a fast-growing city in a fast-growing State, the State of Arizona.

Tucson has grown or did grow between 1950 and 1960, 368 percent. The State of Arizona itself grew 74 percent in population.

The CHAIRMAN. In that brief period of time?

Mr. ANDERSON. In the 10-year period of time from 1950 to 1960.

This is a population explosion, and added to this was the fact that we had no really adequate library facilities to begin with.

We see now a great effort upon the part of the cities and of the State to start to provide the kind of library services that are necessary, and we are handicapped by the fact that we must extend these facilities to a rapidly growing population and, at the same time, trying to make them better library services, and this is a two-way stretch.

Added to this dimension, I stated that we have lots of land, and I can use as an example the county which the Tucson Library serves, Pima County, Ariz. This county contains 9,300 square miles, and this is comparable to the size of Vermont or New Hampshire.

One of our branch libraries that operates on a full-time basis is 135 miles west of Tucson, and between that city and the city of Tucson is the second largest Indian reservation in the country.

Our bookmobile must travel long distances to meet small population centers within this county.

I think we are very indebted to Federal legislation—Federal library legislation in the Southwest and, particularly, in Arizona. It was through the first Library Services Act of 1956 that the library extension services of the Arizona State Library was established April 1, 1957. Since that date a central resource collection has been established, and five county libraries have been aided, and four statewide bookmobiles put into service.

The Library Services and Construction Act now wisely includes cities in the development of library service. This has been most important in Arizona because 80 percent of our population reside in two urban areas, in Phoenix and Tucson, and it is here that we must build the strength for library service in the entire State.

To show the kind of effort that cities, at least in Arizona, have tried to put forth, and still not be able to meet the need, our own city of Tucson has increased its library budget in the past 4 years 150 percent. We are putting money into library construction that is 7 or 8 times the amount of money that has been put into construction over the entire history of the library system, and yet my office is located in a library that was built in 1900, and was then felt sufficient to serve a population of 7,000, and now must serve as a center for a population of 335,000 people.

The CHAIRMAN. Is Tucson that large today, sir?

Mr. ANDERSON. I beg pardon?

The CHAIRMAN. Has Tucson that much population today, sir?

Mr. ANDERSON. Pima County is that large, and most of it is in Tucson.

The CHAIRMAN. Most of it is in the city?

Mr. ANDERSON. That is right.

If this were a unique situation for the Southwest, I probably would not bother to repeat it, but my knowledge of the cities and the other States of the Southwest, this is quite a typical example.

We, too, are concerned about our poverty population, and we have an additional problem, as does the State of California, in our Spanish-speaking population, as well as an Indian population, which have cultural barriers as well as linguistic barriers.

One of the hopeful signs now is a statewide survey of the Arizona library scene, and this is being sponsored by funds from the Library Services and Construction Act.

We are looking at this State from a total resource point of view, all kinds of libraries.

We feel that we cannot afford to keep ourselves separate in our approach to library service, and must use the strength of every resource that we have. We hope that a program will come about that will effectively utilize all areas, and I am particularly interested in title III which gives the opportunity for cooperative programs. This is the big thing that we feel is needed to help us in a unified State library plan.

I think, Mr. Chairman, that that might be sufficient to summarize my remarks.

We feel that a firm partnership has been and must continue to be formed between the State and the Federal and the local government to get this job done. Maximum effort on the local level is

still not enough, at least in the State of Arizona, to accomplish the tremendous job.

So, Mr. Chairman, I wish to thank you for this opportunity—

The CHAIRMAN. What are you doing, Mr. Anderson, to get that local effort increased?

Mr. ANDERSON. I beg your pardon, sir?

The CHAIRMAN. What are you doing to get that local effort increased?

Mr. ANDERSON. I gave Tucson as an example of its 150-percent increase in its local funds. In my statement I quote Yuma as a smaller city on the California-Arizona border. They bonded themselves to the maximum legal extent for that city to put a major addition onto their central library building, and that bonding, in partnership with the maximum commitment for LSCA funds still was not enough money to provide the size library that is needed for that growing city.

(The prepared statement of Mr. Anderson follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF JOHN F. ANDERSON, DIRECTOR, TUCSON PUBLIC LIBRARY,
ARIZONA

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee: My name is John F. Anderson, Director of the Tucson Public Library, Tucson, Arizona. I am President-elect of the Arizona State Library Association and have been nominated President-elect of the Southwestern Library Association. For several years I have also been active in affairs on the national library scene, having served on the Board of Directors of the Public Library Association and on the Council of the American Library Association.

A year ago, the opportunity came to me to serve as chairman of a committee of the Public Library Association which conducted an informal survey of over 100 library administrators across the country as to their needs. I have long had a concern and involvement with metropolitan, state, regional, and national library development problems.

Today, I am here in support of S. 3076, to extend and amend the valuable Library Services and Construction Act of 1964. I am concerned that every person in the United States have access to adequate libraries, and feel that this bill is in the vital national interest. I believe, however, you will understand my reference as to how this bill would relate to my experiences in the southwest as the administrator of a metropolitan library program which has extended itself into a county of vast acreage. It is here that I might best illustrate the problems and the help that is needed.

Tremendous population growth and wide open spaces have caused problems in supplying even minimum library service. The whole nation is growing, with the southwestern states as leaders in this growth. The 74% increase in Arizona's population at the 1960 census as compared with 1950 and the 368% growth of Tucson are examples of an explosion. The development and extension of library service to this growing population is a large enough task without the complication that there were no library facilities of adequate nature existing before this rapid increase. So, libraries find themselves faced with the herculean task of extending services and facilities while trying to strengthen and deepen the inadequacies of the existing program.

To add one more dimension, consider the problem of extending basic library service over a county the size of Pima County, Arizona—the county which the Tucson Public Library serves. It contains 9,300 square miles, comparable in size to Vermont or New Hampshire. One of our branch libraries is 135 miles west of Tucson. Our bookmobile must travel long distances to serve small ranching and mining communities. To attack the problem, our City has increased its library

budget 150% within four years and has authorized expenditures for buildings amounting to seven times the total amount spent in the library's 85 year history.

Southwesterners are noted still for their pioneering spirit and their strong sense of local initiative, yet the State of Arizona has been indebted to federal library assistance for some time because the problems concern the Federal Government as well as the State and local communities. The library extension services of the State Library and Archives was started April 1, 1957 as a result of the first Library Services Act of 1956. Since that date, a central resource collection has been established, four State-wide bookmobiles put into operation, and five county libraries aided in their development. The Library Services and Construction Act now wisely includes cities in the development of library service for the State. Tucson has just completed plans for a new regional library to be constructed with LSCA grant funds and local bonds. This branch is the direct result of these incentive funds. Yuma is adding a major addition to its central library through the help of LSCA. This city indicates the type of maximum local effort being expended when the city bonded itself to legal limits for the library.

For several years the Tucson Public Library has been attempting to improve its county-wide service and now, through partnership with the State administered LSCA program, we are ready to bring bookmobile service to our sparsely settled and widely separated communities. We are sharing our reference and basic library resources and through the State plan are improving and widening the services offered. Everywhere, the Library Services and Construction Act has given added incentive to help ourselves.

With this portrayal of library growth, you may envision a vast network of superior libraries. The fact is that the Tucson Public Library still is far below the standards for buildings and services judged minimum for a city of its size. Whole sections of the metropolitan area are without an available library. At the Central Library, citizens encounter a building constructed in 1900 to serve a population of 7,000 and yet attempting to form the base for services to 335,000 people. If Tucson were unique, I would not recite these facts, but all too many southwestern communities still share these burdens.

The southwest is concerned about library service to its poverty population. In Tucson, we face language as well as cultural barriers with our Indian as well as Spanish-American backgrounds for those culturally deprived. The job is large, and extensive help is needed when basic library services for the whole population are lacking.

The State-wide library survey now being conducted by the Arizona State University typifies the new directions in library planning. First, it is being sponsored through the LSCA program and is being conducted by a state university using educational, governmental and library consultants. Secondly, it is looking at the total library picture—the resources and needs of public, university, school, and special libraries. This program will outline a new and significant pattern of library service to the citizens of Arizona which will give maximum use to the scarce tax dollar and fashion quality service so much needed in our fast moving technological society.

The Interlibrary Cooperation section of this bill will be helpful to the development of libraries. Representatives of school, public, and university libraries have been meeting to consider plans for cooperative book processing centers and the feasibility of using computers to produce cooperative catalogs of library resources that can facilitate sharing of these resources on a wider scale. These cooperative projects and many others can become reality through Title III of this bill.

Libraries have learned, as have an increasing number of governmental units, that effective area-wide cooperation is essential to dynamic service. Dynamic service has become necessary in this new age which depends upon quick and accurate dissemination of knowledge for its very survival. Today's library is a vital part in the nation's educational arsenal. A strong partnership of Federal, State and local government is needed to bring about continued progress in library development across the country.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, I wish to thank you for this opportunity to appear before you and to urge your favorable action upon this most important legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Miss Marion H. Vedder, associate library supervisor, Division of Library Extension, New York State State Department of Education, Albany, N.Y.

We will be happy to hear from you, Miss Vedder.

STATEMENT OF MARION H. VEDDER, ASSOCIATE LIBRARY SUPERVISOR, DIVISION OF LIBRARY EXTENSION, NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, ALBANY, N.Y.

Miss VEDDER. Thank you very much, Senator Hill.

I am addressing myself particularly to title IV, parts A and B, although I want to assure you that in New York State we fully support all of the testimony given by our colleagues, Mr. Greenaway, Mrs. Leigh, and Mr. Anderson.

We are in favor of all parts of the bill. I do want to, perhaps, summarize part of my statement. I would like my statement, however, to be included in the record.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. We will have it appear in full in the record.

Miss VEDDER. I would like to call attention to one correction. The amount given in the paragraph was 227,000 persons that would be in correctional and mental institutions. This was the number in New York State, and we would estimate that it is two and a half million persons confined and in institutions throughout the United States if we take the same rate that is given in New York State.

The CHAIRMAN. The same rate. Very well.

Miss VEDDER. I have for a number of years been particularly interested in trying to provide library services for people confined in institutions. I represent not only the interests of my own New York State but our two national organizations, the American Correctional Association, and the American Library Association. I am vice president and president-elect of the Association of Hospital and Institutional Libraries, a division of the American Library Association, and also chairman of the Committee on Institution Libraries of the American Correctional Association.

It has also been my privilege to have served as a member of the board of directors of the American Correctional Association, and council member of the American Library Association.

In the case of adult correctional institutions, I am sure that both the American Correctional Association and the American Library Association and all of their membership fully support my testimony, that this section, title IV, part A, particularly in this case, is urgently needed, and will lead to the same kind of improvement in correctional institution library service which the original Library Services Act of 1956 gave to the development of the public library service.

Speaking more broadly of all types of institutions, many of our State library agencies already are aware of the gross neglect of State institutional libraries, and have been searching for ways to remedy the deficiencies.

To quote from the introduction of "A Plan To Provide Library Service to People in New York State Institutions"—I brought this with me to show our effort in New York State:

The inadequacy of library services available to people in State institutions is discriminatory. It also denies to the institutional authorities many opportunities to help redirect the energies and purposes of people under their care. Thus in the long run, this deficiency in library services is harmful to the general welfare of the people of the State.

We realize that in correctional institutions that 95 to 98 per cent of the people who are in the institutions come back to their communities.

Information received from questionnaires sent to State library agencies by the American Library Association in February of this year indicates that of 50 replying, 30 States and territories have agencies with responsibility to provide library services to persons such as inmates, patients, the aged, and orphans, in State-operated institutions. Thirty-seven State library agencies rate State institutional library services as "poor," "very poor;" six States as "fair" and one State as "good," and I am questioning this in their determination. I think it is comparative.

Personnel and books are the greatest areas of need and, for the record, I would like to insert the attached samples which illustrate the needs which might be met under the provisions of library services to persons in the State.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. We will have that appear in full in the record at this point.

Miss VEDDER. Thank you, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

LIBRARY SERVICES TO PERSONS IN STATE-OPERATED INSTITUTIONS FOR FISCAL 1967

The following examples are answers in reply to a questionnaire sent on February 25, 1966, by the American Library Association to State Library agencies regarding the provision of library services to persons in State-operated institutions (Title IV, Part A).

FLORIDA

1. Are there existing State agencies with assigned responsibilities for providing library services to persons in State-operated institutions such as inmates, patients, residents of penal institutions, the aged, handicapped, mentally ill, and orphans?

Answer. No.

a. If "Yes," and these agencies are other than the State library administrative agency, give their names and indicate what department or division of State government they are under:

Not applicable.

b. Give your best estimate of the current level of institutional service (in terms of expenditures or volumes or staff) or in terms of evaluation and the additional assistance needed to provide adequate services.

Present level of services:

Answer. Nil.

Estimated additional needs: Florida needs a total program in this area. At present inmates of institutions receive only cast-off books from local libraries. Most if not all institutions have either no funds or very limited funds for

library services. The State Library program in this area would have to begin from nothing and build a service.

c. Estimate the total amount of State funds available for these purposes in fiscal year 1967.

Very little. We have a biennial legislature and an appropriation probably could not be secured until late May 1967. It might be possible to secure matching state funds on a contingency basis in a limited amount.

ILLINOIS

1. Are there existing State agencies with assigned responsibilities for providing library services to persons in State-operated institutions such as inmates, patients, residents of penal institutions, the aged, handicapped, mentally ill, and orphans?

Answer. Yes.

a. If "Yes," and these agencies are other than the State library administrative agency, give their names and indicate what department or division of State government they are under:

Governor:

Department of Mental Health: 29 institutions.

Department of Public Safety, Division of Prisons: 6 institutions.

Department of Children and Family Services: 8 institutions.

Independent Board: Youth Commission: 4 institutions, and 12 Forestry camps; total 59 institutions.

b. Give your best estimate of the current level of institutional service (in terms of expenditures or volumes or staff), or in terms of evaluation and the additional assistance needed to provide adequate services. Varies from agency to agency and institution to institution. See attached sheets for details.

Present level of services:

Answer. Fair.

Estimated additional needs:

1. Detailed survey of present facilities, including cost studies.

2. Standards for each kind of institutional service.

3. More centralized assistance and supervision.

4. More and better staffing.

5. Larger book budgets and better selection.

6. Better physical plants.

7. Experimental therapeutic programs, possibly on a pilot project basis.

c. Estimate the total amount of State funds available for these purposes in fiscal year 1967.

\$100,000.

TITLE IV, PART A

C. There is no line item in the appropriations for libraries, and there is rarely a line for them in the budgets. The agencies themselves take library materials purchases out of different categories, including Contractual Services, Commodities, Equipment, and Stationery Printing and Office Supplies. In the same agency they can be charged to different accounts. Most agencies would not even guess how much they spent on library materials, let alone on staff.

TITLE IV, PART B

B. By administrative decision:

1. Legislative Council Library

2. Department of Children and Family Services Library

3. Department of Finance Library

4. Department of Labor

A. Division of Statistics and Research Library

B. Bureau of Employment Security Library

5. Department of Mental Health Library
6. Department of Public Aid Library
7. Department of Public Health Library
8. Department of Public Works and Buildings, Div. of Highways Library
9. Department of Registration and Education
 - A. State Museum Library
 - B. State Geological Survey Library
 - C. State Natural History Library
10. Department of Revenue Library
11. State Historical Library
12. Cooperative Film Library
13. Department of Business and Economic Development Library

KENTUCKY

1. Are there existing State agencies with assigned responsibilities for providing library services to persons in State-operated institutions such as inmates, patients, residents of penal institutions, the aged, handicapped, mentally ill, and orphans?

Answer. No.

a. If "Yes," and these agencies are other than the State library administrative agency, give their names and indicate what department or division of State government they are under:

The Department of Corrections is anxious for the Department of Libraries to do this job. We have received a statement from the Commissioner of this department to this effect. Other agencies, such as the Child Welfare Department are interested in this service as well. The Department of Health has expressed a need for funds to make available specialized informational help to county health employees.

b. Give your best estimate of the current level of institutional service (in terms of expenditures or volumes or staff) or in terms of evaluation and the additional assistance needed to provide adequate services.

Present level of services:

Answer. Poor.

Estimated additional needs: The need is for a good Library in every institution in the state. There are none at present. "Libraries" consist of old, donated books, often unsuited to the potential readers. Everything is needed.

c. Estimate the total amount of State funds available for these purposes in fiscal year 1967.

None except for occasional help provided by the Department of Libraries, which has no special funds for this purpose.

LOUISIANA

A. State Institutional Library Services:

(1) Survey of institutional libraries—with recommendations—by expert in field

(2) Employment of state supervisor of institutional libraries in cooperation with State Department of Hospitals and State Department of Institutions

(3) Employment of qualified librarians in major institutional libraries of state

(4) Build up of library materials in institutional libraries

N.B. Libraries in institutions are under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Hospitals and the State Department of Institutions—not the Louisiana State Library.

90 LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT AMENDMENTS

EVALUATION FORM ON STANDARDS FOR LIBRARY FUNCTIONS OF THE STATE

Name of agency : State department of hospitals.

Head of agency : R. B. Walden, director.

Name of person completing evaluation : Mrs. Carroll R. Boling, training officer.

Date : December 14, 1964.

Function	Standard No.	State statute No.	Authority is: A—Available; B—Not available	Is function performed?	Limitations on performance
In health and welfare institutions: (a) Established libraries.....	18		A.....	No.....	Very fine medical records libraries throughout the hospitals. This evaluation is concerned only with other library service.
(b) Supervises libraries.....	18		A.....	No.....	
(c) Provides library resources to meet immediate administrative and technical needs of staff.	19		A.....	No.....	
(d) Provides library service which contributes to educational, vocational, recreational, and cultural programs developing and utilizing bibliotherapy.	20		A.....	No.....	
(e) Provides qualified staff to maintain libraries.	20		A.....	No.....	
(f) Coordinates its service with State library agencies.	39		A.....	No.....	

NOTE.—Legal authority is not necessary. The director may authorize establishment, expansion, etc., of libraries throughout the general, mental, and tuberculosis hospitals, as well as in the schools for retarded children. This, however, is largely dependent upon budgetary appropriations.

EVALUATION FORM ON STANDARDS FOR LIBRARY FUNCTIONS OF THE STATE

Name of agency : State department of institutions.

Head of agency : O. C. Sills, director of institutions.

Name of person completing evaluation : E. R. Anderson.

Date : December 8, 1964.

Function	Standard No.	State statute No.	Authority is: A—Available; B—Not available	Is function performed?	Limitations on performance
In correctional institutions:					Due to budget limitations, the institutional libraries have had to depend upon donations from State library, parish libraries, department of education, etc., for reading and instructional material.
(a) Establishes libraries.....	18	(1)	A.....	Yes.....	
(b) Supervises libraries.....	18	(1)	A.....	No.....	
(c) Provides library resources to meet immediate administrative and technical needs of staff.	19	(1)	A.....	No.....	
(d) Provides library service which is an integral part of rehabilitation program.	20	(1)	A.....	Yes.....	
(e) Provides qualified staff to maintain libraries.	20	(1)	A.....	No.....	
(f) Coordinates its service with State library agencies.	39	(1)	A.....	Yes.....	

¹ None required.

MICHIGAN

Service to Correctional Institutions, \$16,930.

Service to Mental Institutions, \$16,313.

The beginning of service to Correctional Institutions with monthly bookmobile visits to Jackson, Michigan Reformatory, Michigan Training Unit, and eight Social Welfare Camps and deposit collections in all of these institutions, plus Marquette Prison and four correction camps in the Upper Peninsula, has established that this is a much needed and productive program. Unless the State Library offers this service, the proven value of books and reading in rehabilitating prisoners will not be used in Michigan. A few books have also been deposited in state mental institutions, and a few consultant visits made. Bibliotherapy should be available to inmates in state mental institutions and a beginning would be possible if the services of a second Institutional Consultant could be added to select materials, and train Vista Volunteers who would be available through the Federal Government. The present allocations include an Institutional Consultant IIIa, a Bookmobile Driver, part-time of a Reference Consultant IIIa, a Stenographer Clerk A2, travel and maintenance of a bookmobile and \$15,000 in books.

Additional funds would provide a second Institutional Consultant II to work with inmates and staff of Correctional and Mental Institutions, Motor Vehicle Operator B, ½ time stenographer clerk, bookmobile, travel and subsistence for staff and bookmobile maintenance.

NEW YORK

If the pending legislation passes, it would mean that New York State could begin to implement its *Plan to Provide Library Service to People in New York State Institutions* immediately. A representative library committee appointed by the Interdepartmental Health and Hospital Council met to consider possible priorities for using anticipated federal funds.

Correction Department would establish a model library at Auburn Prison which has the most modern education facility among maximum security prisons, as well as administrative encouragement of this type of program. This library would serve the total institution population. There are 1700 inmates of which 850 are in the education program. Such a plan would provide a "demonstration" library and also a "training center" where trainees engaged in work-study programs could obtain work experience under supervision interspersed with their professional library training.

Correction Department would also use funds to assure professional library staff in the Central Office.

Mental Hygiene Department would follow a plan similar to that of Correction Department, establishing a demonstration and training-center library at Kings Park State Hospital which has over 8,000 patients including a children's unit and an adolescents' unit as well as the several adult units. Mental Hygiene Department also places high priority, in fact, the highest priority, on securing a top-level professional librarian in the Central Office to direct all library programs for the Department.

Each of the smaller Departments with institutions will also receive impetus to move their library planning ahead more rapidly through use of federal funds.

WASHINGTON

1. Are there existing State agencies with assigned responsibilities for providing library services to persons in State-operated institutions such as inmates, patients, residents of penal institutions, the aged, handicapped, mentally ill, and orphans?

Answer. Yes.

a. If "Yes," and these agencies are other than the State library administrative agency, give their names and indicate what department or division of State government they are under :

b. Give your best estimate of the current level of institutional service (in terms of expenditures or volumes or staff) or in terms of evaluation and the additional assistance needed to provide adequate services.

Present level of services:

Answer. Being improved.

Estimated additional needs: _____

STANDARD LIBRARY SERVICE FOR WASHINGTON'S INSTITUTIONS

The Washington State Legislature has approved a cooperative library program to serve the needs of staff and residents in all institutions administered by the State Department of Institutions. Implementation will begin July 1, 1965. This is a long-needed service which will be of value to all residents, contributing to welfare and rehabilitation, and adding strength to the individual institution's program through supporting the staff in its continuing education and growing responsibility for research and improved care.

CURRENT PROGRAM

With the exception of physical plants and several collections, program resources to meet the library needs of institutions are non-existent. The best facility is the Washington State School for the Blind, where supplementary sources of financial aid and materials have been available. The School for the Deaf has a good program, administered by a trained school librarian, but insufficient support. The collection shared by the Mental Health Research Institute and Western State Hospital comprises an estimated 11,000 volumes, many of which are old and inadequately organized.

Summary—3 institutional programs out of a total of 31 have some library service.

PROGRAM TO BE IMPLEMENTED

Phase I

A cooperative program will provide standard library service for both staff and residents in all institutions. Essentially staff services will be extended from the Washington State Library. Wherever possible, cooperative arrangements between strong public libraries and institutions will be established. A program phased over six (6) years or three (3) biennia will bring to fruition a total program of standard services. In Phase I, the following specific accomplishments are planned:

1. Professional direction for the program with trained librarians stationed in key institutions to initiate service and plan divisional programs.
2. Immediate service to those institutions in areas having good public library service, totaling 24.
3. Professional publications for research staffs in the various institutions.
4. Professional assistance in training and supervising clericals in charge of library collections.
5. Refinement and improvement of information service from the State Library.
6. Rapid exchange of research materials between institutions.
7. A start on the establishment of service in institutions where no opportunity for extended public library service exists.

Continued implementation of the plan in the following biennia will assure achieving the desired goal.

The expenditures for the three phases, based on current costs, would be:

	Administra- tion	Program	Total
Phase I, 1965-67 (budget approved)-----	\$43, 229	\$223, 136	\$266, 365
Phase II, 1967-69-----	43, 000	457, 000	500, 000
Phase III, 1969-71-----	45, 000	585, 000	630, 000

The estimated additional needs are minimal needs. We could double the estimate and not be out of line for a good program.

c. Estimate the total amount of State funds available for these purposes in fiscal year 1967.

\$225,466.

Miss VEDDER. In another 1966 survey of library service in correctional institutions conducted among State library agencies by the Association of Hospital and Institution Libraries, we learned that 16 States are planning to make or have already completed statewide surveys of their institutional library services or are already giving consultant help full time.

In eight other States the need for better institutional library services is acknowledged, but they have not made immediate plans because of lack of funds and personnel to do the job.

This is a national problem. All States need the physical assistance which this title will provide. Thus the States would be able to move from the survey level, such as this in New York State, to a plan of action.

In the past, public and State libraries have been largely concerned about providing good library service to all those people who already recognize that they want a good library. Those who can read and know how to use a library are those to whom I refer.

Only recently have these library leaders begun to realize that the people who are not using their library services and resources actually need them the most. One such large group of individuals not receiving necessary library service at the present time are the persons in our correctional and mental and other institutions. It is estimated that this group in the United States totals more than—this is the correction—two and a half million persons based on the New York State figure, which has identified more than 227,000 persons in their State institutions.

These individuals must be given the motivation and the opportunity to help themselves if they are ever to be self-supporting citizens.

Librarians cannot accomplish this task alone, but they can be exceedingly helpful members of the team. Libraries in institutions that have sufficient, suitable books and other materials and the staff to make them useful, can be the central core or the resource to which people return for information, for materials to help enlarge their social and

reading backgrounds, for reading as a leisure-time activity and, particularly, as a therapeutic release from strain which they do encounter in these institutions to a great degree; and a positive aid in substituting new interests for undesirable attitudes, and for preparation, through individual effort, for release and postinstitutional life.

To quote from one of the inmates' writings on the subject of "I read because," a man wrote as follows:

Reading need not only be a prison experience for the convict, a brief respite from the drudgery of doing time. It need not be used as a crutch to aid us on our limping journey through incarceration. It can be a continuing process whereby we grow and become pure, responsible citizens. We may continue our journey through the world of words, after our release.

We are told that the largest percentage of persons confined in institutions, whether correctional, mental, come from poor families, people living in poverty areas. We know also that a large proportion of these people have not learned to read with ease or for pleasure, but where opportunities have been provided for them to learn how to read for their own need and enjoyment, the results are amazing. I know from personal observation that this was the case in three very different programs, one conducted at Buffalo State Hospital for Mental Patients; another was at the Wassaic State School for Mental Defectives, and another at the reformatory, New York State Vocational Institution, where I watched the progress being made in these inmates and persons who learned how to read.

The library in each case has an important role in the reading improvement program, and this is as it should be if the patients and inmates are to develop at their own pace in subject areas of their own interests.

I could go on to state about the gross need of more books and more staff. I think that we need in our correctional institutions alone approximately a million and a half additional dollars to provide library materials sufficient to support institution reader needs, and I think that one of the most serious problems, of course, is lack of personnel and librarians to administer and establish these services.

It is hoped that when title II-B, "Library Training," of the Higher Education Act of 1965 is funded fully, this deficiency will be remedied.

We need a great deal of shoring up of special training to do our work as librarians of institutional libraries. We need to recruit many more people to do these jobs. But with the help of the funds to be made available under S. 3076, we believe we can make a good start. We believe we are ready to meet the challenge of assisting those who need us most, inmates, patients, and others in our State institutions.

So far I have talked about the part A of title IV. But I would like to comment very briefly also on part B on library services to the handicapped. As stated so well by Mr. Mumford and others, there are approximately 2 million persons in this country who, because of physical handicaps, cannot hold or manipulate a book or magazine, and so cannot take advantage of the library service which is available to their friends and neighbors.

This bill would authorize payments to the States for 5 years to encourage the establishment or improvement of library services for these physically handicapped citizens, including the blind and those

unable to read by conventional printed materials and methods. I strongly support this part also of title IV.

I thank you very much for listening to me today. I hope that you will take early favorable action on this important bill and the amount specified in each title will be authorized.

The CHAIRMAN. We thank you very much, Miss Vedder.
(The prepared statement of Miss Vedder follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF MARION H. VEDDER, ASSOCIATE LIBRARY SUPERVISOR,
DIVISION OF LIBRARY EXTENSION NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

My name is Marion Vedder, and for a number of years I have been an Associate in the Library Extension Division of the New York State Library with special interest in the promotion of better library services and resources in New York State institutions. I represent not only the interests of New York State but of two national organizations—The American Correctional Association, and The American Library Association. I am vice-president, president-elect of the Association of Hospital and Institution Libraries, a division of the American Library Association, and chairman of the Committee on Institution Libraries of the American Correctional Association. It has been my privilege also to serve as a member of the Board of Directors of the American Correctional Association and as a Council member of the American Library Association.

Today, I am meeting with you to urge favorable action on S. 3076 and in particular to discuss Title IV which would for the first time provide funds to stimulate and improve State Institutional Library Services under Part A and Library Services to the Physically Handicapped under Part B.

In the case of adult correctional institutions, both the American Correctional Association and the American Library Association fully support my testimony that this section of the bill is urgently needed and will lead to the same kind of improvement of correctional institutional library service which the Library Services Act of 1956 gave to the development of public library service.

As regards to other types of institutions, many of the State library agencies already are aware of the gross neglect of State institutions libraries and are searching for ways of remedying the deficiencies. To quote from the introduction of *A Plan to Provide Library Service to People in New York State Institutions*:

"The inadequacy of library services available to people in State institutions is discriminatory. It also denies to the institutional authorities many opportunities to help redirect the energies and purposes of people under their care. Thus in the long run, this deficiency in library services is harmful to the general welfare of the people of * * * (the) State."¹

Information received from a questionnaire sent to State Library Agencies by the American Library Association in February 1966, indicates that of fifty replying, thirty States and Territories have agencies with responsibility to provide library services to persons such as inmates, patients, the aged, and orphans in State-operated institutions. Thirty-seven State library agencies rate present level of State institutional library service as "poor", six States as "fair", and one State as "good". Personnel and books are the greatest areas of need.

For the record, I should like to insert the attached examples which illustrate the needs which might be met under the provisions of library services to persons in State-operated institutions (Title IV, Part A).

In another 1966 survey of library service in correctional institutions conducted among State Library agencies by the Association of Hospital and Institution Libraries, we learned that 16 States are planning to make or have already completed, state-wide surveys of their institutional library services or are already giving full-time consultant help. In eight other States, the need for better institutional library services is acknowledged, but they have not made immediate plans because of lack of funds and personnel. As this is a national problem, all the States need the fiscal assistance which this title would provide. Thus, the States would be able to move from the survey level to action.

¹ *A Plan to Provide Library Service to People in New York State Institutions*, prepared by the Committee on Library Services of the Interdepartmental Health and Hospital Council, Albany, New York, 1965.

In the past, public and State libraries have been largely concerned about providing good library service to all those people who already recognize that they want good library service—those who can read and know how to use a library. Only recently have these library readers begun to realize that the people who are *not* using their library services and resources, actually need them most. One such large group of individuals not receiving necessary library service at the present time are the persons in our correctional and mental institutions. It is estimated that this group totals more than 2,500,000 persons.

These individuals must be given the motivation and the opportunity to help themselves if they are ever to be self-supporting citizens. Librarians cannot accomplish this tremendous task alone, but they can be exceedingly helpful members of the team. Libraries in institutions that have sufficient, suitable books and other materials and the staff to make them useful, can be the central core or resource to which people turn for information; for materials to help enlarge their social and reading backgrounds; for reading as a leisure-time activity, a therapeutic release from strain, and a positive aid in substituting new interests for undesirable attitudes; and for preparation, through individual effort, for release and post-institution life.

In a series of essays written by inmates on the subject "I Read Because . . .", a man in a correctional institution wrote as follows:

"Reading need not only be a prison experience for the convict, a brief respite from the drudgery of doing time. It need not be used as a crutch to aid us on our limping journey through incarceration. It can be a continuing process whereby we grow and become mature, responsible citizens. We may continue our journey through the world of words, after our release."

We are told that the largest percentage of persons confined in institutions, whether these are correctional or mental, come from poor families, people living in "poverty areas." We know, also, that a large proportion of these people have not learned to read with ease or for pleasure, but where opportunities have been provided for them to learn how to read for their own need and enjoyment, the results have been amazing. I know from personal observation that this was the case in three very different programs conducted at Buffalo State Hospital, at Wassaic State School for Mental Defectives, and at the reformatory, New York State Vocational Institution.

The library in each case had an important role in the reading improvement program and this is as it should be if the patients and inmates are to develop at their own pace in subject areas of their own interests.

These institutions' libraries need to be stocked with the best materials available for all levels of readers. Instead, present book collections are far from adequate as the result of unselected gifts from many sources—especially from attics—and fail to meet the needs. In correctional institutions alone, approximately a million and a half additional dollars are needed to provide library materials sufficient to support institution reader needs.

Even more critical, however, is the need for persons to administer these libraries and to establish services and programs which will make and develop good readers. People with vision, with compassion, courage and integrity will have to be found and given necessary training to be acceptable not only to librarians but to the institution administration. It is hoped that when Title II-B (Library Training) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 is funded fully, this deficiency will be remedied.

We will need a great deal of tooling-up, of special training to do our work as librarians of institutional libraries. We will need to recruit many more people to these jobs. With the help of the funds to be made available under S. 3076, we can make a good start. I believe we are ready to try to meet the challenge of assisting those who need us most—inmates, patients, and others in our State institutions.

So far, I have been speaking of library service to State institutions. We should also like to comment briefly on Library Service to the Physically Handicapped (Title IV, Pt. B). There are approximately two million persons in this country who, because of physical handicaps, cannot hold or manipulate a book or magazine and so cannot take advantage of the library service which is available to their friends and neighbors. The bill before you would authorize payments to States for five years to encourage the establishment or improvement of library services to these physically handicapped citizens, including the blind and those who are unable to read or use conventional printed materials because of physical handicaps.

Thank you for listening to my statement today. I hope very much that you will take early and favorable action on this important bill and that the amounts specified for each title will be authorized.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Miss Krettek.

**STATEMENT OF GERMAINE KRETTEK, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR,
AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION**

Miss KRETTEK. Thank you, Senator.

There are just a few comments I would like to make. I have been in contact with most of the States throughout the country to get their reactions to the various parts of the bill, and they are, very overwhelmingly, in support of the legislation, and urge that the amounts authorized be as large as can be because the needs are so tremendous.

All of the witnesses, I think, have made it very clear that there are great library needs, that these are increasing, and if we are to fulfill our responsibilities to the people of this country, that amounts of money for library support must be made available in increasing amounts.

The State library agencies would also like the bill to provide specific amounts for each year of the 5 years in order to do effective and efficient planning. Definite authorizations would be very helpful to the States in their long-range planning. They should be specific and in increasing amounts.

The States are very pleased with the language that you have put into the bill which requires maintenance of effort through the fact that the floor year is increased by the wording "second preceding fiscal year." This would mean that the States would be required to put up increasing amounts, and they feel this is important because the act is a stimulative program. The States and localities as well as the Federal Government should fulfill their responsibilities in supporting their libraries.

In the title under interlibrary cooperation, in section 304, I believe it is, where there is a provision for consultation with agencies throughout the State, the bill reads, "Consultation with every agency." I am sure that it is the intent of Congress that this means every "appropriate" agency, and I think this might be good to stress.

The CHAIRMAN. That can easily be clarified.

Miss KRETTEK. Yes.

Then, in terms of construction, we are very pleased that the administrative costs will be paid for out of title II rather than out of title I funds, as they are at the present time. This is very important. And also there has been some discussion of the amendment to the House bill which provides that funds could be used for purchase of buildings as well as for new construction. We have consulted the States on this and find they are evenly divided as to the advantages and disadvantages of this provision. If the Congress writes this into the bill, then we would think it very necessary that it be made clear that the States should exercise this option with caution and make sure that firm criteria are established so that only those buildings are purchased which can be remodeled to adequately and effectively provide good library service.

In terms of whether or not the States are able, as several of the Senators questioned this morning, to use increased amounts of funds, I have some figures I think you might like to have. At the present time, under the plans for this fiscal year, under title I of the Library Services and Construction Act, the States are putting up \$39.3 million, localities are putting up \$70.8 million, which is a total of \$110.1 million. The minimum required to match the present \$25 million under the existing appropriation for title I is \$26.1 million, which means that the overmatch is \$84 million. In other words, current expenditures by States and localities could entitle the States to a services appropriation of approximately \$109 million. In terms of construction, there is no question but that there is a tremendous backlog, and the States and the localities are anxious and willing to build more buildings to provide good modern library service. The reason we are so certain of this demand is that the States established the criteria for matching funds, and in some States—Alabama, I believe, is 50 percent—it is as low as 25 percent of allocations of Federal money in order to make the money go as far as possible. I think this is a clear indication that the States have great backlogs of requirements, and local funds would be available to match increasing amounts of Federal funds.

We have been most appreciative, Senator Hill, of your longstanding support and help in terms of bringing better library service to the people of the United States, and I think this bill is another good example of the kind of legislation that will help us to move forward. Thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN. We want to thank you very much, thank all of you.

As I have sat here and heard this testimony—I have been very much impressed by it—I could not but recall what a tremendous struggle we had to pass the original Library Services Act which authorized only \$7½ million per year, as you will recall. It had an awful struggle passing this legislation.

Miss KRETTEK. Ten years.

The CHAIRMAN. And here we have your report today as to what has been accomplished which has certainly been tremendously gratifying, because we really did have a battle to get that legislation through.

Is there something you want to add, sir?

Mr. GREENAWAY. Senator, if I may, I would like to summarize for my colleagues here that the American Library Association heartily endorses this bill and believes that it is a modest program at this point in the development of libraries.

The impetus which we received from the original bill has carried us along as we have brought out, I believe, that this is, perhaps, not even a midpoint in the program of bringing information and services to the American people.

I would also like to say that we back home are almost afraid of the timing here and the urgency of the passage of the bill, and the 30th of June is not very far away.

I would like to underline and emphasize the point that Miss Krettek brought out that specific and increasing amounts be authorized for each title in the bill for at least a 5-year period. We can plan much

more effectively and economically, knowing that there are step increases here, and can hence do a much better job.

We are grateful for your listening to us and glad that we can introduce the supplementary material that you have allowed us to do.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, we appreciate your presence very much. I may say you have a very fine representative here in Miss Krettek. She is on the job all the time, and most effectively, too.

Mr. GREENAWAY. We certainly concur.

The CHAIRMAN. Most effectively.

We want to thank you all very much.

Now, Mrs. Emerson Hynes, American Association of University Women.

All right, Mrs. Hynes.

STATEMENT OF MRS. EMERSON HYNES, AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

Mrs. HYNES. Senator Hill, since I realize that your committee is pressed for time, I would like to submit this written statement for the American Association of University Women.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. We will have it appear in full in the record at this point, Mrs. Hynes.

Mrs. HYNES. I would just like to take a very brief opportunity to speak of my personal experience in seeing what a bookmobile in the rural area is able to do to nonreaders, by bringing books into their world which they had never seen before, particularly the adult world, which had not read books.

I think we must extend these not only to our urban areas, because now, where I am a volunteer librarian in the urban area, I realize that until the newly literate and the previous culturally deprived people have enough library services brought to them in a creative way, it will not be possible for them to obtain that knowledge.

Title III of S. 3076, I think, will make this possible to extend library services to both the rural and the urban people who have previously been nonusers of libraries. Thank you.

(The prepared statement of Mrs. Hynes follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF MRS. EMERSON HYNES, ON BEHALF OF DR. LOIS H. ROTH, AREA REPRESENTATIVE EDUCATION, AND DR. VICTORIA SCHUCK, CHAIRMAN, LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, for purposes of the record we provide the following information. AAUW is an organization of 171,000 members, organized in 1,582 branches in the fifty states, Guam, and the District of Columbia. At its most recent national convention in June 1965, the Association adopted the following item as a part of its Federal Legislative Program for the 1965-67 biennium:

Support of a constructive educational policy, under existing constitutional provisions. We favor such objectives as—

A balanced educational program of quality at all levels.

An adequate supply of competent and qualified faculty at all levels.

Adequate financial support under state and local control for public education at all levels, with consideration of the problems of school districts where large tracts of land are under governmental jurisdiction.

Reduction of financial barriers to higher education for qualified students.

Financial assistance to regionally accredited institutions beyond the high school for the improvement and expansion of staff and facilities.

Adequate libraries and library services.

Advancement of the educational and cultural use of radio, television, films, and other media of communication, with attention to related technological developments.

A National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.

An Advisory Council to the President on Education, or a Department of Education headed by an officer at the Cabinet level.

Because AAUW believes that education is a lifelong process requiring ready access to materials which both provide factual information and stimulate thought, throughout its history the Association has been a supporter of the public library as a basic educational resource. It has been the position of the Association that just as public schools are important to the national welfare, so is access to public libraries.

Some of the earliest legislative activity in the history of the Association was taken in the 1880's by our Philadelphia and Buffalo branches in support of local libraries.

Our programs on federal legislation, which also serve as guidelines for Association legislative work at the state level, have carried an item in support of libraries ever since an AAUW convention adopted the following item in 1955:

"Support of measures to advance the educational use of radio, television, films, and other media of communication, and to promote the development of library services."

This item has provided the authorization for AAUW support of the Library Services Act of 1956 and the Library Services and Construction Act of 1964, and for state legislation appropriating matching funds for these federal-state programs.

I am here today as a representative of the Association because we recognize the ever-growing importance of the public library to the school-age student, to the more mature scholar, to the businessman, the researcher, and to those who read for their own cultural enlightenment. We also recognize that in spite of the amazing accomplishment of the period since the enactment of the 1956 Library Services Act, the growth of the nation's libraries has not been keeping pace with the rapid increase in published materials, the new developments in communications technology, and with the new tools for cataloging and processing the deluge of documents that descend upon the libraries that can afford to buy them. We believe these new tools are necessary if these materials are to be made readily available to users.

We have taken note of the many bills which have been introduced for consideration by this Committee. Since this Committee has heard testimony from such expert witnesses as the Commissioner of Education, the Librarian of Congress, and representatives of the American Library Association, we shall not present a lengthy statement again outlining the situation as it exists today.

However we would like to state that in our estimation, considerable expansion of both the services and construction titles of the 1964 Act appears necessary if we are to avoid a widening gap between the demands of users, the availability of materials, of personnel and equipment as well as space in which to house and use library materials.

We wish to express our support for the provision in S. 3076 (Title III) which would encourage interlibrary cooperation. We in AAUW have supported local libraries during the period when we accepted, as others did, the principle of local self-sufficiency. But pressing needs on other fronts for local resources, the rising cost of books, periodicals, and other library materials as well as the increase not only in subject matter but of published works have made it impossible for local communities to support adequate libraries. We believe firmly in the need to strengthen State library systems, interlibrary cooperation, and even interstate exchange, particularly of highly specialized and technical and therefore less available materials.

For these reasons AAUW has worked for state support of state library agencies in all states of the union as well as for federal assistance through the Library Services Act.

Mrs. Ellin Mrachek, an AAUW State Division officer in Colorado has reported to us the recent completion of a survey of 15,000 secondary students in the junior and senior high schools in Arapahoe County. This survey covered nine school

districts with 22 schools. It was a cooperative project with the superintendents of the schools and the County Commissioners and involved four months work. This was done without charge as a public service and members of AAUW did the tabulation. On the basis of the survey, recommendations were made to the County Commissioners and already a *new Regional Library* has been set up. The problem of course is financing.

The situation in Arapahoe County is not unique. In fact there are only two libraries in the state that meet recognized national and state standards—Denver, and Colorado University. In the isolated sections of the state and particularly on the western slope, where no large cities exist, the libraries are in a deplorable state. Gunnison and Fort Collins are two other areas where AAUW has been actively promoting library services.

At its state convention (April 1966) the Colorado Division presented a resolution asking for new library laws and better state financing. Their plan is to appoint a statewide committee on libraries so that AAUW can be more effective at the state level.

Title II (Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965) money has been a great help to their school libraries. However, the method of distribution was on a per pupil plus assessed valuation formula and so many of the poorer areas with few children will in reality receive only a small portion of what they need. The PTA has already carried out a project of books for Conejos County—one of the poorest Spanish-American sections in the state.

"We are greatly in need of better libraries," writes Mrs. Mrachek. "We need books, we need buildings. We have tried to educate our legislators and our tax-paying public but it has been of little use. Whatever can be done at the national level will certainly help."

The following summary shows that the survey conducted in Arapahoe County, while proving a very undesirable shortage of library services, shows that this Colorado county, a relatively prosperous one, cannot be considered typical or indicative of the extent of need indicated in reports to us from less affluent communities.

ARAPAHOE COUNTY, COLO.

Location :

Colorado.

One of 52 counties.

Metropolitan area, contiguous boundaries with City and County of Denver.

Size :

513,829 acres.

Longest distance from County seat, 72 miles.

17 incorporated cities, villages, town.

3 principal cities over 25,000 population.

Large unincorporated urban area.

Large rural area, sparsely populated.

Population :

1960 census, 137,426.

Anticipated population 1970, 170,000.

Population characteristics :

Largest percentage of population between 25-45 of age.

School children, 20,000

Income median, \$7,137.

Range :

\$0-\$25,000 and over.

30 percent income over \$9,000 (families).

53 percent between \$10,000-\$15,000 (families).

43 percent between \$5,000-\$9,000 (families).

Education :

34 percent completed high school.

30 percent one or more years of college.

Average for 25 years or older, 12.4.

Occupations—highly skilled, technical, professional.

This is one of the most prosperous counties in the state. It has an assessed valuation of \$268 million. The tremendous growth factor has inhibited the area from keeping pace with the vast expansion that has occurred. Property taxes are very high and school and bonded indebtedness are forcing limitations on the

ability of the taxpayers to meet the demands. It is underdeveloped industrially and is a bedroom community for Denver.

The following is a brief appraisal of the library problem. It shows that in a county such as Arapahoe libraries are not meeting the needs. If this situation exists in this county you can well understand the situation in the other counties.

LIBRARY SERVICES

Facilities:

3 public libraries. New but one is too small for future needs.

Libraries under minimum recommended by the American Library Association. Financial support inadequate.

Cooperative support for libraries cut off by the county because of lack of funds.

Services:

Main libraries in three cities.

Bookmobile service to adjacent areas—inadequate.

Payment of fees by residents outside cities of \$5 and \$10 in two of the cities.

Resources:

Inadequate. Range from less than one book per person to a little over one book per capita. Below standards of American Library Association.

Book stock increase—inadequate. Book budgets low because of lack of funds.

No book holdings in depth.

Cooperative service with other libraries available but funds were cut.

Needs:

More local support.

More state support.

More coordination between schools and public libraries.

General improvement in school libraries (Title II of ESEA will help but more is needed.) Some schools without good library space. Trained personnel unavailable—clerks trying to assist school children at public libraries.

New state library legislation.

A new regional Arapahoe Library has been started. It is in need of books, bookmobiles, etc. Some funds will be available but long-range plans include library facilities such as branches in areas of concentration outside the cities.

Because in the last five years we have received many similar reports from across the nation, we urge that at least the \$35 million requested in S. 3076 for extension of Title I of the 1964 Act be authorized for fiscal 1967 and specific increments for the four succeeding years. We also urge that the \$40 million in S. 3076 be authorized for Title II plus specified increases for the four succeeding years. We do so because we know that while our population has doubled in the past 50 years, increasing immensely the demands upon our libraries, 38% of our libraries are more than 40 years old. According to U.S. Office of Education figures, less than 14% of our libraries have been constructed since 1961. But between 1960 and 1965, publication of different book titles alone has increased by 90%, creating tremendous demands for housing space and for personnel to service users. According to figures published by the U.S. Office of Education, 12 million Americans have no access to public library service and 169 million of the approximately 194 million population are receiving inadequate library services, in spite of the fact that states and localities have spent almost three times as much on libraries as the federal government has appropriated under the Library Services Act.

We again thank you for the privilege of appearing before this Committee in support of the Library Services and Construction Act Amendments of 1966.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. We certainly appreciate your presence here. Thank you very much. Your statement will appear in full in the record.

At this point we will insert in the record additional statements and communications of persons who were unable to appear.

(The material referred to above follows:)

**STATEMENT OF HON. ALAN BIBLE, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE
STATE OF NEVADA**

Dear Mr. Chairman, as cosponsor of S. 3076, to extend and amend the Library Services and Construction Act, I wish to add my wholehearted support to the bill. This act has been a source of much-needed assistance in assuring that the citizens of our Nation will have access to adequate library services.

I have received correspondence from many areas in my State outlining plans for library construction or increased library services. Douglas County, for instance, plans to construct its first public library in the very near future and plans are underway to construct a library to serve Carson City and Ormsby County, Nev. The plans for these new libraries and increased services at many others will be crippled without the continued financial assistance which this legislation provides.

Nevada has labored with dedication to provide its citizens with the best libraries possible but many local governments are now nearing the limits of their tax resources. The aid extended through this legislation has helped 14 libraries in Nevada and provided better library service to an estimated 176,000 people in Nevada. The act had the added beneficial effect of stimulating increased State and local expenditures for libraries from \$170,000 in 1956 to \$687,000 in 1966. I strongly urge the extension and increased authorization of both the service and construction provisions of the bill.

The interlibrary cooperation provision to establish cooperative networks of libraries will promote maximum effective use of existing library facilities. This provision will be most helpful to Nevada which has widely separated population centers and vast expanses of sparsely populated areas.

Continuation and enlargement of this act is an investment in a more enlightened, stable, and productive citizenry. I urge the committee to report this bill as early as possible.

**STATEMENT BY HON. FRANK CHURCH, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE
STATE OF IDAHO**

Mr. Chairman, I fully support S. 3076, the Library Services and Construction Act Amendments of 1966.

The national benefits already gained from the Library Services and Construction Act of 1964 have been widely acknowledged.

I was proud to support and cosponsor the bill that became Public Law 88-269 and I am proud to be a cosponsor of S. 3076 now being considered by this committee.

The benefits to my State of Idaho from the 1964 law have been listed in numerous letters to me from library officials throughout the State and in conversations with many State residents. The officials all supported S. 3076.

The officials in their letters all said that the 1964 law has brought books and services to Idaho public libraries never before available. And many of the officials noted that the law has created a new local

impetus in the organization of groups to assist in adding even more books and facilities.

For many years I have shared the concern of my State's library officials about the needs of Idaho in providing greatly improved library facilities.

There is near unanimous agreement among Idaho library officials that the Federal funds provided through the 1964 law would not have been available through any other governmental or private source.

S. 3076 would allow my State to continue to make the vitally needed advances in library services and facilities.

Because of the benefits it can bring the Nation in general and Idaho in particular I respectfully urge approval of S. 3076.

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN SHERMAN COOPER, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF KENTUCKY

Senator COOPER. Senator Hill and members of the committee, I appreciate very much this opportunity to appear before this distinguished subcommittee in support of the Library Services and Construction Act Amendments of 1966. Senator Hill and this committee have given the country wonderful leadership in initiating the first public demonstration bill in 1946 and guiding through Congress the successive proposals. I have supported these efforts to develop a program of Federal aid for libraries since 1953, and am proud to be a co-sponsor this year of both S. 3046 and S. 2944. It has been a bipartisan effort, and we are indebted also for the strong support and leadership of Senator Javits in the work of this committee.

Federal and State funds are developing 14 library regions in 71 counties in Kentucky, and it is clear that without the Library Services and Construction Act, the library and bookmobile programs of my State would not have made such progress. Miss Margaret Willis, our State librarian, tells me that there has been a 200-percent increase in book circulation in Kentucky over the past 11 years and, since 1960, 96 new large bookmobiles have been purchased, bringing this service to 10 counties for the first time, and since that time, 26 counties have taxed themselves for library service, with more preparing to petition or vote for such a tax.

But much still remains to be done. Forty-nine counties have not yet been reached and, as many which have poor programs or none at all cannot afford to participate in regional development, they are anxious for a 2- or 3-year demonstration library or bookmobile. Miss Willis estimates a need for 10 such demonstration projects annually. Of the counties which qualify for regional development, three—Harlan, Washington and Logan—lack funds for the hiring of staff. Thirteen others need funds for regional expansion. I think it would be helpful to have a summary of the library needs of Kentucky printed in the record.

I want now to direct my remarks to S. 3046. I urge this committee to retain the present matching formula, which provides nearly 64 percent Federal funds in Kentucky.

I understand that the bill reported by the House committee amends title II of the act to allow for the purchase of existing buildings for library purposes which, it seems to me, is useful authority, recognizing of course that ordinarily it is much more desirable to house a library in a building specifically designed for that purpose rather than attempting to remodel an old structure which may not be wholly suitable.

I support the new title III for interlibrary cooperation, which is the same in both the Hill and Javits bills. I have supported many measures to aid libraries, including the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the Higher Education Act and the Medical Library Facilities Act, and I believe this new title will assure the most effective use of funds appropriated for library purposes.

I support also the new title IV, providing for specialized State library services.

The 5-year extension and expansion of public library programs will complement recently enacted education programs by bringing to many more people this means for self-education. I know this committee will recommend to the Senate a constructive and helpful bill.

(The following material was submitted for the record :)

WHAT STILL NEEDS TO BE DONE

Forty-nine counties have still not been helped at all with Regional Library Development—with federal and state funds. Of these, the following counties have begged for help :

Crittenden has no Bookmobile ; Library is very small

Logan has limited Bookmobile service only & token library service

Todd has very limited Bookmobile service only

Warren has a very limited Library and Bookmobile Program only

Nelson has a tragically poor Library and Bookmobile Program ; small Bookmobile is 12 years old

Lincoln has token service only, supported with two hundred dollars a year

Garrard has no Library or bookmobile service at present

Jessamine has only token Library and Bookmobile service

Madison has only token Library and Bookmobile service

Scott has a very limited Library program ; no Bookmobile

Bourbon has a very limited Library program ; no Bookmobile

McCreary has only token Library service ; old Bookmobile not running

Jackson has almost less than nothing in Library service, and a small 12 year old Bookmobile

Owsley has *no* service of any kind

Lee has only token Library and a worn out, 12 year old Bookmobile

Wolfe has almost less than nothing in Library service ; no Bookmobile

Menifee has almost less than nothing in Library service, no Bookmobile

Powell has very limited Library and Bookmobile service

Estill has only token Library service which is failing, and an old, worn out Bookmobile

Rowan has almost less than no Library service and no Bookmobile

Elliott has no Library and Bookmobile service

Knott has no Library service and limited Bookmobile service

Pendleton has only token Library and Bookmobile service

Kenton has very limited Library service and a separate, limited Bookmobile service

Campbell similar to Kenton

Many of these counties can not qualify to participate in Regional Development. They either have no Library programs or pitfully poor ones. Fiscal

Courts can not or at this time will not support such programs. Because of great needs and interest which now exist, however, they are anxious for a *Demonstration* of Library and Bookmobile service for at least a two or three year period. After that, enough interest will have been aroused to stimulate local action for partial local support, with subsequent *partial support* of the program by the Department of Libraries (with federal and state funds).

Demonstrations are expensive, because the Department of Libraries must support the whole program while the Demonstration is in process. (Rent for a building, payment of salaries, furniture, equipment, books, records, films, magazines, etc.) The cost varies from \$3 to \$4 per capita annually.

To build adequate Library services and to stimulate partial local support, funds for Demonstrations are needed for 10 counties a year.

Three new Library Regions need to begin to be developed fully in 1966-1967 and thereafter—in counties which have already qualified for participation or are working to qualify.

Harlan, Washington and Logan Counties have passed local Library taxes to qualify for Regional Library Headquarters. Books and materials are already being distributed to Harlan and Washington Counties, but funds do not exist to hire staffs to organize and develop Library Regions in these areas.

Other counties are preparing to try to qualify to participate in Library Regions. Among them are Pendleton, Scott, Kenton, Campbell, Bourbon, Crittenden, Todd and Warren Counties. Funds are urgently needed for such expansion.

Regional Library Programs now being developed need to be upgraded and improved greatly. They provide better Library and Bookmobile service than was possible formerly, but it is still *far too thin*.

Particularly is this true in larger counties, with large populations. Figured on a per capita basis, help from federal and state funds has been much too small (from 10 cents per capita to 60 cents per capita). Compare this with the \$4.00 per capita required for minimum service.

Counties concerned are:

Calloway now has a Demonstration, but needs more books and more Bookmobile service

Graves needs branches and more Bookmobile service

Christian needs everything

Henderson needs more Bookmobile service and more books

Daviess needs Branches, more Bookmobile service, more books

Pulaski now has a Demonstration, but needs Branches, more Bookmobile service, more staff and more books

Pike needs many more books, several more Bookmobiles

Harlan needs more books and more Bookmobile service

Laurel needs more Bookmobile service and more staff

Whitley needs more of everything (at least 3 times as much)

Perry needs more of everything (at least 4 times as much)

Bell needs more of everything (at least 3 times as much)

Floyd needs Branches and more Bookmobile service

More trained Library Personnel are needed: In each Region there is usually one Regional Librarian and two clerks—to serve an entire Region. Additional Regional Library Personnel are needed. For instance, one Regional Librarian and 2 clerks serve 9 Libraries in the Valley of Parks Region (Laurel, Pulaski, Whitley, Rockcastle, Clay, Knox and Bell. There are two Libraries each in Whitley and Bell Counties.) Regional staff members meet themselves coming and going and can never finish what is needed to be done in each county—to keep programs organized and improving, to plan and carry out film programs, children's programs, and discussion groups, etc.

Automated Cataloguing and Processing are needed: Automation of present systems of cataloguing and processing, with publication of book catalogues will save the department funds over a few years and will greatly increase the efficiency and services of the department. Contractual agreements are needed with

the University of Louisville and the University of Kentucky Medical and Technical Libraries.

For a very small grant from the Department of Libraries, already strong sources of special information can be made available to physicians, hospital staffs, private businesses and industries quickly and efficiently. The Department of Libraries is not interested in duplicating expensive periodical, book and manuscript material now existing in the state, but not yet widely available to everyone who needs such information.

Twenty-four counties still have no Library service from a Large Bookmobile: Many of the large Bookmobiles now serving mountainous counties are already wearing out: they are almost 6 years old.

Jefferson County, with its complex urban problems, still has less than one half the amount of support needed for minimum Library and Bookmobile service, although it has by far the largest amount of per capita support than any other county in Kentucky.

Although two large Bookmobiles have been provided for Jefferson County by the Department of Libraries, the city of Louisville and the county need a fleet of at least ten more large Bookmobiles.

No other aid has been provided for Jefferson County by this department, because the Louisville-Jefferson County Library System has realized that the Department of Libraries was much too limited in resources to provide any tangible aid.

The people of this county deserve to have their Library and Bookmobile service expanded and upgraded—with federal help. The increasing demands of citizens have led the Library System to express for the first time a great hope for federal aid in 1966-67 and thereafter for their program, which is struggling to "keep up" as much as possible.

The greatly increased use of Bookmobile books and other materials has caused most of them to wear out much faster than they can be replaced.

The use of books in Bookmobiles had quadrupled in the last ten years. The average life of a well used book is not more than three years.

The cost of books and staff has increased each year.

Costs have increased almost 50% in the last ten years, reducing the impact of the dollar to a decided degree.

The knowledge explosion has made many books obsolete.

To keep up with the changing world and the new scientific discoveries, many older books are of little or no value and should be replaced with new information.

Awakening demands and needs of the people are putting incredible strains on Libraries. Citizens are no longer satisfied with small, inactive, dirty, dark, unorganized Libraries and with Bookmobiles filled with tattered old books.

They deserve and need the best.

Much has been done, but much, much more still needs to be done—in a well organized way, so that in the future permanent programs will be established, with a chance to grow and serve all the people.

[From the Congressional Record, Feb. 18, 1966]

LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1966

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I am very glad to join today with Senators JAVITS, PROUTY, and RANDOLPH, who are members of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, in sponsoring a bill to extend the Library Services and Construction Act. For several years I was a member of the committee, which has jurisdiction in this field, and have been a sponsor of previous extensions of the act. While I was not in the Senate when the original act was introduced by Senator Hill, I have appeared before his appropriations subcommittee nearly every year in support of funds for the library services program, and know the strong leadership he has given year after year with the support of many of us to build the program which is proving so valuable today.

I understand that Congressman PERKINS, of Kentucky, chairman of the General Subcommittee on Education, has introduced a somewhat similar bill in the

108 LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT AMENDMENTS

House of Representatives, and believe that these bills have the approval and represent the recommendations of the American Library Association.

The bill would authorize increased amounts for the library services and library construction programs, and also includes new titles to assist in the development of cooperative library services, and specialized and State government library services. I know the committees will give serious consideration to these proposals and will review the level of authorizations and specific proposals which have been made. At this point, I affirm my continued support for the program, which must be extended this year.

Mr. President, I recently received from Miss Margaret Willis, our very able State librarian, a summary of library activities in Kentucky, and ask unanimous consent that her letter and the summary be included in the Record.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

"DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARIES,
"Frankfort, Ky., January 12, 1966.

"HON. JOHN SHERMAN COOPER,
"U.S. Senate,
"Washington, D.C.

"DEAR SENATOR COOPER: Enclosed is a brief report of what has been accomplished with Library Services Act and Library Services and Construction Act funds by the department of libraries, in cooperation with local library boards.

"We have worked hard, and much has been accomplished, we think. We have a good library plan, which works well in the counties. One of the advantages of both bills has been that each State may decide what is best for that State. There has been no control exercised by the Federal Government other than to make sure that funds have been spent the way each State has said they would be spent. Kentucky has made use of all Federal funds, thank goodness. The amounts have been small, but the impact has been far beyond the actual dollars spent by the Federal Government.

"As you can see, we are working toward the development of permanent programs, rather than merely providing temporary, palliative measures.

"We have always received wonderful help from you, and the counties know this.

"We sincerely hope and pray you will help Kentucky to get an extended and improved Library Services and Construction Act, so that Kentucky's libraries and bookmobiles can continue to expand, improve, and go forward permanently—for the benefit of all the people, rich and poor, young and old. We are confident that you will.

"Most gratefully,

"MARGARET WILLIS."

Enclosures.

"RÉSUMÉ OF WHAT HAS BEEN DONE UNDER THE LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT

"In round figures the Library Services Act and the subsequent Library Services and Construction Act have provided for Kentucky the following:

Library Services Act

1956-57-----	\$40,000
1957-58-----	137,000
1958-59-----	171,000
1959-60-----	221,000
1960-61-----	221,000
1961-62-----	205,000
1962-63-----	205,000
1963-64-----	205,000"

"Library Services and Construction Act

"In 1964-65, \$429,000 (services); \$510,000 (construction); plus \$93,000 from other States.

"In 1965-66, \$429,000 (services); \$510,000 (construction).

The Federal bill's effect on the State income: In 1956-57 the State budget¹

¹ Department of libraries."

was \$180,000; in 1965-66 the State budget was \$885,000 (more than a 400-percent increase).

"The effect of both on local income: In 1956-57 local income was slightly more than \$1 million; in 1965-66 local income is well over \$2 million (an increase of 100 percent).

"Additional local action to assure permanent library and bookmobile programs: Since 1960, when a new State law was passed, permitting a county or counties to vote for a library tax, 16 counties have voted to tax themselves for a library and bookmobile program.

"Since 1964, when a second State law was passed, permitting a county or counties to petition for a library tax, 10 counties have petitioned successfully for a library and bookmobile program.

"Therefore a total of 26 counties have taxed themselves for library service.

"At the present time many more counties are preparing to vote or petition for a library tax.

"This progress in State and local support has been a direct result of the comparatively modest Federal help. It is not nearly enough, but without the impact of Federal help, Kentucky's library and bookmobile program would most probably have remained static.

"REGIONAL LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT

"Fourteen library regions are developing in 81 libraries in 71 counties with Federal and State funds. Headquarters for two additional regions have been designated; both counties qualified by passing a local library tax. They are receiving regular shipments of catalogued and processed new books, records, films and other materials. A third county has recently qualified as a headquarters for a new region.

"Sixteen trained regional librarians and 44 clerical assistants, paid with Federal and State funds are now working in these regions—organizing and reorganizing libraries, aiding in improving book-mobile service, leading workshops for in-service training of local librarians and bookmobile librarians, planning and leading adult and children's programs in libraries, upgrading reference and informational services, publicizing new materials and services offered, and coordinating service in each area.

"Up to July 1, 1955, the following regional materials have been provided with Federal and State funds for libraries in regions: Books, 538,809; records, 18,000 (approximately); films, 518 (film circuit) plus rental of films from the University of Kentucky film collection (paid by the department of libraries); American Lending Library Service (a rotating collection of current books), 150 books for small counties, 300-450 books for large counties; periodicals, approximately 15 subscriptions for each county; framed paintings, 2,500, rotated regularly among libraries; athletic equipment, in 1964-65 (for loan), \$3,200 (cost).

"BOOKMOBILES

"Ninety-six new large bookmobiles have been purchased since 1960—with Federal and State funds to replace small, worn out bookmobiles and to provide bookmobile service to 10 counties for the first time.

"BOOKMOBILE BOOKS

"Total annual funds for bookmobile books to counties giving bookmobile service have increased from \$40,000 in 1956-57 to \$133,000 in 1964-65 (a great improvement, but not nearly enough).

"CIRCULATION OF BOOKS

"Circulation of books in the State has increased 200 percent in 11 years. But circulation of books in counties participating in regions has increased over 800 percent in the same period.

"NEW NONBOOK MATERIALS

"The new educational films, and the new language, literature, classical music and folk music recordings have stimulated many new interests in each county. They have been used constantly—in the libraries, and with clubs and organizations, or in homes. Athletic equipment has brought many users to libraries, who borrow the equipment and start reading books on related subjects.

"EXAMPLES OF COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES"

"The department of libraries has cooperated with the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs by providing the study program for their ESO reading program and by providing all the books included in the program—for each library.

"The department is participating in the Jaycees good reading program.

"The department selects the annual reading list for the Kentucky homemakers and places all books listed on bookmobiles.

"The department is cooperating with the national fitness program by making athletic equipment available to clubs and families.

"The department has purchased professional books for child welfare workers and is providing a revolving collection for each local office.

"The department cooperated with the Department of Natural Resources in a program of distribution of tree seedlings to make Kentucky a greener land. Distribution was from libraries and bookmobiles.

"The department has cataloged and processed library collections for a school library, the Department of Safety Library, the Child Welfare Library, the National Guard Library, and others free of charge.

"State and Federal agency publications are distributed regularly to libraries participating in regions. Among them are the University of Kentucky Agricultural Extension Department's farm bulletins.

"Regional librarians have aided Appalachian volunteers in their work by helping to cull donated books to one-room schools and by providing books, records, and films for them.

"All libraries aid college students in their search and research.

"All libraries train schoolchildren in the use of libraries, and give hours each day to helping hordes of elementary and secondary school students.

"Regional and local librarians work together to provide regular story hours for preschool children—in the libraries, in schools, and in small communities reached only by bookmobiles.

"Libraries are using VISTA volunteers, students in the Federal work-study program, and unemployed fathers, whenever possible.

"WORKSHOPS"

"Ten 2-week summer workshops for untrained local librarians and bookmobile librarians have been held at Kentucky State College.

"Over 250 1-day workshops have been held by regional librarians for local librarians, bookmobile librarians and library board members.

"Three Governor's conferences for library board members and librarians have been held.

"THE STATE LIBRARY"

"A 10,000-square-foot processing center has been constructed as an annex to the old State Library Building. It makes possible faster and more efficient cataloging, processing, and distribution of regional and bookmobile books and materials. The entire space in the old building is now used by the library collection of books, pamphlets, and periodicals. These are used mainly to supplement local library collections and school libraries by special requests, which are received by telephone and by mail daily.

"A microfilm reader-printer and microfilmed copies of 250 periodicals have been purchased—to facilitate serving local public and school library requests for up-to-date information in periodicals.

"Funds for books for the State library have increased from \$2,828 in 1956-57 to \$44,170 in 1964-65.

"Service to the blind is made possible by a contract with the Cincinnati Public Library, a regional center of the Federal Government, for free braille books, talking books and talking-book machines for Kentucky's blind; the department of libraries paid \$12,000 to the Cincinnati Public Library for this service. Materials and machines are provided free by the Federal Government.

"Professional personnel has been increased by two additional librarians for the reference and loan department and two additional catalogers in the processing center. An administrator of construction projects has been hired.

"SCHOLARSHIPS"

"One \$2,000 scholarship was paid to a graduate student in library science; he is now regional librarian of the Green River library region, with headquarters in Ohio County.

"Two additional graduate students are currently receiving library science scholarships of \$2,000 each to attend the Department of Library Science at the University of Kentucky.

"Many small scholarships are provided by the Friends of Kentucky Libraries to help local librarians obtain additional training."

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS,
March 15, 1966.

DEAR FRIEND: I know that many of you will recall the founding in 1946 of the Friends of the Kentucky Libraries. In that year, the first Public Library Demonstration Bill was introduced in the Congress and now, 20 years later, we are working for an extended and improved Library Services and Construction Act.

The budget request for fiscal 1967, which will come before the Senate later this year, proposes an increase of \$2.5 million, bringing the total to be available to \$57.5 million for use beginning July 1. I intend to support this increase.

Also, I have joined members of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee in introducing a bill to extend and improve the library program. The new bill would amend the 1964 Act and would authorize grants to State Library agencies. It would emphasize a 5-year program to develop cooperative library services and encourage the joint use of public, school and research libraries.

From my work in the critical years—beginning in 1953 when I was Chairman of the Education Subcommittee—and in 1957, 1960 and, lastly, in 1964, when the new and expanded Act was passed, I know how valuable this legislation has been in Kentucky, and I am hopeful it will continue to benefit so many of our people of all ages.

I am enclosing a copy of my remarks on introduction of this new bill, S. 2944, in the Senate on February 18, and I would like to have any comments that you may desire to make about this legislation. Although I do not serve any longer on the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, I want to give your views to Senator Hill, the Chairman, and to other members of the Committee.

With kind regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

JOHN SHERMAN COOPER.

P.S.—I dislike writing this type of letter, but it is the quickest way to unite a number of people and I know you will understand.

JOHN COOPER.

STATEMENT OF HON. GEORGE McGOVERN, A U.S. SENATOR FROM
THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to take this opportunity to reconfirm my enthusiastic support of and firm commitment to this highly commendable legislation to extend and amend the Library Services and Construction Act of 1964. Since the current program authority is due to expire June 30 of this year, I hasten to add a note of urgency. Let us exert every effort to expedite the handling of this vital measure so that it may be dispatched to the President for signing before the expiration date overtakes us.

As original sponsor of this legislation back in 1956, you know better than I, Mr. Chairman, of the modest beginning, with the first Federal matching grants made to stimulate the State and local governments

to extend public library service to rural areas. Then in 1960, recognizing the advances made and viewing the continuing needs, we extended the act. Further impressed with the achievements made in a relatively short span of time, we amended the program in 1964 to include urban areas and to provide for construction of public library facilities.

As you might well expect, this notable act has made possible sizable growth and improvement in the library programs and services in my State of South Dakota. Many of our citizens now have library resources available for the first time. This program has galvanized our communities to work for public library development, viewing the effort as an investment in educational excellence.

The South Dakota State Library is strengthening its public libraries through statewide and regional programs to fulfill its objective of quality library service for all residents of the State. Statewide reference service is being improved by building up the collection of the State agency, by obtaining service from the Bibliographical Center for Research, Rocky Mountain Region in Denver, so that all county and public libraries participating in the regional reference program may borrow additional resources, and by developing a working agreement with institutions of higher learning and larger public libraries to supply materials through interlibrary loan.

Other activities of the State extension agency include: (1) circulating books and library material upon request to public libraries, rural clubs, communities, and individual reading programs; (2) preparation of reading-in-the-home programs and the conducting of reading training schools in cooperation with the extension service of South Dakota State University; and (3) sponsoring of a vacation reading program for public libraries.

The State library also offers to municipal, county, and regional libraries services for the purchase, classification, cataloging, and processing of new books. To provide professionally trained librarians and to improve the quality of library service, scholarships are offered for persons to attend nationally accredited library schools.

The South Dakota State Library is organizing regional reference centers, bookmobile demonstrations, and regional library centers. Examples of two new regional libraries are the Sha-Baugh-Son Regional Library which had a bookmobile demonstration from September 1964 to March 1965 for the three counties of Shannon, Jackson, and Washabaugh; and a demonstration of library service for the region of Sully and Potter Counties, where Federal funds are being used to purchase 7,500 new books, and the South Dakota State Library Commission is adding 4,000 books from its collection.

Despite our State's record of accomplishments there is still a deplorable list of deficiencies to be rectified. Of our 79 libraries, 56 lack a sufficient number of volumes to meet national standards. We need 349,000 additional books to properly serve our people. This represents a dollar gap of \$2.7 million to purchase and process these volumes for library use. All 79 of our library systems need additional revenue to meet the \$4.47 per capita standard for operational expenditures.

On the national educational scene, we are striving on every front to augment our educational resources, making them widely available to

all our people and commensurate with their increasingly sophisticated needs. So, I say we must also step up our library program if it is to keep pace with current demands. Today, libraries have more users than ever before in history, their needs are more complex, more varied and more costly than ever before. Let us act now to insure that our Nation's libraries will continue to develop to meet those needs.

Mr. Chairman, the urgency for expansion of this program, as proposed in the legislation before the committee, is abundantly evident and I urge its prompt adoption.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF LOWELL A. BURKETT, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, AMERICAN VOCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, the American Vocational Association supports S. 3076 to amend and extend the Library Services and Construction Act, which is scheduled to terminate June 30, 1966.

The American Vocational Association is a professional association of vocational educators composed of more than 36,000 members. These members are concerned with providing individuals with vocational-technical skills necessary to become employed and progress successfully on the job. Basic knowledges derived from library resources and educational materials are a necessity to the program. We are concerned not only with teaching a person how to make a living but how to live. The association has, for many years, vigorously supported the need for federal assistance to libraries across this nation. With the expanding educational programs, and with increased demands on vocational education to provide individuals with greater skills in less time, it is imperative that persons enrolled in vocational programs have the basic tools with which to progress in their training programs. The fantastic need for technical and non-technical books and library materials related to the vocational program is almost overwhelming.

Our people and students are not able to get the kinds of services and resources which should be available to them from the various libraries due to inaccessibility, lack of a broad scale interchange of library services and because insufficient library personnel cannot hope to meet the growing demands on their time and services.

Despite the great impetus given to library programs and services by Public Law 88-269, this nation's libraries are still failing to meet the needs of all our citizens . . . for example, more than 12 million persons had no local public library service as of 1965; in addition, 169 million people have only inadequate libraries, while book shortages were estimated to be some 100 million volumes.

As our educational programs continue to expand to serve our everchanging needs of our population, and, as technology escalates, our demands for not only more current library materials but for greater quantity and quality, place added burdens on our public libraries. The greatly increased mobility of our population also plays an important role on our library resources in that a single library no longer serves a small community but may serve numerous communities within one or more states.

The need for strong, far-reaching and more broadly conceived legislation is identified in S. 3076. There has never been more interest by the public in utilizing library facilities and services than there is today. All one need do is to go to almost any local library and observe the crowded conditions, the inadequate lighting, and the lack of current library materials to realize that something must be done now to alleviate this situation.

Our own vocational education programs are built and established upon a firm foundation of the basic knowledges and skills. We can no more provide quality vocational education without adequate library resources and materials than a plane can fly without wings.

We urge the Congress to give serious and prompt consideration to the amendments outlined in S. 3076 and encourage its enactment in order that existing library service programs will not be seriously hampered and disrupted. The new title for the establishment and maintenance of local, regional, state, and interstate cooperation net-work of libraries should assist in meeting inadequate library services of the smaller libraries which cannot afford to have great volumes of specialized publications on hand but indeed which need to have them accessible upon request.

Also the new provision of specialized state library services will greatly assist in meeting educationally and physically handicapped individuals who may not have an opportunity for utilizing such services. This provision should assist educators and the American citizens in general to more realistically meet the needs of our disadvantaged youth and adults. While accomplishments under the Library Services and Construction Act have been remarkable, they are not enough to meet continuing long-range demands of our burgeoning population.

If prompt enactment to extend library service through legislation is not forthcoming, devastating effects will be the net results on states in terms of securing matching funds for providing books and other materials as well as staff salaries for those employed under the provisions of the Library Service and Construction Act. In federally assisted vocational education programs alone, more than 6 million individuals could profit enormously from such legislation.

The American Vocational Association submitted a statement supporting H.R. 14050 (the companion House bill) to amend and extend the Library Services and Construction Act. We urge the passage of S. 3076 and believe that it would be more desirable to have the authorization for appropriations listed for fiscal years in conformance with Titles I and II, H.R. 14050.

We, therefore, urge the Congress to act favorably on this legislation.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF MRS. EDWARD F. RYAN, CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION, NATIONAL CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, we appreciate the privilege of expressing to this committee the views of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers in support of the continuation of the important Library Services and Construction Act.

It is a longstanding policy of PTA that public library services should be available to all our people on an equitable basis. This policy has the unanimous support of all our 52 branches, which include the PTA's of the 50 States, the District of Columbia Congress and the European Congress of American Parents and Teachers. Adequate library services are basic and essential to the growth and maintenance of a literate people. These services have a strong influence on the intellectual levels of a community and on the degree of thoughtful consideration given to civic issues and to human welfare and seem to be a major factor in undergirding support of public education.

We are grateful for the very considerable gains in the adequacy of library services that have been made possible through the Library Services and Construction Acts in the last decade. But we are also keenly aware of the millions of people who have yet to know what a public library is. In our opinion this is an obvious inequity.

The National Congress of PTA's believes that considerable expansion of both services and construction titles of the 1964 act appears necessary if we are to reach the present 12 million not serviced, as reported by the Office of Education. It is further estimated that in order to fulfill this need we will require an additional 102 million books and the space to house these volumes as well as personnel and equipment.

Further, it is our belief that this extension should be speedily enacted so that plans for the many programs may be continued without damaging uncertainties. We would also like to suggest that definite sums guaranteed in the legislation for the next 5 years of the proposed extension would provide a sound minimal base for States and localities to use in orderly fiscal planning.

We are pleased to note and enthusiastically support the proposals for special programs to carry library services to those now cut off from these needed opportunities by physical handicaps or institutional residence. We sincerely hope that these proposals will also be enacted.

Although we recognize the financial exigencies of our present commitments abroad, we would nevertheless urge as large an appropriation as possible for this investment in the basic and enduring strength of our people.

We commend the many fine provisions of S. 3076 but would urge that the addition of definite sums be allocated for each of the five years to permit the States and localities the potential of more orderly planning in this important area.

We thank you for this opportunity of expressing our views.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF IRVIN P. SCHLOSS, LEGISLATIVE ANALYST, AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I appreciate this opportunity to appear before you in support of S. 3076, a bill to extend and improve the Library Services and Construction Act.

In addition to representing the American Foundation for the Blind, which is the national voluntary research and consultant agency in the field of services to blind persons, I am also representing the American Association of Instructors of the Blind, American Association of Workers for the Blind, and Blinded Veterans Association. All five of these national organizations wish to indicate their endorsement of this bill with an amendment to specify the amounts in the authorization of appropriations for Titles I and II.

Adequate library service in every community is an essential concomitant of adequate education. Having been educated in a metropolitan area with excellent library facilities, I grew up with the concept that education and "the library" were synonymous. To me, the library was a logical and essential extension of the school.

Under the Library Services and Construction Act, this same concept of education is being instilled in young people and adults in many communities in this country—communities which before the enactment of this vital law were both educationally and culturally incomplete. The extension of this vital Act with increased financing is essential to the progress of this nation in every aspect of human activity.

We would strongly recommend that the Committee alter Section 3 of S. 3076 to provide \$45,000,000, \$55,000,000, \$65,000,000, \$75,000,000 for fiscal years 1968, 1969, 1970, and 1971 respectively and that the Committee alter Section 6 of S. 3076 to provide \$50,000,000, \$60,000,000, \$70,000,000, \$80,000,000 for fiscal years 1968, 1969, 1970, and 1971 respectively. Specific authorizations of appropriations in these programs will enable the states to plan ahead for systematic improvement in their library service activities.

The organizations I am representing are particularly interested in proposed Title IV of the Act relating to State Institutional Libraries and Library Service for the Physically Handicapped. Both of these grant-in-aid measures are urgently needed and long overdue.

Grants for library service to schools for the physically handicapped would make possible the establishment of libraries stocked with valuable supplementary educational materials in such schools. With particular reference to schools for the blind, there are numerous specially designed educational aids which are not available through the quota system from the American Printing House for the Blind under the Act of March 3, 1879. Many of these aids, such as tangible biological models, maps suitable for touch reading, and the like, are available commercially or from other nonprofit organizations. Under this provision, ceiling projectors and other special devices for other types of physically handicapped children could also be made available. Enactment of Part A of proposed Title IV would assure the availability of these essential educational aids to blind and other physically handicapped students.

Under the Pratt-Smooth Act of 1931, the Library of Congress was given the authority to establish a program "to provide books published either in raised characters, on sound reproduction recordings, or in any other form, and for the purchase, maintenance, and replacement of reproducers for such sound reproduction recordings." Over the years, this program has developed to the point where some 100,000 blind persons throughout the country are now regular borrowers of braille and recorded books. However, distribution directly to blind readers has been handled by 32 regional distributing libraries without Federal financial aid except for the District of Columbia. In addition, 54 state or local

agencies for the blind distribute record players to blind readers, also without any Federal financial help for this service.

The education, vocational, and cultural value of this program for blind persons is inestimable. Without it, the blind persons of this country would indeed have been a culturally deprived group.

In recent years, there has been increasing interest among individuals with other types of severe disabilities in having a similar service. Certainly books in recorded form would be helpful to individuals with severe neurological or orthopedic disabilities which prevent them from handling inkprint material despite the fact that they have adequate vision for reading.

Similarly, there are some 600,000 individuals not within the legal definition of blindness whose near vision is still so poor that they cannot read conventional printed material with ordinary correcting lenses. There is every reason to believe that the large majority of these individuals could profit immeasurably from literature provided in large type, which has never been provided through the Library of Congress program. Others would need to use braille or recorded reading matter.

Several bills to include these individuals in the Books for the Blind program of the Library of Congress were introduced during the current Congress; and on March 29, the Subcommittee on Library and Memorials of the Committee on House Administration held hearings on them. I was pleased to be able to indicate the support of the organizations I am representing here today for H.R. 13783, the most comprehensive of the bills; and I am also pleased to be able to note that the Subcommittee ordered the bill favorably reported to the full Committee on House Administration at a brief executive session immediately following the hearings. We are hopeful that H.R. 13783 will become law before the end of the current session.

One of the long apparent needs in the existing Books for the Blind program has been Federal financial assistance to the regional libraries and local agencies which distribute books and record players to the blind persons using them. Most of the 32 regional libraries receive support only from their own localities or states despite the fact that they may serve blind readers in a multistate area. Only a few receive financial aid from other states they are serving. As a consequence, the quality of library service to blind persons has varied considerably from regional library to regional library. Increasing the number of people served in this program as H.R. 13783 would do—the Library of Congress estimates a potential readership of 2,000,000—will make the need for Federal financial aid to assist in the administrative costs of distributing books and machines even more imperative.

Grants-in-aid proposed in the section of S. 3076 entitled "State Plans for Library Services to the Physically Handicapped" provide the most effective solution to this problem. As a result, every physically handicapped or blind person served by this specialized program would be assured of uniform, high quality library service no matter where he lives. Furthermore, the Library Services and Construction Act would enable distributing libraries to purchase large print books, especially should the funds provided to the Library of Congress for the administration of H.R. 13783 prove inadequate to cover the purchase of this new type of reading material.

In conclusion, I should like to restate the support of the organizations I am representing for S. 3076 with the amendments we have recommended. We sincerely hope that the Committee will favorably report this bill and that it will be enacted into law this year.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF JOHN F. NAGLE, CHIEF, WASHINGTON OFFICE, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND

Mr. Chairman and Members of the committee: My name is John F. Nagle. I am Chief of the Washington Office of the National Federation of the Blind. My address is 1908 Q Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

I am submitting this statement, Mr. Chairman, to give the endorsement and support of the National Federation of the Blind to S. 3076, a bill introduced by the able and distinguished chairman of this Committee, the Honorable Lister Hill.

The Hill bill, which would extend and improve the Library Services and Construction Act, would make it possible to continue the federal-state effort to provide library service of the highest standard to all citizens throughout the Nation.

Mr. Chairman, we believe it is not enough in a democratic society such as ours that all citizens are literate, that they have the ability to read; it is most important that they have the opportunity to read!

It is most necessary and important that all Americans have access to books representing a great diversity of ideas and concepts, embodying a broad selection of the recorded knowledge and experience of the past, the thought and theories of the present.

It is most important, Mr. Chairman, that all Americans, whether they live in crowded cities, congested suburbs, or sparsely inhabited rural areas—it is most important that all Americans be provided with library facilities and services equal to their tastes and needs.

S. 3076, as federal law, would continue to make this possible.

But S. 3076, as federal law, would not only serve to better library services for the usual citizen, it would serve to more adequately meet the reading needs of the unusual citizen.

Part A of Title IV—Specialized State Library Services—would stimulate and encourage the establishment of libraries in state institutions, it would help to expand and improve those already established.

To the inmates of correctional institutions, Mr. Chairman, readily available books would be a school for learning self-discipline, they would serve to provoke and strengthen a desire for a return to responsible living.

To the sick, readily available books would be a restorative force; to the aged, an invitation and an opportunity to share in the trials and triumphs of a world they helped to build; and to those disadvantaged by physical or mental impairment, readily available books would breach the barriers of institutional confinement, they would offer an education in normal living, they would serve as a preparer of the way for those who would dare to strive toward self-dependent living.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, we endorse and approve Part A of Title IV of S. 3076.

As for Part B of Title IV—state plans for library services to the physically handicapped—this section of S. 3076 would make it possible to provide library service to many persons presently without any library service at all.

As you well know, Mr. Chairman, statistics show that there are substantial numbers of people who could read but do not, who simply do not choose to read.

But, there are others in this Nation, Mr. Chairman, perhaps as many as 2 million persons, who do not read because they cannot, because they are unable to read regular printed matter by reason of a physical impairment, and none other is available to them.

These people, Mr. Chairman, would be greatly benefited by the enactment of S. 3076 into law.

The blind of the Nation would benefit, too, from such congressional action, for, though a program of library service to such people already exists, it is in need of expansion and improvement, and S. 3076, as federal law, would make such expansion and improvement possible.

Not to be able to read, we believe, to have to live without books, is not to live at all, but merely to exist.

We, blind people, can speak to you as authorities on this subject, because, for centuries, we were denied the chance to read, and, unable to read, we were denied the chance for education and a normal, self-sufficient, and worthwhile life.

Then, through the genius of Louis Braille, a system was devised to enable us to read—still, few books were available to us, and opportunities remained few and greatly limited—and this was so until 1931, when Congress adopted the Books for the Adult Blind Law, and with this congressional action, the knowledge and the wisdom and the wonders of the ages became available for our choosing.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, speaking from knowledge gained by long years of deprivation and denial, we, blind people, urge your approval of the provisions of

S. 3076 that would make possible the providing of library service to handicapped persons now without such service.

But, Mr. Chairman, though we endorse Part B of Title IV, S. 3076 we would suggest and recommend certain changes in provision, essential, we believe, to assure that libraries for the physically handicapped do actually meet the reading needs of physically handicapped people.

Section 411 of S. 3076 provides that inability "to read or to use conventional printed material as a result of physical limitation" must be certified to by "competent medical authorities".

We ask that you delete the word "medical" from this provision.

If a person has two artificial eyes, if he is without arms or without the use of his arms, surely his eligibility for the physically handicapped library program is obvious, and certification of such condition by a reputable person or service agency acquainted with him should be sufficient to allow such person to participate in the program.

To require "medical" certification under such circumstances, we think, would put the obviously handicapped individual to needless bother and expense.

Section 414(a) (6) of S. 3076 provides for the establishment of "a council which is representative of eligible agencies which shall act in an advisory capacity to the state agency."

We ask you to amend this provision so that there must be included in such advisory council representatives of organizations of the blind and of the other physically handicapped persons for whom the library for the physically handicapped is to be created.

It has always been our contention, Mr. Chairman, that when special services are provided to blind people, to physically handicapped people, they should be allowed to share—they should be encouraged and allowed to share—along with the technicians, with the professional workers engaged in the field, in the formulation of policies and programs intended solely for the benefit of physically disabled people.

Certainly physically impaired men and women know their special needs best.

Certainly physically handicapped men and women are best qualified to judge the adequacy of the services provided to them.

An advisory council, established and functioning in connection with the development and operation of a library for the physically handicapped, which does not contain in its membership spokesmen of the very people to be served is to constitute an advisory body with those most expert excluded from participation in policy decisions and determinations.

Section 414(b) of S. 3076 provides that the Commissioner of Education shall approve, "after consultation with the Librarian of Congress where appropriate", a state plan for the establishment of a library for the physically handicapped.

First, Mr. Chairman, we ask you to delete the words "where appropriate" from this provision of your bill.

We believe that such consultation should occur at each stage of the developing library for the physically handicapped plan—from the very inception, when local people show interest in having such a library, to the continuing administration and operation of the established library.

The present provision allows the Commissioner to decide when the accumulated experience of the Librarian of Congress, the Division for the Blind, shall be called upon and consulted.

The Commissioner may choose not to consult with the Librarian of Congress at all, or he may only consult "after the fact", after decisions have been made with the Librarian of Congress given no alternative but to accept already arrived at conclusions.

But, even if the words "where appropriate" were to be deleted from Section 414(b) of your bill, Mr. Chairman, we think the position of the Librarian of Congress should be even more greatly strengthened in connection with the establishment of libraries for the physically handicapped.

For the past 35 years, Mr. Chairman, the Division for the Blind of the Library of Congress has fostered and developed a nationwide system of libraries to serve as distributors of braille and recorded books for the blind.

As this Books for the Blind Program has grown and expanded over the years, much knowledge has been gained by the Library of Congress as to the special

library needs of physically handicapped people, much valued experience has been gained as to the peculiarities of operating a circulation-by-mail library for such people.

For the past 35 years, the Library of Congress-local library relationship has worked well and successfully.

Now, S. 3076 would thrust two additional governmental agencies into this relationship—the state library and the federal Office of Education.

Mr. Chairman, if libraries for the physically handicapped are to be made a jointly sponsored venture of four governmental agencies—if the demonstrated value of the Library of Congress—local library relationship is to be disregarded—then, we fear that library service to us, blind people, to all physically impaired people to be served by libraries for the physically handicapped established under S. 3076 may become so entangled in bureaucratic red tape, so ensnared in interagency differences and disputes, that the library needs of physically handicapped people will not be adequately met, will not be fully satisfied.

We ask you, therefore, Mr. Chairman, to amend and change Part B of Title IV, S. 3076, wherever necessary, to provide that the Librarian of Congress shall have the sole authority and responsibility for developing and approving a state plan which would establish a library for the physically disabled.

Many of the present libraries which circulate and distribute braille and recorded books to blind people under the Library of Congress—local library program, are agencies, associations, and institutions which offer this, along with other services to the blind.

Such organizations—limited by corporate purpose, state statute, or limited by preferred field of service—may be unable or unwilling to provide library service to all physically handicapped people, to nonblind people, who would become eligible for library service under Title IV, Part B, S. 3076.

We would hope, Mr. Chairman, that such organizations would still be permitted to participate in the financial assistance provided for in S. 3076, that such participation would not be contingent upon the condition that library service must be offered to all physically impaired persons, that libraries presently serving only the blind, and serving them well and efficiently, may be allowed to continue serving only the blind, and still be able to share in benefits available under S. 3076.

We ask you, therefore, that in the report which accompanies your favorable action on S. 3076, you declare it as the will and intent of the Committee that presently existing libraries which are providing library service to blind people may not be compelled to broaden the scope of their services to include nonblind persons in order to qualify for federal funds under the Library Services and Construction Act.

In summary, Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee:

We, the National Federation of the Blind, approve S. 3076.

We believe it is good and necessary legislation, legislation which will allow the Federal Government to continue to assist local governments to satisfy the unmet reading needs of many Americans.

But, we believe, too, Mr. Chairman, that better library service to physically handicapped persons would be provided if S. 3076 were changed to:

1. Allow any reputable person or service agency to certify as to a person's eligibility for participation in the program;
2. Require that representatives of organizations of the blind and of the other physically disabled people who are to be the patrons of libraries for the physically handicapped be included as members of the advisory council to be created in connection with such libraries;
3. Vest in the Librarian of Congress the sole authority for developing and approving all aspects of libraries for the physically handicapped—from their inception to their continuing operations; and
4. That the Committee's report indicate clear congressional intent that libraries that serve only the blind may continue to do so, yet secure financial assistance under S. 3076.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, I would remind you of that which too often is ignored or forgotten—

That to be unable to read, to have to live without books is not to live at all, but merely to exist.

For centuries, we, blind people, found this to be so.

But, to be able to read, to be able to choose books in accordance with one's individual tastes and needs, from a wide and varied selection of titles and topics—truly, this is to live fully, this is to be afforded the opportunity to achieve fullness and fulfillment in life.

We, blind people, have found this to be so, too.

PREPARED STATEMENT BY JAMES V. BENNETT, PRESIDENT, JOINT COMMISSION ON CORRECTIONAL MANPOWER AND TRAINING, WASHINGTON, D.C.

My name is James V. Bennett. For 27 years I served as Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons until my recent retirement. I am now President of the Joint Commission on Correctional Manpower and Training, a non-profit organization supported by Congressional and private funds whose purpose is to alleviate the present grave shortage in personnel to staff correctional institutions and programs. Some 90 national organizations are affiliated with the Commission, many of them in the correctional field and others representing business, industry, labor, education, religion, etc.

My testimony is directed particularly to Part A of Title IV of S. 3076, relating to Federal assistance to States to improve State institutional library services.

I strongly advocate the inclusion of institutional libraries in this very worthwhile bill. I say this because libraries are an important part of the program to rehabilitate prisoners. In addition, they provide opportunities to escape from the many monotonous hours in the lives of institutional inmates.

There are upwards of 200,000 men and women in correctional institutions, most of which are poorly equipped with library facilities. Only a very few have full-time librarians and practically all have inadequate supplies of books.

It is interesting to note that inmates of prisons do far more reading proportionately than the general public. I would like to give you an illustration of the tremendous readership in the Federal prison system, which would be comparable to the figures for state institutions as well. For the six-month period ending December 31, 1965, there were 318,338 volumes in 27 Federal prisons which have organized library systems. At that time, there were approximately 21,000 inmates in 32 Federal installations but the remaining 5 did not have organized libraries. The circulation figure for that period reached a total of 334,192. As you can see, the circulation figure is higher than the total number of volumes available. This does not necessarily mean that every book was circulated because certain books were probably checked out more than once, but it emphasizes without doubt the tremendous appetites for reading by the inmates. The daily average number of readers in these institutions was 5,649, which means that more than 1 in four inmates used the library every day.

If we are serious in our aim to rehabilitate as many inmates as can be returned to society as law-abiding, tax-paying citizens, we must provide them with opportunities to develop skills and abilities that will be useful after release. In this process, a prison library is all important. It is only by entering the world of books, closed to most of them in early life, that they can become aware of opportunities available to them, besides giving them a chance to seek new interests in areas that they may never have known to exist.

The Joint Commission, which is now beginning its work, is concerned with increasing the supply of trained manpower to deal with public officials in correctional institutions and programs. Staff activities with inmates would be severely handicapped if adequate library facilities were not available to serve their needs—not only to offer some pleasure in passing the interminable hours but to provide practical information and instruction to complement academic and vocational training programs.

I urge the Committee to approve S. 3076 so that library services in state correctional institutions may do their vital part in restoring public offenders to society as useful citizens.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF E. PRESTON SHARP, PH. D., GENERAL SECRETARY,
AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

The control and prevention of crime and delinquency is one of the major social problems of this period. In a special message to the Congress on March 9, 1966, entitled "Crime and Law Enforcement in the United States", President Johnson emphasized the seriousness of this problem and the importance of constructive measures to improve the methods and services of law enforcement and crime control.

For the first time in history, Federal Legislation has been enacted for the purpose of improving correctional services in the various institutions in the country. Many activities have been of sufficient interest to stimulate federal assistance, but only in the last two years has there been evidence of sufficient concern on the national level to attempt to strengthen the correctional services. The aim of these services is to help more people re-enter the community as tax payers instead of tax users.

Aside from the cost and harm done to victims, the total expenditure reflects the cost of apprehension, trial and institutional care and supervision. In addition there are the auxiliary costs created by having many of the families of the offenders supported by public assistance grants.

The leaders in the correctional field are seeking every method of improving and making more effective the institutional programs. One of the major areas of increased activity is the re-tooling of the educational and industrial programs in order to improve opportunities for training so that the inmate, when released, will be able to secure gainful employment. Various federal programs are available for the first time to assist in improving both the academic and vocational training programs in the correctional institutions. New laws which permit work and educational release prior to final placement on parole have been enacted in order to further enhance the training emphasis.

No academic or vocational training program within an institution can operate effectively without a good library.

The traditional correctional institution library is made up largely of donations of books taken from the storage in attics, and the majority of the volumes are either out of date or deal with a theological subject not applicable to the specific needs of training.

There are a few exceptions where the states have appropriated funds but even in these cases the funds are not sufficient to meet the needs. A study entitled "Inventory of Library Resources in Correctional Institutions" was compiled by the American Correctional Association and the Association of Hospital and Institutional Libraries. Two hundred and fourteen of the institutions responded. The total inmate population represented in the breakdown was 227,664. The total amount spent for library materials in all states was \$214,130,000. The amount needed for minimum library material would be \$1,577,713.

There is strong evidence that state administrators, wardens and superintendents are interested and anxious to improve the training programs. Consequently, there is no question of the desire of the correctional administrators to urge favorable consideration of the bills being discussed, and especially the bills which embody assistance for penal institutions in Title IV.

In analyzing the figures stated above, there is a gap of \$1,344,030 in order to have the minimum library materials. When this figure is compared with road construction, it amounts to less than the cost of an average mile of 4-lane super highway.

I strongly urge the Committee's favorable action in order that long delayed improvements in correctional programs can be made, and that the effectiveness of the programs will not be handicapped by inadequate libraries.

Reprinted by the Association of Hospital and Institution Libraries, a division of the American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611. August, 1965.

THE RESOURCES AND NEEDS OF LIBRARIES IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

INTRODUCTION

National inventory of library needs

(By Edwin Castagna, President, American Library Association)

I would have preferred to have presented to ALA, at its 84th Annual Conference, a bookish program devoid of financial facts. I am not fond of figures and statistics, important as they are. But it seemed, given the significant, but unmeasured library progress we have seen, it is time to find out just where we are materially in relation to our needs. Thus, this first installment of the National Inventory of Library Needs. May it help us to bring more books and more people together.

The reasoning behind the presentation of this material goes like this: Local, State, and Federal governments have contributed progressively to support libraries which serve the public and institutions of learning. Libraries of private institutions and the specialized libraries of commerce and industry are also better financed than ever before. In spite of these gains we still fail to meet the basic book and staff needs of the Nation's libraries. It has become literally true that "Of the making of many books there is no end." "Knowledge explosion" is a fair description of what is happening in the world of print.

The increase in the population is too obvious for any librarian to miss—especially the student population. In the last 50 years the population has doubled. Census Bureau projections indicate that the population may reach 245 million by 1980; it reached 190 million at the end of 1963, an increase of 3 million over 1962. One half of this net growth occurred in the school age group, or the 5-19 year old group.

Along with the population increase there has also been a steady rise in school and college population. This 15-year trend will continue. Elementary and secondary school enrollments indicate that the 46.9 million enrollment (40.2 million in public and 6.7 million in nonpublic schools) in the fall of 1963 may increase to 55.4 million by the fall of 1975.

The rapid development of the sciences and technology underlying all communication and information activities is creating a revolution in librarianship. The serious shortage of librarians continues and gets worse. The decades ahead will be gloomy unless we prepare for a radical stepping up of library support.

But how are we to know or determine what the degree of this stepping-up process needs to be? With all our standards, statistics, surveys, and studies, we have never had before us dollar figures showing what it will cost to provide adequate library service for the people of the United States.

It was the purpose of this Inventory to present such figures. The lack of sufficiently precise measurements and statistical data makes it necessary to call our presentation the first installment of the National Inventory of Library Needs. However, the following picture can now be presented:

Volumes

The national shortage in the number of volumes to meet ALA collection standards in public school, academic, and public libraries (for which reasonably comparable data are available) is over 390 million volumes. To buy these books would cost \$1,609,000,000 but to buy them, process them, and put them on the shelves would cost \$2,557,000,000. This would be a one-time cost to bring book collections in these three types of libraries up to ALA standards.

Professional staff

The national shortage in professionally trained staff to meet ALA standards in these libraries would be around 100,000. The data on present staff are for "pro-

LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT AMENDMENTS 123

essional positions filled" and not professionally trained librarians. To obtain this staff, at an average salary of \$6,000 per year, would cost over \$583,000,000. This would, of course, become part of the continuing operating expenditures of the libraries.

Expenditures

After having brought the book collection and staff up to ALA standards, an additional cost would be required to keep up to standard. The financial support standard for books in public school libraries is for new books only. Using \$6.00 per year per pupil for books and 15 hours of library school training for professional staff would add over \$600 million to the public school library expenditure for libraries that previously did not meet standards. This would be as follows:

Books-----		\$106, 000, 000
Staff-----		552, 000, 000
Total-----		628, 000, 000

The financial support standards for academic and public libraries include all operating expenditures. The libraries NOT meeting standards would have to add \$539,000,000 to their annual operating budgets to keep up to standard after they had brought their book collection and professional staff up to ALA standards.

These are enormous figures, of course. They may frighten some of us. But it is our obligation as the people closest to the problem to say plainly what the needs are. Then we must plan to meet them. And let us remember two important facts. 1. Our wealthy nation can easily contribute all that is called for and then some. 2. Our national leaders look to us to tell them what we need to create libraries for a Great Society.

The 100th anniversary of ALA in 1976 is eleven years away. The additional expenditures as outlined will bring us to the point where we can celebrate the ALA centennial and the 200th anniversary of the Nation by having moved substantially to meet the minimum standards for most of our libraries. This is a modest aim. If we are up to our responsibilities, can we aim at anything less?

The summing up of the Inventory seemed deceptively simple as we began to work on it. I naively thought all we had to do was to look at current expenditures, then at the standards, and that by comparing these figures we would discover whether we had a deficit or were recklessly overspending for library services in the United States. The data-gathering processes showed that much interpretation was called for in order to develop even this first installment of the Inventory. Everything showed our Nation's libraries fall shamefully short of meeting our needs.

One of the hoped-for results of this Inventory is that it will lead to significant discussion about the relationships between statistics and standards. It can also perhaps help us pinpoint information gaps which may need to be filled in if we are to make maximum use of statistics in combination with ALA standards for the improvement of library services throughout the country.

The Inventory may further prove to provide an important guideline for content at the conference on library statistics and standards which will be co-sponsored by the Library Services Branch and the ALA Library Administration Division in the Spring of 1966. The conference will be concerned with the establishment of a nationwide statistics system and the evaluation of the function of established standards to serve as yardsticks of library service.

Many people are responsible for these figures and the supporting data. One portion of the data included in this volume was made possible by a joint effort of the American Correctional Association and the American Hospital and Institutional Library Division of ALA. We are indebted for their effort because, in addition to the information provided by the data, it serves to remind us that there are several type libraries that have of necessity been left out of this National Inventory of Library Needs. Insufficient data on federal, medical, special libraries, for example, made it impossible to assess their needs and present status

in a form comparable to the data organized by the Library Services Branch for school, college and university, and public libraries. It is hoped that any further Inventories will find these libraries in a position to provide the kinds of information needed for inclusion so that information on these libraries, too, can be set before the public as part of the total library resources of the nation.

The major portion of the data collected for this Inventory was made possible by the entire staff of the Library Services Branch, U.S. Office of Education. The actual work of statistics gathering and preparation was supervised by Dr. Frank L. Schick, Assistant Director of the Branch. Working as Special Consultant with him was Emery M. Foster, a statistician of long experience who, though retired from the Office of Education, came back to tackle this assignment. Without the approval and support of John Lorenz, Director of Library Services and Paxton P. Price, Director, Library Services Branch, this material could not have been presented. And but for the wise advice of Mrs. Grace T. Stevenson, former Deputy Executive Director of ALA, and of Miss Phyllis Maggeroli, ALA Special Assistant for Program, we could not have planned the use of this material as the basis of the workshop to stimulate librarians of the country, through the appropriate ALA associations and divisions, State library agencies and State associations to use these figures to improve libraries in their own areas.

INVENTORY OF LIBRARY RESOURCES IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

(Compiled by the American Correctional Association and the Association of Hospital and Institution Libraries)

This tabulation has been compiled from a survey conducted by the American Correctional Association and the Association of Hospital and Institution Libraries. The questionnaire was sent to all state-supported and federal correctional institutions for those 16 years old and over, and represents replies received from 150 institutions. Of the 294 institutions which received questionnaires, 214 have an average population of over 150, and to meet standards of the American Correctional Association and ALA should have a library, with one professional and one non-professional staff member for the first 1,000 inmates, and an additional professional and matching non-professional, not including inmate clerical help, for each additional 1,000 inmates.

Since complete returns were received from only a few states, reported resources should be considered minimal. In addition, the amounts reported were frequently given in the form of estimates, and therefore are approximations. The quality of the collections represented is, of course, unknown, but it is safe to assume that in many cases they are far from adequate.

The following sources and standards were used in deriving the figures presented in this tabulation:

Column 2 Total adult inmate population: (1) statements from the office of the State Commissioner of Corrections, and the Superintendent of Vocational Education and Training, Federal Bureau of Prisons; or when replies were received from all institutions in the state, the totals as compiled from the survey reports. (2) where figures were not available from the survey, the 1963 average population as reported in the 1964 Directory of State and Federal Correctional Institutions, compiled by the American Correctional Association.

Column 3 Total volumes reported: tabulated from question #2 of the survey.

Column 4 Total volumes needed: estimated on the basis of the ACA-ALA standard of 10 books per inmate.

Column 5 Gap in volumes needed: the difference between volumes needed to meet the above standard, and the number of volumes reported.

Column 6 Total amount spent for library materials: tabulated from question #4b of the survey. Library materials defined as "all categories of library materials, i.e., books, periodical subscriptions, serials services subscriptions,

other serial subscriptions, newspaper subscriptions, and audio-visual materials including microtext.”

Column 7 Amount needed for library materials: total annual expenditure needed to provide one book annually for each inmate plus allowance for other types of library materials, calculated at \$6.93 per inmate.

Column 8 Gap in annual expenditures needed for library materials: the difference between expenditures needed to meet the above standard, and the total expenditures reported.

Column 9 Total salaries reported: tabulated from question #4a of the survey. Represents all salaries paid to library staff, professional and non-professional.

Column 10 Amount needed for salaries annually: based on ACA-ALA standard of one professional and one non-professional staff member for the first 150 to 1,000 inmates, and an additional professional and matching non-professional, for each additional 1,000 inmates. Estimated on basis of average salary of \$6,000 annually for professional and \$5,000 for non-professional positions.

NOTE: The Committee On Institution Libraries, ACA, recommends an average of \$7,200 for professional positions but accepted these figures for the sake of maintaining uniformity with other tabulations in this series.

Column 11 Gap in salary expenditures: the difference between the amount needed to meet the above standard, and the total expenditures reported.

Column 12 Total operating expenditures reported: tabulated from survey question #4d.

Column 13 Total operating expenditures needed: based on the ACA-ALA standard of \$20 per inmate.

Column 14 Gap in expenditures for library operation: the difference between the above standard and the total expenditures reported.

TABLE 1.—*AHIL inventory of libraries in State and federally supported correctional institutions*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	Total adult inmate population	Total volumes reported	Total volumes needed	Gap in volumes (4 minus 3)	Total amount spent for library materials	Amount needed for library materials (at \$6.93)	Gap in expenditures (7 minus 6)	Total salaries reported	Amount needed for salaries annually	Gap in salary expenditures (10 minus 9)	Total operating expenditure reported	Total operating expenditure needed	Gap in expenditures for library operation (13 minus 12)
Alabama	3,052	4,657	30,520	25,863	\$300	\$21,150	\$20,850		\$65,000	\$66,000	\$300	\$61,040	\$60,740
Alaska	519	2,444	5,190	2,746		3,597	3,597					10,380	10,380
Arizona	1,731	13,352	17,310	3,958	4,000	11,996	7,986		22,000	22,000	4,000	34,620	30,620
Arkansas	2,058	600	20,580	19,980		14,262	14,262		33,000	33,000		41,160	41,160
California	27,055	179,064	270,550	91,486	41,436	187,491	146,055	70,818	374,000	303,182	117,385	541,100	433,715
Colorado	2,721	6,000	27,210	21,210	8,000	18,857	8,000		44,000	44,000	8,000	54,420	46,420
Connecticut	2,956	17,319	29,560	12,241	1,161	20,485	19,324	12,880	77,000	64,120	14,363	59,120	44,757
Delaware	701		7,010	7,010		4,858	4,858		22,000	22,000		14,020	14,020
District of Columbia	4,324	26,191	43,240	17,049	3,000	29,965	26,965		77,000	77,000	3,450	86,480	83,030
Florida	6,746	44,571	67,460	22,889	1,850	46,750	44,900		110,000	110,000	2,375	134,920	132,545
Georgia	4,914	500	49,140	48,640		34,054	34,054		44,000	44,000		98,280	98,280
Hawaii	404	3,300	4,040	740	294	2,800	2,506		44,000	44,000	329	8,080	7,751
Iaho	612		6,120	6,120		4,241	4,241		11,000	11,000		12,240	12,240
Illinois	10,158	45,012	101,580	56,568	32,300	70,395	38,095	9,200	154,000	144,800	41,900	203,160	161,260
Indiana	6,462	25,500	64,620	39,120	14,150	44,782	30,632	7,705	88,000	80,295	21,855	124,240	107,385
Iowa	2,976	19,717	29,760	10,043	3,200	20,624	17,424	2,400	33,000	30,600	6,100	59,520	53,420
Kansas	2,904	16,500	29,040	12,540	1,600	20,125	18,525	5,496	44,000	38,504	7,096	58,080	50,984
Kentucky	3,400	5,850	34,000	28,150	500	23,662	23,062	4,000	55,000	54,600	1,000	68,000	67,000
Louisiana	3,700	11,300	37,000	25,700		25,641	25,641	6,250	66,000	59,750	6,250	74,000	67,750
Maine	782	9,800	7,820	()	563	5,419	4,856		22,000	22,000		15,640	16,077
Maryland	5,929	35,510	59,290	23,780	4,402	41,088	36,686	9,967	88,000	78,033	16,165	118,580	102,415
Massachusetts	3,784	41,447	37,840	()	890	26,223	25,353	6,585	66,000	69,465	7,585	75,080	68,085
Michigan	8,923	42,958	89,230	46,272	3,866	61,856	57,970	9,304	132,000	122,686	16,400	178,460	162,060

LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT AMENDMENTS 127

Minnesota.....	1,850	22,388	18,500	3,492	12,821	9,329	6,564	33,000	26,436	10,524	37,000	26,476
Mississippi.....	2,200		22,000	(1)	2,000	15,246		33,000	33,000		44,000	44,000
Missouri.....	3,395	12,500	35,950	3,200	24,913	21,713	3,200	77,000	77,000	11,386	71,900	60,514
Montana.....	673		6,750		4,678	4,678		11,000	11,000		13,500	13,500
Nebraska.....	1,353		13,330		9,238	9,238		22,000	22,000		26,660	26,660
Nevada.....	484		4,840		3,354	3,354		11,000	11,000		9,680	9,680
New Hampshire.....	235	7,200	2,059	(1)	300	1,421		11,000	11,000	400	4,100	3,700
New Jersey.....	5,066	10,400	59,660	40,250	35,107	32,332	2,775	77,000	74,225	3,325	101,320	97,995
New Mexico.....	1,092	9,767	10,920	1,153	450	7,568		22,000	22,000	473	21,840	21,367
New York.....	20,791	136,961	209,010	63,049	15,327	123,280	33,909	330,000	296,091	50,505	400,020	349,515
North Carolina.....	4,135	3,345	41,530	38,235	5,147	28,815		99,000	99,000	5,222	83,160	77,938
North Dakota.....		3,094	4,570	1,596	500	3,167	4,203	11,000	6,797		9,140	4,287
Ohio.....	11,814	78,681	118,140	39,459	1,850	81,871	80,021	165,000	159,304	14,206	298,240	292,074
Oregon.....	2,714	20,000	27,740	7,740	1,300	19,224	144	66,000	65,856	1,544	66,280	53,936
Pennsylvania.....	7,881	22,125	21,100	(1)	3,089	14,622	10,100	33,000	22,900	14,709	42,200	27,491
Rhode Island.....	1,841	23,089	78,840	55,741	1,021	54,636	7,691	121,000	113,309	8,761	137,680	148,919
South Carolina.....	2,332	3,106	5,450	3,344	3,777	3,777		11,000	11,000		10,900	10,900
South Dakota.....	506	7,600	23,830	16,230	150	16,514		44,000	44,000		47,660	47,660
Tennessee.....	3,313	4,300	3,060	150	3,507	3,357	329	11,000	10,671	479	10,290	9,641
Texas.....	12,500	6,003	33,130	27,130	22,959	22,959		55,000	55,000		66,260	66,260
Utah.....	12,500	51,392	123,000	73,698	86,625	86,625		231,000	231,000		250,000	250,000
Vermont.....	913	3,500	6,840	6,840	4,740	4,740		11,000	11,000		13,680	13,680
Virginia.....	6,639	16,700	3,130	100	2,169	2,069		11,000	11,000	100	6,260	6,160
Washington.....	2,820	63,360	49,690	700	46,008	45,308		110,000	110,000	712	132,780	132,088
West Virginia.....	1,861	1,000	28,200		19,543	19,543		33,000	33,000		37,220	37,220
Wisconsin.....	2,284	27,222	22,840	(1)	12,897	7,028	20,730	55,000	34,270	30,723	45,680	14,957
Wyoming.....	465	8,637	4,650	(1)	8,800	15,828		11,000	11,000		9,300	9,300
State total.....	206,822	1,032,689	2,088,220	1,031,720	1,433,278	1,244,022	236,296	3,399,000	3,107,704	433,038	4,136,440	3,647,002
Federal total.....	20,842	295,582	298,420	(1)	144,435	100,008	87,645	393,000	275,355	98,572	455,400	356,828
Grand total.....	227,664	1,298,271	2,276,640	1,031,720	1,577,713	1,344,030	323,941	3,792,000	3,383,059	531,610	4,591,840	4,003,830

¹ Denotes excess of volumes reported over standards.

² 1964 breakdown not available. Authorized expenditure for 1965-67—\$296,365, for cooperative program under State library and State department of institutions.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

The AFL-CIO is pleased to submit testimony in support of the Library Services and Construction Act Amendments of 1966, S. 3076.

Organized labor has always had a special concern for public libraries. Libraries are among the most important institutions for continuing adult education, serving all segments of the community. Our union members turn to the libraries for information about their jobs, for more creative use of their leisure time, and for help in dealing with the increasingly complex problems of citizenship in the second half of the twentieth century.

For many years the AFL-CIO has worked together with the American Library Association through the Joint Committee on Library Service to Labor, a committee which has done much to bring about a closer working relationship between librarians and union members.

It was quite natural, therefore, that the AFL-CIO was enthusiastic in its support for the Library Services and Construction Act of 1964. We were enthusiastic, not simply for what the bill would mean to our own members, but for what it could contribute to improving the total quality of American life.

The Library Services and Construction Act has more than justified our expectations. It has proved to be one of the most significant pieces of legislation to come out of Congress in recent years. Under its influence, library service has been brought to six million people who had never had it before. This is an impressive achievement and yet there remains more to be done. There are still 12 million Americans who are completely without library service. There are many more millions who are served by libraries which fall short of minimum adequacy.

The AFL-CIO believes that there is every reason for extending the Library Services and Construction Act. We would suggest, however, that specific expenditures be authorized for the next five years in Section 101 and 201 as provided in H.R. 14050, the companion bill favorably reported by the House Education and Labor Committee. By including specific authorizations through the year of 1971, S. 3076 will facilitate the long range planning that is needed if we are to achieve the goal of having library service available for every American wherever he lives.

S. 3076, however, does not merely continue the existing program; it includes provisions for new programs to improve library services for important segments of the community who were not covered under the original legislation. Title III authorizes federal support for the establishment of a cooperative network of libraries. This is an important and realistic approach to developing a library service that meets the needs of all Americans. Recent years have seen an enormous multiplication in the number of books and periodicals published each year. In addition, new developments in communication have made it essential for libraries to provide films, records, tape recordings and micro-film materials. It is not realistic to assume that, however much federal, state and local support it has, a library serving a community of five or ten thousand population can hope to maintain a collection adequate to meet all of the needs of its users. Only by an arrangement through which each library can draw cooperatively upon the resources of other libraries in the area is it possible to be sure that every library user will be able to obtain the books or other materials which he needs.

The AFL-CIO welcomes federal support for interlibrary cooperation as an addition to the valuable programs already underway.

Two additional programs are established under Title IV of S. 3076 and these too meet important needs.

Title IV-A provides funds to improve library services in state supported residential schools for the handicapped. These schools, serving students who are deaf, blind, mentally retarded, crippled, or otherwise handicapped, are among our most expensive forms of education. The per pupil expenditures in these schools are many times higher than per pupil expenditure in other schools and many states with limited resources have found it difficult to do an adequate job of preparing these young people for a future adjustment in their communities. Improving the library services available to these handicapped young people is a worthy step which merits full support.

Inmates of penal institutions and reformatories would similarly be benefited by the provisions of Title IV-A. Recent efforts at Lorton Reformatory and at similar institutions have given dramatic evidence that it is possible to raise the level of educational achievement of delinquent young people and to lead them in the direction of a constructive and productive life.

Title IV-A of S. 3076 involves a relatively small amount of money, but the gains in human rehabilitation should be far greater than can be measured by dollars and cents.

Finally Title IV-B provides federal funds to encourage the establishment or improvement of library services to those physically handicapped people who, because of visual or other physical problems, cannot use conventional books.

The Talking-Book program has already proved its success in making a wide variety of literature available to the blind. Until now, limited funds have limited the program to the totally blind. Anyone who has ever listened to a "talking-book" must have experienced a brief moment of envy for the blind, envy which quickly disappears when one remembers the magnitude of the handicap under which they suffer.

Yet there are many hundreds of thousands of Americans who need but do not now receive such services as the talking-book program. Title IV-B of S. 3076 would constitute a major step forward in providing for those handicapped people the reading material which most of us have come to take for granted.

To conclude then, we of the AFL-CIO are glad to give our support to S. 3076. It continues and expands a program which has already demonstrated its importance and in addition it provides ways of bringing improved library service to important groups not now covered by the existing program.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF MRS. ELIZABETH PARKS BEAMGUARD, DIRECTOR, ALABAMA PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE

My name is Mrs. Elizabeth Parks Beamguard. I am employed as Director of Alabama Public Library Service, the agency responsible for administration of the Library Services and Construction Act in Alabama.

It is an honor to have the opportunity of presenting reasons for asking your support of the Library Services Construction Act scheduled to expire June 30 of this year.

If we are to continue the assignment given to us we will need continued assistance. We, at the state level, shall need to include in our planning the results of the information explosion, the research expected from the layman, and some definite plan of coordination of resources. We must be able to develop a program over a long range period (of years) with assurance of aid to implement it. We cannot live from day to day in planning our projects, nor can we intelligently plan with our systems; time and energy have become too precious. We should not return each year to press for your indulgence—this is a business matter that is an asset to the economy of the nation. We must plan with local government for more than a year at a time to determine a sound plan of service.

Please know that to receive what we currently have appropriated is less because:

There are more people to serve;

New business methods require continued education and additional reference in depth;

Better service required by the layman;

More students of all ages come to public libraries.

By now you are well acquainted with the cost of books and of services, and the salary of librarians (if you can find one). You have whole volumes on percentages and statistics, and tables of related information, but the end result—the real reason for this Act was, and continues to be—PEOPLE. The reason has been to enrich and improve human resources, to extend our horizons and to enlarge our capacity for understanding. So my statement is not of facts and figures but of people.

The man on a cold rugged hilltop or a hot sandy creek bottom does not ask for statistics nor unit costs of service, nor salaries and such, but when will the books arrive and how many?

What have we done with our federal grants? We first demonstrated what is a library. Then we made incentive grants, and conducted an intensive pro-

gram of library education. The Agency awarded six scholarships at the graduate level and twenty-eight study grants at the undergraduate level. Last year incentive grants were invested in our eleven county systems and eight multi-county Regions.

The other 58 local libraries are receiving increased assistance in book quotas, in professional services and increased library training. Here too, standards for the book collection, for service and a plan continue to be a prerequisite.

With our feet on the ground, we build around our vision. Basic to all LSCA grants is a rigidly-adhered-to requirement for the development of a long range plan, not less than five years, including immediate goals and ultimate objectives. Any library receiving assistance under the plan assumes the responsibility of developing this plan, based on a study of the needs of the area to be served.

The requirement of such a plan has provided a foundation for sound business-like programming and budgeting; a step-by-step program which patrons can see; a budgetary approach to service and action to the overall community development—and thus more readily understood by those responsible for municipal budgets.

A program's worth is counted in terms of individuals collectively and is to be measured in the enrichment of their lives and the improvement of our nation. This is my testimony: what we have done with our grant and how we have used our own resources.

In planning and implementing the Alabama Plan, we have held firmly to our basic philosophy that public libraries are an essential educational resource for the people of the State and should be made available free to every citizen. We have as firmly adhered to the principles that local library services are primarily a local responsibility; that assistance from the State Agency is to supplement, not subsidize local effort and through larger units and/or cooperation, the poorer counties also attain library service.

We have come a long way in a short time. Time was when there was little to point to in the way of libraries (prior to Library Services Act). One could not support what one did not know about. And the businessman, the laborer, the office worker in the remote community did not know what library service was; now that it is understood and its contribution firmly implanted in every facet of family life, the library is as necessary as are other municipal services and is considered a real and practical part of the community education. That local effort has tripled in the past ten years is an answer.

In 1956 local effort amounted to some \$900,000 for public libraries in Alabama, but there were few (many supported by club women). When men take a dollar out of their own pockets to spend, it's because they want to, or their family needs it. "Want to" means, they believe in something, or it is dollars back to business. So, when \$2,929,000 (three million dollars) came out of local pockets last year, you may rest assured, library service holds a place of value to Alabama citizens.

From \$900,000 to three million local dollars in ten years is significant! It is indicative that we have used our LSCA grant as *incentives*, to demonstrate and not to subsidize.

Even so, Alabama does not yet have one book per capita for our 3½ million people. While we have only 2,464,620 books, last year these were read 13½ million times by actual circulation reported. Income tripled in ten years and books continuously added—but just as many wore out; for instance, in one period last year Huntsville added 5,008, discarded 3,011. Circulation is a relative measuring stick; a better way to tell you why we request a continuation of LSCA. (and the inclusion of Titles III or IV) is to tell you that now every county, every town is asking for more service. "Can you come work out a plan; do you reckon we could get things worked out together," this call came from Sand Mountain where a new junior college finds itself with double its expected student body. The same call came from Washington County, isolated in the timber lands, but desperate for service—cooperation and coordination! This need has been recognized for some time, and in a sound business-like way, Alabama libraries set about planning for a solution. LSCA Title III can implement these plans.

LSCA funds has helped us bring our program to a new plateau of having eight multi-county regions, encompassing 24 counties and 11 county systems and 58 independent town libraries. We have for the first time a Regional Library for the Blind.

LSCA has been an instrument of positive change in the education and in the economy of the communities and of the entire state.

Continuation is needed as much today as ever—even more so because:

1. Good reading resources whet the appetite for even better resources.
2. Increased upgrading of educational standards demand increased reading material.
3. Industrialization and urbanization require a more sophisticated skill from working people.
4. Competition from business and professional skills from outside the state necessitate increased resources.

Now that people in remote areas know what it means to have access to good schools and good books, their appetites for such are insatiable; cities are as hard pressed to respond to their new demands.

One way to look at it, our State Plan for LSCA funds is a carefully designed blueprint—designed to establish standards of performance and to develop an adequate program. And like an architect, we are now ready for the final drawing and the construction! We need your help.

As to Construction, new buildings have done for our library program what a new dress does for a woman—and everyone knows the prettier a woman, the harder she tries to remain well groomed! This same attitude has been carried over into improving service when the library has been housed in more adequate, efficient and attractive quarters. As Lura Currier has expressed it:

“The influence of the new buildings on the matter of free access is phenomenal. It is as if the people moved out of their old attitudes as they moved out of their old buildings. Service replaces sentiment as truly public buildings begin to serve all of the people. There is more space for tolerance as there is more space for books. 5000 square feet seems to be able to do what 24 x 12 never could.”

Out of the planning for the building itself, for the first time many citizens came to recognize that their library had to meet standards, that a library building was different from a fire station or a city hall, that it was a particular building to give a special quality of service. Perhaps this recognition by the Mayor and the City Council, the Commissioners, the Probate Judge was as important as any one facet of our program! It became so important that our League of Municipalities, one of the strongest power groups in our State brought public libraries and the State Agency into their own overall planning, and included the agency in each workshop. (See attachment)

In fiscal 1965 Construction Grants were awarded to 7 projects and in FY 1966, six additional projects were approved. We are grateful that the language of Title II permits the cost of administering construction to come from Title II. It was previously a burden to Services (Title I)

On the question of *Inter-Library cooperation*, Alabama librarians have been straining to meet the increased demands to serve more adequately all facets of every community. The student of every age, in or out of school, academic and industrial research—the general public—yes, the blind and the knowledgeable.

We are particularly interested in Title III; cooperation would mean much to Alabama libraries. For instance these plans could be considered:

The merging of regions with a neighboring county and state such as Horseshoe Bend Region and Chambers County and the Valley Town, including West Point, Georgia and the presently existing educational facilities

In the west central counties, where income is low, a coordination of resources: junior colleges, public libraries and educational facilities

The northeastern section of the state—Jackson, Cherokee, DeKalb counties, Northeast Junior College and the struggling public library

The North Alabama complex with its highly trained librarians and immeasurable sophisticated resources.

We would be able to make wise use of the proposed permissive and financial assistance in Title III and Title IV.

There is a committee of the Alabama Library Association on statewide planning already determining the best way to coordinate library programs and resources, to devise a feasible approach to a statewide plan for cooperation.

Our state library organization (which includes all Alabama Libraries) is ready to help us in planning and administering particular programs of library service under Title IV.

Library services to the blind in Alabama was, until January of this year, by contract with Georgia. The increased needs of the blind patron resulted in this new Regional System, which is state oriented but which operates on a hope and a prayer. We know this special citizen needs special service, but we are spread too thin to do a good job anywhere. We cannot be all things to all people.

We each have said at one time or another "the library is a laboratory for the community, for the school". When we first said it, it was on paper. Today, it is a *demanding reality*.

Whatever progress and growth occurs in Alabama, education and libraries and industry are strongly interlocked. It is significant that in the upgrading of the state's system of education, and that as the changing economy is studied by the economists, Litton Associates and Fantas, Inc., Alabama State Planning Board takes into consideration the Alabama State Plan for libraries.

It is meaningful that industry such as Chrysler, Rhonn-Haas, Tiokol, Dorsey Trailers, Chemstrand should make definite statements about libraries in their community.

Trends in Alabama being studied by the State Agency, which must be considered as we plan for the next several years work, and which will require the services of all libraries, not just public to meet our new demands:

1. Expanding industry with a wide diversification

Note: $\frac{2}{3}$ of capital investment has been made by industry already operating in the state—this is meaningful as it represents a stable condition at the grass root level of industry.

2. A movement from a cotton and agriculture pattern to textiles, primary metals, government and timber.

Note: $\frac{2}{3}$ of the total state acreage is in forests—22 million acres. Government, both state and federal, has become one of 10 leading employers in our state.

3. New people coming into the state are less and less *unskilled* labor but due to the type of jobs they come to fill are increasingly well prepared in education and in training.

4. A migration of older citizens to Alabama is expected to continue through the 1970's and 1980's—all with higher levels of education.

5. A general improvement in education throughout the state with a larger percent of young people going to college.

Our services, our energies, and our own financial resources can no longer embrace the program required of us. Remember wars breed in the minds of men—Libraries are a weapon of Democracy.

We—all Alabama readers—are grateful for your interest and support of libraries; we thank you for what it has meant in developing the human and economic resources of the State—these are not empty words; our program speaks for me. We feel we have kept faith with you who planned so well.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF ROBERT W. FRASE, ECONOMIST, AMERICAN BOOK PUBLISHERS COUNCIL

My name is Robert W. Frase, Economist and Associate Managing Director of the American Book Publishers Council. The Council is the trade and professional association for general book publishing—that is, the publishing of books other than textbooks and reference books such as encyclopedias. There are some 190 firms and other business organizations in the Council including all the well known commercial book publishing firms plus publishers of paperbound books, book clubs, religious publishing houses and university presses. In other words the members of the Council publish books of the types that are most purchased and used by public libraries.

I am submitting this statement not for the purpose of supporting the bill—although the Council does support the bill, as might be expected of an association of book publishers. My purpose rather is to place before the Committee and get into the public record a technical discussion of the measurement of book prices. My request to submit this statement was stimulated by the report of the House Committee on Education and Labor on a similar House bill, H.R. 14050. In the House Committee report of May 4 (House Report 1474) the

statement is made that "average book prices rose 45 percent between 1960 and 1965." This statement is undoubtedly based on the prepared statement of Secretary of HEW Gardner in the House hearings on April 19, 1966, which contained this statement is exactly the same words.

We believe that the record should be clear that there is no foundation in fact for any assertion that average book prices have increased by 45% since 1960. We have no quarrel with Secretary Gardner on this point but believe that there was a lack of precision in the use of statistical materials in the preparation of his testimony. The following is the text of a letter which I wrote the day following Secretary Gardner's House testimony to Dr. Alice Rivlin, Deputy Assistant Secretary of HEW who, I had been given to understand, had been asked by Secretary Gardner to look into the matter of book prices :

APRIL 20, 1966.

DR. ALICE RIVLIN,
*Deputy Assistant Secretary for Program Coordination,
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR DR. RIVLIN: Since writing you yesterday I have seen a copy of Secretary Gardner's statement today opening the hearings on various bills to amend the Library Services and Construction Act before the Select Subcommittee on Education of the House Committee on Education and Labor. In that statement on page 5 the following sentence appears: "Average book prices rose 45 percent between 1960 and 1965."

As you continue your study of book prices and book publishing economics I would like an opportunity to discuss with you the price index on which this statement is apparently based, namely the Cost of Library Materials Index, originally developed by William H. Kurth, then at the Library of Congress, later taken over by a committee of the American Library Association, and now compiled annually by the R. R. Bowker Company. This index is published each year in the *Bowker Annual of Library and Book Trade Information*, and also published in *HEW Trends*. A similar but not identical index is published on periodical prices.

This Library Materials Index was designed for library budgeting purposes and is a useful tool in that connection, but it is by no means a measure of all book prices nor in any way comparable to the Consumer Price Index. It omits paperback books, textbooks, encyclopedias and "backlist" books (book titles published in previous years but still being sold by publishers) which represent approximately one-half of the sales of general books. These omitted categories have had a more stable price structure.

The Library Materials Index also gives disproportionate weight to highpriced book titles of limited sale. For example, a \$35.00 art book selling 5,000 copies is given as much weight in the index as a novel selling 100,000 copies in its original \$6.00 hardbound edition; and perhaps another half-million copies in a 75¢ paperback reprint edition of the same novel is not contained in the index at all. A true index of book prices would include all books and weight them according to the volume of sales. In addition, changes in quality and size of books (number of pages) are not measured by the Library Materials Index.

As you know, there is always a tendency for important technical refinements to be forgotten in popular usage of statistical material and I am afraid this is what has happened in the case of the Library Materials Index on certain book prices. The qualifications and limitations are omitted.

I am enclosing for your information a copy of a letter I wrote on March 22, 1961 suggesting a designation of the Library Materials Index in *HEW Trends* which would have made clear that this is by no means an index of all book prices.

In closing let me say again that I should welcome an opportunity of discussing the technical problems of measuring changes in book prices as you get further into your study.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT W. FRASE.

Our concern about the tendency to use the Library Materials Index as if it were a true index of average book prices dates back several years as indicated by the following letter written to an official of HEW in 1961 suggesting that in the official publication of the Department of HEW—*HEW Trends*—more care be taken in indicating the nature of the Library Materials Index.

MARCH 22, 1961.

DR. FRANK L. SCHICK,
*Assistant Director,
Library Services Branch,
U.S. Office of Education,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR FRANK: This is the note I promised you about the page on book prices in the March, 1961 issue of HEW INDICATORS. Since talking to you I have also talked to Mr. Huyck about this and with Bill Kurth.

I would suggest the following modifications in the heading and the introductory sentences prior to the transfer of this material over to the next edition of HEW TRENDS:

"SELECTED BOOK PRICES

"The average retail price of those books included in the index was \$5.28 in 1958, 43% more than the average in the period 1947-49. Since the base period 1947-49, the retail price of books in the indices in science, technology, law, business and art increased 60% or more; books of fiction rose 32%. The index, which was designed primarily as a tool for library budget preparation, includes less than half of all books published annually in the United States and does not cover any paperbound books, reprint editions, encyclopedias and most textbooks. The category of education covers books about education, not textbooks."

Sincerely yours,"

ROBERT W. FRASE.

As I mentioned in my recent letter to Dr. Rivlin, the Council has indicated that it would welcome the opportunity of conferring with the Department of HEW and with the U.S. Office of Education in determining what might be a proper method of measuring average book prices. If this Committee would be interested, I should be glad to furnish for the record a supplementary statement indicating my views as to how a true index of average book prices could be constructed. I believe that the best measure would be the average price per copy paid by purchasers for various categories of books and for books taken as a whole. The information necessary for the preparation of this ideal measurement of what the consumer pays for books does not exist, but there is a measure which is approximately the same—the average price received by publishers per copy.

The attached graphic presentation—Chart F—compares price trends based on the Library Materials Index with those based on the average price received by publishers for four categories of general books. In the chart this latter index is called "Publishers Receipts Index." This chart was part of a presentation made by Dr. Frank Schick, Coordinator of Adult Education and Library Statistics of the U.S. Office of Education, at a conference at Buck Hill Falls, Pa., on April 27, 1966. You will note that the Publishers Receipts Index shows a much lesser rate of increase from the 1957-59 base period than does the Library Materials Index.

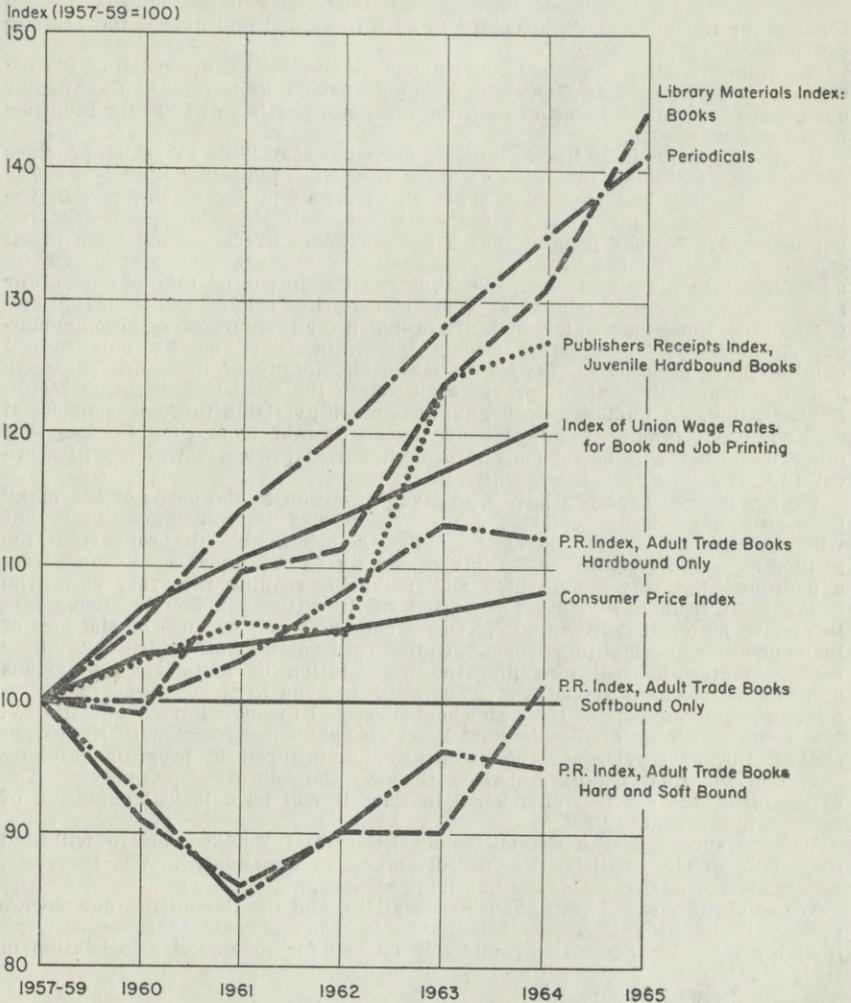
It should be pointed out that the Publishers Receipts Index for Juvenile Hardbound Books also has a grave deficiency and needs to be recalculated separately for two different types of children's books—those in ordinary or so-called "trade" bindings and those in reinforced bindings for library use, which are more expensive to manufacture. This figure in the chart combines both types of children's books. Since there has been an increasing proportion of the more expensive library bound editions since the 1957-59 base period, the combined index figure has risen disproportionately by virtue of this change in the "mix." It is a little like measuring the average cost of automobiles if one had only two components—Chevrolets and Cadillacs—in a period in which the proportion of Cadillacs in the mix was continually increasing. We hope to go back to the base years of 1957-59 and collect from publishers information on the average price per copy received for these two types of children's books taken separately, and thus to be able to substitute two indexes for the present combined one.

I repeat that we should be glad to cooperate with the Department of HEW, the Office of Education and this Committee in arriving at a proper base for measuring changes in book prices. Meanwhile, we would hope that there would be more care in inserting the proper qualifications in any discussion of book prices based on the Library Materials Index.

Let me say in closing that we appear to be facing temporary production and distribution bottlenecks in meeting the large increase in demand for certain types of books on which the demand growing out of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 appears to be concentrating. We should be very happy if the Government agencies concerned, such as the Departments of Commerce and HEW, would sponsor a meeting of publishers, book manufac-

CHART F

Book, Library Materials and Related Price Indices 1957/59-1965



Sources: *Bowker Annual, 1966*, American Book Publishers Council and *Statistical Abstract of the U.S.*

turers, book wholesalers, educators and librarians to discuss what might effectively be done to alleviate this production problem, which in turn might exert some upward pressure on book prices in the future. Let me add that this pressure of suddenly increased demand has not yet occurred in full force because of delays in getting the machinery of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act into operation. It is only now that the orders from the schools for books financed under the ESEA are beginning to flow into book wholesalers and publishers in significant amounts.

THE COUNCIL FOR EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN,
May 11, 1966.

HON. LISTER HILL,
Chairman, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HILL: I am writing to indicate to you the support of The Council for Exceptional Children for S. 3076 to extend and amend the Library Services and Construction Act.

We would first like to indicate our support of the general extension of library services as envisioned in this bill. Nothing is more important to the further development of our civilization than the adequate provision of library facilities for all of our people.

We would particularly like to indicate our support of Title IV which provides for state institutional libraries in Part A and state plans for library services to the physically handicapped in Part B. We have a specific interest in the improvement of libraries which serve students in residential schools for the handicapped. We are pleased that these provisions are being extended to all schools serving the handicapped since many of these schools operate on inadequate state appropriations. We construe the intent of this provision for residential schools to extend to all types of materials related to instruction and particularly those materials which are designed for the purpose of accommodating specific defects. It is extremely important that visually handicapped children have access to a variety of materials. Many of these are currently available under the federal provisions through the American Printing House for the Blind. A number of other materials are available through commercial and non-profit organizations. We are confident that from time to time still other materials will be developed through newer processes which will serve children who must operate without vision.

We are pleased that you have also given attention to the needs of the many physically handicapped children whose vision may be considered intact but who, because of various physical conditions, are unable to profit from the printed materials provided to regular students. For example, a child may have a neurological involvement which may make his reading rate very slow who could profit from talking books or other auditory presentation to enable him to receive material more rapidly. Other children, who because of the loss of limbs or other physical impairments, cannot turn pages or otherwise manipulate reading materials, will also find the presentation of materials by various auditory or mechanical methods to be advantageous to them. We are, therefore, in strong support of the provisions suggested through Part A of Title IV. The same reasoning applies to Part B which deals specifically with the extension of library services to the physically handicapped in programs already available for the visually impaired through the Library of Congress. The extension of the services envisioned in Part B will be a logical extension of services authorized in Part A.

We are sure that the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare will find that these services will be very useful and much appreciated. We, therefore, reiterate our support of this bill and its provisions.

We would like to extend to you, Senator Hill, and the Committee, our sincere appreciation that your vision for the public good extends to those who, although a minority, depend so completely on you for constructive legislation in their behalf.

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM C. GEER, *Executive Secretary.*

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D.C., May 19, 1966.

Hon. LISTER HILL,
Chairman, Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HILL: The National Education Association appreciates your invitation to express the Association's position on proposals to extend and expand the Library Service and Construction Act.

As you know, the National Education Association is the association of 982,000 professional educators. 95% of our members are classroom teachers.

The National Education Association has supported the Library Services Act since its humble beginnings in 1956 as the Rural Library Services Act. We are convinced that our support for this program has been more than justified as the remarkable record of expanded and improved library service across the nation will show. It is unthinkable that this program should be allowed to expire, as the present Act provides, on June 30, 1966. The request of the President, and the many bills introduced by members of Congress in both Houses of Congress for the extension and expansion of the Library Services and Construction Act is indeed gratifying, and indicative of the well deserved wide popular support this program enjoys. The NEA joins with those who urge the extension and expansion of the basic program.

S. 3076 contains two new Titles which we feel will be of great value in further improving library services to the public and to those not now benefiting from the program.

The Interlibrary Cooperation program in Title III of S 3076 is designed to make more effective use of library resources through the establishment and operation of systems or networks of libraries of all types working together to provide the greatest possible degree of library services to all users. This coordination of interests has proved effective as well as economical where it exists, and should be encouraged in every community, state, and region.

The proposals in Title IV, Part A, of S 3076, contemplate services to State custodial and other institutions. This area of library services has been greatly neglected in most states. Improving these libraries can be of great benefit to the rehabilitation of inmates and patients, and this also of great service to the general public. We believe that these library services should also be part of the Interlibrary Cooperation program proposed in Title III of S 3076.

Part B of Title IV proposes a special program for library services to the physically handicapped who are certified as unable to use conventional printed materials as a result of blindness or physical limitations. This also is a commendable and humane proposal, and should be given serious consideration. Handicapped persons, perhaps more than most others, can derive much pleasure from the opportunities for personal growth that libraries are designed to help individuals achieve. The provision of more resources than are presently available for the blind and others physically unable to handle books and printed matter will mean much to these people and to their families. Such services will be particularly valuable to young people in helping them to acquire knowledge at more nearly the same rate as the non-handicapped students with whom they are often expected to compete in school.

For these reasons, we support the proposals to extend the Library Services and Construction Act, with the inclusion of the new programs proposed in Titles III and IV of S 3076.

We further urge that favorable consideration be given to a five-year authorization with appropriate yearly increases in allocations in all Titles that sound long-range planning may be effected.

Sincerely,

JOHN M. LUMLEY,
Director, Division of Federal Relations.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COORDINATORS OF STATE PROGRAMS,
 FOR THE MENTAL RETARDED, INC.,
 DIVISION OF MENTAL RETARDATION,
Denver, Colo., May 13, 1966.

Senator LISTER HILL,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Health,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

The National Association of Coordinators of State Programs for the Mentally Retarded strongly urges that the provisions for Federal Aid to institutional libraries as proposed in S. 3076, be expanded to permit such aid to be used for development of Professional library resources as well as for library resources for the benefit of residents of institutions.

Yours sincerely,

WESLEY D. WHITE, *President.*

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS, INC.,
New York, N.Y., May 10, 1966.

HON. LISTER HILL,
Chairman, Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. HILL: The National Society for the Prevention of Blindness with its long history of concern for persons with reduced vision—the partially seeing—is heartened to learn of the proposed legislation to expand library services presently limited to the legally blind. Though excellent provision has been made for library service to them, a large segment of the total population has not benefited. These are persons who even after correction for reduced vision are still unable to read ordinary print with comfort.

The Society estimates that about two million visually limited individuals can profit from Talking Books and taped literature for which, under existing regulations, they are not eligible through the Library of Congress Books-for-the-Blind program. In addition, many require large type reading matter not available from this source. An increasing number of titles in large type are being published. They need to be as readily accessible through library services to partially seeing as regular print is to the normally seeing reader.

The Society strongly supports legislation and appropriations to extend and amend the Library Service and Construction Act, so that the states may more adequately meet the needs of *all* their readers. The initiation and expansion of services for all individuals certified by competent medical authority as unable to read ordinary printed matter because of physical limitation would be a far reaching contribution to current educational, rehabilitation and library service programs.

Sincerely,

JOHN W. FERREE, M.D.,
Executive Director.

HON. LISTER HILL,
Chairman, Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:

For the record of your hearings on S. 3076 introduced by yourself and 53 other Senate cosponsors would you please accept this wire as a statement in behalf of the IAM-AW, AFL-CIO, in support of this proposal. Enactment of this amendment to extend Library Services and Construction Act is extremely beneficial to the working people of this country and we urge its speedy enactment.

P. L. SEMILLER,
President, International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers.

HELFLIN, ALA., *February 18, 1966.*

HON. LISTER HILL,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HILL: Although our small Library has not up to this point been in a position to take advantage of any of the benefits of the Library Services and Construction Act, we look forward to some action in the future which will help

us to achieve better quarters, more room, and expanded services in a more suitable setting. For that reason we are all the more anxious that the Act be extended beyond its expiration date of June 30, 1966, and we are writing to ask your continued support and interest in behalf of libraries who will in the future invoke the benefits of the Act.

Greatly do we appreciate your interest in the cause of Library Service. We felt when we wrote you before that you were well aware of libraries' needs; and we were deeply grateful for your reassurances.

You have kept cognizant of the results of library services legislation in Alabama, of course, and know that there was only one of the Bills which passed: the one permitting the use of Federal Funds for the education of librarians. This is a basic need, and will be a great help in the professional education of librarians in our State. How much *we* realize the need for this: We have been unable to get any librarian for our library who has any degree of professional training beyond that obtained in teacher-training! And thought ourselves fortunate to get that! But of course the funding of Title II of the Higher Education Act must take place before the Act can benefit anyone.

May we continue to count on your support, interest, influence pertaining to the extension of LSCA and probable amendments which may become desirable? We believe that you know much about the situation of even very small libraries, but if we can furnish you with any specific facts, data, examples or illustrations, we will indeed be glad to do so.

Sincerely yours,

LUCILE L. MORGAN
Mrs. Neal Morgan,

President, Board of Trustees of Cleburne County Library.

AMERICAN CYANAMID CO.,
STAMFORD RESEARCH LABORATORY,
Stamford, Conn., March 28, 1966.

HON. THOMAS J. DODD,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR DODD: I am writing to you as a member of the Board of Trustees of The Ferguson Library and as one of your constituents who is particularly interested in the maximum use of library facilities within the State of Connecticut for the advancement of our scientific research which in return will be of value to our national economy and welfare.

I understand there is library legislation now before Congress, namely, Bill S. 2944, Titles I, II, III, and IV, the first two Titles of which have to do with continued support of library services and construction. The second two Titles are new bills concerning inter-library cooperation and specialized State services. As you may know, the Governor of Connecticut and the legislature have recognized the importance of library facilities and have established a State Library Committee. Currently I am working on this State Committee in which we plan to use State and Federal funds to develop an outstanding information retrieval system within the State.

The Ferguson Library, Stamford's public library, has already benefited from Federal funds. Last year and again this year we have received approximately \$33,000 for reinforcement of our reference services and reimbursement for the service which we give to residents in the towns surrounding Stamford. This service is also used by many of the businesses and industries in the area, filling an important and vital function in their operations.

From Title II we are scheduled to receive this year \$42,000 toward the establishment of a new branch library in north Stamford. Without this money Stamford would have had to wait until 1973 for this badly needed service. This is the year we were scheduled to receive city funds in a long range capital budget program.

I think that from the foregoing you can realize the importance of this Bill to your constituents here in this part of the State of Connecticut. I urge you to take favorable action.

Sincerely,

GEORGE L. ROYER,
Administrative Director.

DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARIES,
Frankfort, Ky., April 25, 1966.

Senator LISTER HILL,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HILL: With the expansion of knowledge, increased emphasis on education and the necessity for better communication among members of society, libraries are being looked on as the heart of our schools and a very necessary center in our communities. Service is being demanded and much more is being demanded than local libraries can supply with the means at hand.

I feel that I am qualified to express myself on this subject because I have been a library user all my life and for the last eight years have worked as librarian. This is the second year I have been employed by the Department of Libraries. In this position as Head of the Reference Department, I have gotten an overall picture of the resources of our State. Most libraries here in Kentucky are woefully inadequate. Forty-nine counties do not even own a library building and ten do not have any service. This is tragic, in the twentieth century, to the individual and even to the nation because our very survival depends on a well informed populace.

Now is a very crucial time for libraries everywhere. They must learn ways to pool their resources and, at the same time, make their holdings available to more people. New machines that already are essential in industry and business surely will be essential in the library program of the near future. It seems that giant steps must be taken, beginning right now. And there cannot be a let up. Population increases coupled with serious inadequacies in backward areas will not be taken care of in a few years. Library buildings, library materials, competent and adequate staff and research to work out the problem of seeing that all citizens have quick access to whatever is needed will be costly.

Thank you for pleading the cause of libraries. It is heartening to know that libraries finally are being recognized by our Federal Government and that there are a number of good bills. The larger amounts are not enough to do what is needed so we would like to think we could hope for the passage of Senate Bill S. 3036. However, in these times, with extra burdens on our government, the compromise bill introduced by Representative Roman C. Pucinski from Illinois might have a better chance of passage. We, in this area, would approve of your active interest in this bill if more generous support seems due to failure.

Sincerely,

LUCY W. CHAPMAN
Mrs. Morris W. Chapman.
Head, Reference Department.

OWENSBORO-DAVIESS COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY,
Owensboro, Ky., May 11, 1966.

Hon. LISTER HILL,
Senator from Alabama,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HILL: We often get letters from our State Department of Libraries asking us to write to you—or to whatever senator or representative is currently sponsoring, or has just sponsored, or (they hope) is about to sponsor a bill increasing library appropriations. We are asked to thank you for what you have done or to urge you on to what (they hope) you are about to do.

Sometimes we do write you these letters as requested. But we are much inclined to feel that letters are not necessary—certainly should not be—and may even be undesirable. Your support of an adequate library program is, or so it seems to us, a negative virtue. We think we reflect on a senator's or congressman's intelligence when we point out the advantages of such a program, and on his integrity when we imply that he will not, without pressure from the electorate, promote or vote for what is obviously right.

So often we do not write as requested to thank you or to prod you.

But we would like to tell you now what federal funds have meant to one library. We are a middle-sized community, the City of Owensboro with fifty thousand people and the county of Daviess, which the library also serves, with about thirty-five thousand more. We are not the kind of community newspaper

readers think of now when they think of Kentucky. We are far removed geographically from Appalachia, not ignorant enough to be excusable, and neither poor nor particularly deserving. We have both light and heavy industries, an oil field, fine tobacco and corn land (and the distilleries and tobacco factories that go with them), good schools, two four-year colleges, and excellent facilities for recreation. But up till now we have creaked along with a library built in 1909—not only outgrown but overloaded—and with library support at the bare minimum required by law. Though community leadership was enlightened and progressive when it came to other things, there was a blind spot about the public library.

We understand that this is the way it is in many other communities—almost typically.

Three years ago, we went to City Hall as a board and told them our problems. Two years ago, we went again. Last year, we went for the third time—these annual visits timed to precede the making of their annual budget. And every year, our elected officials sat and smiled, and told us what a fine job we were doing as a library board, and thank us for coming.

But every year more and more Owensboro and Daviess County people who weren't on the library board spoke up about the library's problems, too; and then last September we had a real stroke of luck.

The library building started to fall down.

Back to City Hall. Down to the County Courthouse. We had never asked the Fiscal Court for extra money before; it was hard enough to convince them, year after year, that they wanted to put up the annual minimum to stay in the library program at all. But with the library closed, and with \$8,000 needed to shore up a building that shouldn't have been overloaded in the first place, it was the county officials who came through with the first money—their fair share, too.

The library was closed for over two months, and people really began to get the point.

It was during this period that we went to see the Governor of Kentucky. We told him we needed a new library and we asked for some of the federal money allotted to Kentucky under the Library Services Act. He had only \$510,000 and he told us we might have \$100,000, which we thought was very generous and kind. But of course with our old library building condemned we were a dramatic case by this time—as dramatic as Appalachia.

The Governor also promised us \$73,000 of Kentucky money if the bond issue passed—as it did last November. And now the County of Daviess has promised \$50,000 toward our new building and doubled our yearly allocation. The City of Owensboro has given us \$62,500 to buy a new library lot and has also doubled—more than doubled—our yearly allocation. We have gone very quickly from rags to riches, and we are going to have the finest library you ever saw.

It was federal money that put us on our way. Money spent in making communities help themselves is spent, we think, very well. There is tremendous need for improvement in library services everywhere, not just in Kentucky, and before it comes a good example will have to be set. This is what you gentlemen in Congress are in a position to do. Now that libraries are really, and not just in theory, for everybody, now that books are written on every level for all kinds of people, now that even the anti-book ones can take out magazines or records or movies or pictures instead, now that libraries are community centers (the way our new building will be) instead of crowded warehouses (like the one we are in now), the old arguments against them collapse, the some-day-meaning-no-day concept of public support is not good enough, the leadership should come from the top.

We should feel guilty about taking such a big part of Kentucky's federal money for libraries if we did not feel Congress would be sending Kentucky, and all the other states, enough allocations to insure fine libraries everywhere. But we still plan to have ours the very best. We hope that you will come to see it about a year from now.

Yours very truly,

ELEN HART SMITH,
HAROLD J. SCHUBBACH,
DAVID I. BRODEE,
MRS. SPALDING WATHEN,
OPAL H. MCCARTY.

FRANKFORT, KY., April 1, 1966.

HON. LISTER HILL,
Senator from Alabama,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HILL: First we want to thank you for sponsoring and introducing S.B. 3076, your proposals for the extension of the Library Services and Construction Act.

It is the best Senate bill for libraries introduced so far this session. We prefer it to either the Javits-Cooper bill, S. 2944, or the "Administration Bill" which would provide only a ten (10) percent overall increase.

We do not need to tell you what your proposal would mean to libraries nationwide, but let us tell you a little bit about what passage of S.B. 3076 would mean to Kentucky alone. Though library and bookmobile service is somewhat better than it used to be, we still have far to go to provide the kind of statewide library service we still need.

The next most obvious need is to set up a retrieval system simply so we can know who has what where, starting with better cooperation among the sources of information from the various departments of state government in Frankfort; then automation for coordination among specialized subject collections at specific locations throughout the state.

To implement such a statewide system, the most immediate need is for planning money for this retrieval system for improved reference services. Such an investment would be, ultimately, a real economy—to avoid further duplication of materials and waste of Federal funds.

Finally we give you our support and urge you to continue to encourage passage of S.B. 3076.

Thank you very much.

Yours very sincerely,

ANNIE HARRISON,
 Mrs. Damon W. Harrison.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE LIBRARY,
 Concord, N.H., March 17, 1966.

HON. NORRIS COTTON,
 Room 5109,
 New Senate Office Building,
 Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR COTTON: Thank you very much indeed for your letter concerning the extension of the Library Services and Construction Act. I am certainly pleased to learn of your strong support of legislation to this effect.

As I understand it S. 2944 is identical to the bill introduced by Senator McGovern, S. 2802, except for the addition of Title IV. Title III contains a most needed provision which would enable state library agencies to develop programs which would be of service to libraries of all types. In the past I have been somewhat disturbed because various bits of legislation were enacted which assisted public libraries or school libraries or college libraries, with no possible way under the law whereby the three types of libraries could possibly use these funds on a cooperative basis to provide better and more efficient service for all types of libraries within the state. As a matter of fact, last fall I was commissioned by the heads of the six New England state library agencies to write to Francis Keppel, then Commissioner of Education, to express our dissatisfaction with this arrangement and to urge that some means be supplied which would encourage various types of libraries to work together rather than at odds with each other. While I do not believe that my letter resulted in this particular Title III being suggested, I like to hope that it might have had some slight influence.

Both the bills mentioned above include provisions for Title III.

Title IV, which is found in the Republican version of the bill, includes two parts. Part A provides funds to aid the libraries in the various state institutions, such as the State Hospital, the Industrial School, Glenciff and the State Prison. While the State Library has no particular legal responsibility at this time for these institutional libraries, I will say that my experience has been that, with the possible exception of the Prison, the library services are most inadequate. This situation has disturbed me particularly as regard the Indus-

trial School where, it seems to me, much could be done through libraries and books to reach some of the inmates there. The second part of Title IV would provide funds to the State Library to improve the services to other state departments. Funds under this section could be used to strengthen the Law Library and also to provide greatly improved services to such agencies as the Highway Department, Public Health, et cetera. Last summer we were privileged to have on our staff a government intern from Dover who was given an assignment to study the present State Library's services to state agencies and to recommend how they could be improved. She recommended quite strongly that these services could be greatly improved. I am enclosing a copy of her report so that you can see for yourself what she suggested. Funds under this second part of Title IV could make this possible.

I attended yesterday a meeting of the legislative committee of the New Hampshire Library Association, headed by Mr. T. Holmes Moore of New Hampton, and they were indeed pleased to learn of your support. Please let me know if there is anything else I can do to be of assistance.

Very sincerely yours,

EMIL W. ALLEN, Jr., *State Librarian.*

NEW YORK STATE CONGRESS OF PARENTS & TEACHERS, INC.,
NASSAU-LONG ISLAND DISTRICT,
Hicksville, N.Y., April 26, 1966.

HON. LISTER HILL,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HILL: We urge your support of a five year extension of the Library Services and Construction Act which expires June 30, 1966.

Unless action is taken promptly, libraries will not be able to plan budgets for the next fiscal year which will result in cut-backs in the gains made in Library services in recent years.

Further we urge that as many programs as possible be included in the legislation and that definite sums be specified for all five years of the proposed extension so that plans can be made in accord with sums specified.

Our organization is firm in its belief that library services play an important part in the education of children and youth.

Thank you for your consideration.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. JOHN M. COFFEY,
Legislation Chairman.

WOODMERE, N.Y., *May 4, 1966.*

Senator LISTER HILL,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HILL: We respectfully request that a library service and construction bill be enacted as early as possible, including continuation of federal aid to public libraries and urge that as many programs as possible be included and that definite sums be specified in the legislation for all five years of the proposed extension of the Libraries Services Act.

Very truly yours,

JESSE S. YOUNG.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY,
Raleigh, March 24, 1966.

Senator LISTER HILL,
U.S. Senate,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HILL: It gives me much pleasure to note that you are still in the forefront of those who recognize the importance of good libraries and do something about it. It makes me proud of the unwavering confidence I have had in you and grateful for your unflinching devotion to a cause so vital to the future

of our Nation and our way of life. Thank you for introducing Senate Bill 3076 to extend and expand the Library Services and Construction Act.

Thank you, too, for your long-standing friendship, and let me say once again that I welcome any opportunity to be of assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,

PHIL OGILVIE, *State Librarian.*

GRAND FORKS PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
Grand Forks, N. Dak., April 19, 1966.

Senator LISTER HILL,
*Chairman, Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR HILL: We want you and the other members of your committee to know of our support for your efforts to secure extension and amendment of the *Library Services and Construction Act*. We believe that the program should be continued and strengthened.

We urge that definite sums be specified in the legislation for each of the five years of the proposed extension and that such a bill be enacted as early as possible.

We know of your long-time interest in the field of library services and appreciate all that you have accomplished. We hope for continued sound development of this important public service.

Sincerely,

WALTER M. LOOMER,
*State Legislation Chairman,
North Dakota Congress of Parents and Teachers.*

OREGON STATE BOARD OF CONTROL,
Salem, March 22, 1966.

Hon. LISTER HILL,
*Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR HILL: The Board of Control of the State of Oregon consists of the three constitutional officers of the State of Oregon—the Governor, Secretary of State and State Treasurer. Its primary responsibility as a Board is to serve as the policy-making body for eleven State institutions and related community programs. The Board at its meeting of March 8, 1966, considered Senate Bill 2944 to extend and amend the Library Service and Construction Act which is presently pending in the Federal Congress. It gave particular consideration to the provision of this Legislation which would provide Federal grant-in-aid funds to improve institutional library services.

The Board reviewed the need for improved Library services at its institutions and noted that the above Legislation would provide additional resources for the improvements of these services. The Board unanimously voted its support of this Legislation and instructed the Secretary to inform you of its action. The Board noted that with increased emphasis on re-training and education as a part of the total rehabilitation program of its institutions, good Library services are essential.

Sincerely,

CARL A. HAUGERUD, *Secretary.*

OREGON STATE LIBRARY,
Salem, March 22, 1966.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,
*Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: The Oregon State Library Board of Trustees at its meeting held in Coos Bay on March 25, 1966, voted unanimous approval of the extension of the Library Services and Construction Act.

Your office is well aware of the benefits which have accrued to Oregon under the LSCA and there are still many areas of the state where services need to be

improved and extended. The Board approved in principle the provisions suggested under Title III, Interlibrary Cooperation. We have been discussing the possibilities with school, public and academic librarians and possible Interstate Compact Agreements with the State of Washington.

I presented the new provisions of Title IV, Specialized State Services, to the Board of Control and you have now received letters from the Secretary of the Board of Control indicating their unanimous approval.

I wish to express again my appreciation for your previous support of this legislation and if you wish any further statistics or information, I shall be happy to provide this to your office.

I am sending your office, under separate cover, a copy of the latest published *Directory of Oregon Libraries*, also a copy of the latest LSCA *Annual Descriptive Report* for the period ending June 30, 1965.

Sincerely yours,

ELOISE EBERT, *State Librarian.*

Under separate cover: *Directory of Oregon Libraries; LSCA Annual Descriptive Report.*

OREGON LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
May 4, 1966.

Hon. WAYNE L. MORSE,
U.S. Senate,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. MORSE: At the annual meeting of the Oregon Library Association in Klamath Falls on April 29th and 30th, the entire membership unanimously voted their support for the extension of the Library Services and Construction Act which expires June 30, 1966.

I know that you are one of the sponsors of Senate Bill 3076, but thought you might like to know that the 258 librarians and trustees who attended the conference are in back of it too.

We have seen how much good some of this money is doing for Oregon libraries, and never has there been a conference where there was so much planning going on for the development and strengthening of library service. The new library in Coos Bay is naturally a source of pride to residents of that area, but it is also a decided thrill to all other librarians of the state as well. We are looking forward to the new Astoria building.

Thank you for your continued support of this measure.

Yours very truly,

MRS. FLORENCE L. MOBERLY,
Legislative Chairman, Josephine County Library, Grants Pass, Oreg.

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF PARENTS & TEACHERS,
May 3, 1966.

Hon. LISTER HILL,
Senator from Alabama,
Chairman, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HILL: As Utah Chairman for National Library Week in 1965 and as a vice president for the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, I want to express my deep concern for continuation of the important Library Services and Construction Act.

We have begun to make good progress in Utah to reduce the number of people without local public library service. Library service has been extended into rural areas, fast growing municipal areas, and neglected older areas through new libraries, bookmobiles, and library branches.

Public libraries, however, are still unable to meet the unprecedented demands that have come above and are said to need 102 million more books and nearly 7,000 more trained librarians to come up to accepted standards.

In Utah, the Governor's wife, Mrs. Calvin L. Rampton, called my attention to deplorable conditions in the old library building and its stacks in St. George last year. To my knowledge, these conditions still persist with the possibility that only bookmobile service has been added.

I urge you to consider carefully the proposals before you and to (1) support continuation of federal aid to public libraries, (2) include as many as possible of the additional programs (for interlibrary cooperation and special services for state institutions and the physically handicapped), (3) that definite sums be specified in the legislation for all five years of the proposed extension, and (4) that a bill be enacted as early as possible. Otherwise libraries will not be able to plan budgets for the next fiscal year, and resulting personnel losses would be likely to cut back the gains in library services made in recent years.

Thank you very much for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Mrs. JAMES W. URE III,

Vice President, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Region VIII.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR RETARDED CHILDREN,

New York, N.Y., May 24, 1966.

HON. LISTER HILL,

Chairman, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare,

U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HILL: We note that you have just held hearings on S. 3076, S. 2944, and S. 2802. May we add an expression of our views to those you will consider in connection with the above bills and the House-passed bill H.R. 14050?

We are delighted with the provision found in your own (and also in Senator Javits') bill to include Federal aid for the development of library services for the benefit of residents of State schools for the mentally retarded and other institutions under State auspices. So often the residents of these facilities are passed by when programs are developed for the health, education, or welfare of people in the community.

Valuable as the proposed title IV will prove in its present form, we respectfully submit a suggestion which we believe would add still more to its benefits. In addition to authorizing funds to purchase library materials and services for patients, residents, inmates, students, etc. of these institutions, we urge that part of these same funds be made available to develop library services and materials for the use of the professional staff of these institutions. We suggest this for the following reasons:

1. The same isolation which prevents residents from utilizing community library facilities also prevents the professional staff from having easy access to libraries containing current technical books and journals—resources which are needed if the staff is to maintain its proficiency and to apply new knowledge and modern methods to the care, training, and treatment offered in the institution.

2. The acceleration of research and the growth of knowledge in the sciences affecting the care of retarded, physically handicapped, mentally ill, and delinquent persons requires that a professional, desiring to keep abreast of these developments, have access to many more books, materials, and journals than he can reasonably expect to acquire for his personal library, particularly on the salaries currently paid in public institutions of this kind.

3. Although the materials needed by the professional staff and by the residents, patients, or students in the school or hospital are quite distinct, the organization of the library services can be most efficiently developed for the two purposes concurrently. There are many situations where a full-time librarian could and should be employed to maintain a dual purpose library but would not be justified for one or the other alone.

4. In many institutions for the retarded the greater portion of the population is not able to read; they would actually be most benefited if part of their rightful share of library funds were used to increase the skills of those who train and treat them, through provision of professional library services within the institution.

On the face of it, broadening of coverage should call an increase in the funds authorized. However, we do not recommend any change in the amounts proposed in S. 3076 since we believe that experience will tell us more accurately at a later date what funds are most needed for which aspects of the program. In the meantime, each State can determine its own highest priorities within its State plan.

Sincerely yours,

LUTHER W. STRINGHAM,

Executive Director.

THE NEW ENGLAND COUNCIL FOR
ECONOMIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT,
Boston, Mass., May 26, 1966.

HON. LISTER HILL,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, New Senate Office
Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HILL: This letter is written on behalf of the New England Council to express its views on S. 3076, the proposed Library Services and Construction Act Amendments of 1966.

The New England Council is a private nonprofit organization with a broadly representative membership interested in the sound economic development of the New England region. The council was established in 1925 at the request of the six New England Governors.

The New England region has a long history of cooperative endeavors among the six States in a number of different fields. The most recent and significant regional undertaking is the establishment of a New England Regional Commission under title V of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965. This commission will have broad responsibilities in developing and implementing action planning programs in New England. The experience of the council has been that cooperative regional undertakings provide the most effective means to achieve desirable program objectives. Consequently, we are particularly interested in those aspects of the pending bill which would promote additional cooperative activity to improve public library services.

As early as 1957 cooperative library projects were established in New England. In that year the State library agencies of New Hampshire and Vermont jointly began the publication of a periodical, North Country Libraries, which was distributed to all librarians and trustees in both States. In 1965 Maine also joined in this cooperative project. The result of this cooperation was the development of a better periodical at less cost to each State participating. Another cooperative project was initiated in 1957 among the State agencies of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont when they joined together to form the North Country Libraries Film Cooperative which provides film service to the libraries of the three States. In 1960 the six New England State library agencies jointly produced a film on better library service.

With this background of experience, the six State agencies, in cooperation with the New England Council and the Council of State Governments, drafted model legislation permitting the formation of interstate library compacts. This legislation was enacted in 1963 by Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New York.

While we favor the objectives of S. 3076 generally, we would like to direct specific comments to title III. We believe that title III of the proposed Library Services and Construction Act (S. 3076) would greatly facilitate the implementation of interstate agreements for better library service in the New England area. For example, a committee of six State agencies has been working for nearly a year to develop a cooperatively-sponsored New England Library Recruiting Center. It is presently impossible to finance this under the regulations governing title I of the Library Services and Construction Act. Passage of title III of the pending bill would make this action possible.

Another project that might be considered under title III is a computerized union catalog of holdings in New England. Such a catalog would be of great value to business and industry. These are only a few examples of how we believe the authority under title III would provide important support for new regional undertakings in New England.

Accordingly, we urge that your committee give favorable consideration to title III.

Sincerely yours,

GARDNER A. CAVERLY,
Executive Vice President.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will now stand in recess.

(Whereupon, at 11:55 a.m., the committee recessed subject to the call of the Chair.)

The report of the committee on the activities of the library during the year 1954 is presented in this report. The committee was organized in 1953 and has since that time been reporting to the Board of Trustees.

The committee has been very fortunate in having the cooperation and assistance of the staff of the library. The staff has been very helpful in providing the information needed for the report.

The committee has also been very fortunate in having the cooperation and assistance of the Board of Trustees. The Board has been very helpful in providing the information needed for the report.

The committee has also been very fortunate in having the cooperation and assistance of the faculty. The faculty has been very helpful in providing the information needed for the report.

The committee has also been very fortunate in having the cooperation and assistance of the students. The students have been very helpful in providing the information needed for the report.

The committee has also been very fortunate in having the cooperation and assistance of the community. The community has been very helpful in providing the information needed for the report.

The committee has also been very fortunate in having the cooperation and assistance of the government. The government has been very helpful in providing the information needed for the report.

The committee has also been very fortunate in having the cooperation and assistance of the press. The press has been very helpful in providing the information needed for the report.

The committee has also been very fortunate in having the cooperation and assistance of the public. The public has been very helpful in providing the information needed for the report.

The committee has also been very fortunate in having the cooperation and assistance of the private sector. The private sector has been very helpful in providing the information needed for the report.

The committee has also been very fortunate in having the cooperation and assistance of the non-profit sector. The non-profit sector has been very helpful in providing the information needed for the report.

The committee has also been very fortunate in having the cooperation and assistance of the international community. The international community has been very helpful in providing the information needed for the report.

The committee has also been very fortunate in having the cooperation and assistance of the global community. The global community has been very helpful in providing the information needed for the report.

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The committee has also been very fortunate in having the cooperation and assistance of the human community. The human community has been very helpful in providing the information needed for the report.

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The committee has also been very fortunate in having the cooperation and assistance of the magnificent community. The magnificent community has been very helpful in providing the information needed for the report.