LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1977

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, ARTS AND HUMANITIES

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCES UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-FIFTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

S. 602

TO EXTEND AND REVISE THE LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

WASHINGTON, D.C.—MARCH 9, 1977
NEW YORK, N.Y.—MARCH 18, 1977
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LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1977

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1977

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON EDUCATION,
ARTS AND HUMANITIES OF THE
COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCES,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:02 a.m. in room 4232, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Senator Claiborne Pell (chairman of the subcommittee), presiding.

Present: Senators Pell, Randolph, Javits, and Hayakawa.

Senator PELL. The hearing of the Education, Arts and Humanities Subcommittee will come to order.

This is the first of three hearings which will be held on S. 602, our bill to revise and extend the Library Services and Construction Act. Overall, the amount of money the Federal Government actually gives out to libraries is small in relation to the amount States and communities spend. Still, the money the Federal Government invests is a major support of innovative programs and as such it is very important. The agreement we reach today and in the weeks ahead on how to distribute that money will guide library programs for years to come. We must pay extra attention to our work in order not to pass a law that is too involved with immediate problems and too circumscribed to deal with a rapidly evolving field.

My review of the Library Services and Construction Act concentrated on three points. First: I have found that one of the strongest trends in the field is the terrific development and extension of interlibrary programs. Library networks have been established in cities and regions throughout the country, and this is a very positive development.

My second idea concerns funding. In fiscal year 1977, this fiscal year, the total authorization for Library Services and Construction Act is $252,350,000 plus a "such sums" authorization for services to elder readers. The appropriations total this year, however, amounts to only $60,237,000, a fourth of the authorized level. Before we launch into any new programs we must either discard the unfunded titles and authorizations we have or concentrate on funding them. It is my design to concentrate on the programs we have now and that is how the bill is drawn.

Finally, I want to read a paragraph taken from a report by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. The selection reads:

> We must eventually provide every individual in the United States with equal opportunity of access to that part of our total knowledge and resources which will satisfy the individual's educational, working, cultural, and leisure-time needs and interests, regardless of the individual's location, social or physical condition, or level of intellectual achievement.

That is a good summary of the purpose and history of the Library Services and Construction Act and that, above all else, must be the continuing emphasis of every title of the law. I must say that librarians have done a fine job of promoting services to readers and providing every citizen with an equal opportunity to share in our Nation's libraries. So, I hope that in our talk about the law today we pay special attention to that issue, and I am most interested to hear how witnesses plan to continue the good work that has already been done.

[The text of S. 602 follows:]

95TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 602

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 3 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 1), 1977

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

A BILL

To extend and revise the Library Services and Construction Act, and for other purposes.

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 1977".
5 SEC. 2. (a) Section 4(a)(1) of the Library Services
6 and Construction Act is amended by striking out "and" and
7 by inserting before the period a comma and the following:
8 "and $150,000,000 for the fiscal year 1977 and for each
9 succeeding fiscal year ending prior to October 1, 1982".
10 (b) Section 4(a)(2) of such Act is amended by insert-
11 ing before the period a comma and the following: "and for

1 each succeeding fiscal year ending prior to October 1, 1982".

2 (c) Section 4 (a) (3) of such Act is amended by strik-
3 ing out the word "and", and by inserting before the period a
4 comma and the following: "and $20,000,000 for the fiscal
5 year 1977 and for each succeeding fiscal year ending prior to
6 October 1, 1982".

7 (d) Section 4 (a) (4) of such Act is amended by strik-
8 ing out "and", and by inserting before the period a comma
9 and the following: "and for each succeeding fiscal year ending
10 prior to October 1, 1982".

11 SEC. 3. (a) Section 2 (a) of the Library Services and
12 Construction Act is amended by striking out "and in pro-
13 moting" and by inserting in lieu thereof "in promoting", and
14 by adding before the period at the end thereof a comma and
15 the following: "and in strengthening major urban resource
16 libraries".

17 (b) Section 3 of such Act is amended by adding at the
18 end thereof the following:

19 "(14) 'major urban resource library' means any
20 public library located in a standard metropolitan statisti-
21 cal area having a population of one hundred thousand
22 or more individuals, as determined by the Commis-
23 sioner.".

24 (c) Section 101 of such Act is amended by striking out
25 "and" the third time it appears in such section, and by

1 inserting before the period a comma and the following: "and
2 in strengthening major urban resource libraries".
3 (d) Section 102 (a) of such Act is amended—
4 (1) by striking out "and" at the end of clause (1),
5 (2) by striking out the period at the end of clause
6 (2) and inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon and the
7 word "and", and
8 (3) by adding at the end thereof the following new
9 clause:
10 "(3) for (A) supporting and expanding library
11 services of major urban resource libraries which, because
12 of the value of the collections of such libraries to indi-
13 vidual users and to other libraries, need special assistance
14 to furnish services at a level required to meet the de-
15 mands made for such services, and (B) supporting and
16 expanding library services for a public library designated
17 by the State library administrative agency in any State
18 in which there is no major urban resource library.".
19 (e) Section 102 of such Act is amended by inserting at
20 the end thereof the following new subsection:
21 "(e) Subject to such criteria as the Commissioner shall
22 establish by regulation, in any fiscal year in which sums
23 appropriated pursuant to paragraph (1) of section 4 (a)
24 exceed $60,000,000 not less than 66⅔ per centum of that
25 portion of the allotment of each State attributable to the

1 amount in excess of such $60,000,000 in that fiscal year
2 shall be used for the purposes described in clause (3) of sub-
3 section (a) of this section in accordance with clause (2) of
4 section 103.".

5 (f) (1) Section 103 (1) of such Act is amended by
6 inserting ", subject to clause (2) of this section," after
7 "program" the first time it appears in such section.

8 (2) Section 103 of such Act is amended by redesignat-
9 ing clauses (2), (3), and (4) of such section as clauses
10 (3), (4), and (5), respectively, and by inserting after
11 clause (1) the following new clause:

12 "(2) set forth a program for the year submitted
13 under which not less than 66⅔ per centum of the funds
14 (A) which are paid to the State in any fiscal year in
15 which appropriations pursuant to paragraph (1) of sec-
16 tion 4(a) exceed $60,000,000, and (B) which are
17 allotted to such State from the amount in excess of such
18 $60,000,000, will be used for the purposes set forth in
19 clause (3) of section 102;".

Senator PELL. At this point we have a statement from Senator Randolph.

STATEMENT OF HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

Senator RANDOLPH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. All of us can agree, I think, that two of our most priceless documents in America are the Bill of Rights and the U.S. Constitution. They are irreplaceable. Perhaps we can agree that a great national treasury is located just 200 yards from this hearing room. It is the Library of Congress, which serves as a national library, distributes cataloging data to libraries across the country, makes talking books available to the blind and

physically handicapped, and works in manifold ways to improve the services of all types of libraries in America. It is the flagship of our Nation's library system, and the largest repository of the record of our society and western civilization.

I mention the Library of Congress because, across this Nation, there are thousands of institutions which have the same essential goal. They differ only in size and resources. Their goal is to record and store and disseminate useful information, and to provide for an informed citizenry.

The bill introduced by Chairman Pell (S. 602) represents a significant step toward the day when we can hope to coordinate and connect these libraries, large and small, through national purpose and technology.

In the past decade the Federal Government has become increasingly involved in supporting public libraries as a vital link to education. Four major programs are administered by the Division of Library programs within the Office of Education. The Division is charged with carrying out the provisions of various pieces of legislation. Among them are: Title IV–B of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act; titles I and III of the Library Services and Construction Act; and title II–A of the Higher Education Act.

In fiscal 1976, the Division distributed more than $209 million to States and communities in support of local library programs, primarily in public schools and other public institutions. These funds are intended to enable public libraries to offer services to meet the special needs of people, ranging from preschool to senior citizens. They include services from the handicapped and the institutionalized.

We are reminded that even with the concerted efforts at the local and State and Federal levels, there are today almost 10 million Americans who have no access to libraries, and many more millions who can reach libraries which fail to meet even the most minimal standards of service. Half of our public schools lack centralized libraries.

The Library Services and Construction Act has been in operation for three decades. Since 1956, there have been several important amendments to broaden its reach to accommodate such neglected groups as the handicapped and disadvantaged. It has attempted to coordinate and streamline the consolidated operations of large resource centers within the State and local systems.

It is difficult to estimate the impact for good the act has had upon our national network of libraries, or how much it has contributed to the growth of libraries throughout the country.

I can tell you it has stimulated and affected the library system in our own State of West Virginia. This Federal stimulus has produced one of the most ambitious library construction programs undertaken in West Virginia or her sister States. During the period 1965 to 1976, a total of 53 public libraries were constructed in the State, serving a million West Virginians. State funds for public construction during this period amounted to $4,874,000, and provided support at the local level with funds totaling $7,419,000. The Federal share of this $18 million library construction program—less than one-third of the total spending—made this possible.

I feel, however, that the job is not completed until the day is reached when every West Virginian—every American—has access to full-time,

quality library service. I am privileged to have worked toward that goal over the past 18 years, and I am gratified to be an active cosponsor of S. 602.

In introducing this legislation, our chairman has again exhibited wisdom and vision that will earn him the gratitude of future generations.

Senator PELL. Our first panel today representing the American Library Association is Ms. Clara Jones, president of the American Library Association, and director of the Detroit Public Library; Carlton Thaxton, director of the Georgia Division of Library Services; and Wyman Jones, director of the Los Angeles Public Library.

Ladies and gentlemen, proceed as you will. Any statements you care to make will be inserted in full in the record and we will be most interested in hearing your thoughts.

STATEMENT OF CLARA JONES, PRESIDENT, AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AND DIRECTOR, DETROIT PUBLIC LIBRARY; CARLTON J. THAXTON, DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES, GEORGIA STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION; AND WYMAN JONES, CITY LIBRARIAN, LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY, A PANEL

Ms. JONES. I am director of the Detroit Public Library. I am also the president of the American Library Association, which I represent today. The association is a nonprofit educational organization.

I ask my full statement be made a part of the record.

Senator PELL. That will be done at the conclusion of your testimony.

Ms. JONES. We wish to thank you for the leadership you have shown over the years in support of improved library service for all Americans. We thank you for Public Law 93-568 authorizing the White House Conference on Library and Information Services, and we thank you for S. 602, a bill to extend and revise the Library Services and Construction Act.

We agree with you that a thorough redrafting of library legislation is needed, and we agree with you that what is necessary first is to convene the White House Conference on Library and Information Services. After we have the benefit of the State conferences and the national conference, we will know better how to proceed in developing new library legislation for the future.

We fully support your increased emphasis on LSCA title III interlibrary cooperative projects. You have proposed increasing the authorization for this title to $20 million. We believe the authorization for this program should be increased to $50 million over a 3-year period, which would be a clear signal from Congress that interlibrary cooperative programs are here to stay, and indeed they are the wave of the future.

We agree with you that additional support is needed for urban libraries, which today are hard pressed financially. Some of the Nation's greatest city libraries today are facing severe crisis, and we believe this trend must be reversed without delay.

We are recommending five amendments to LSCA, including the addition of new title V to assist urban public libraries. These amend-

ments are discussed in the statement I submitted for the record, and I believe you and the members of the subcommittee have copies.

My colleagues here today are Carlton Thaxton, director of the division of public library services, Georgia State Department of Education and Wyman Jones, director of the Los Angeles Public Library.

Mr. Thaxton and Mr. Jones will speak briefly to the amendments we recommend. Before turning to them, however, I would like to request that a summary report on accomplishments achieved with assistance from LSCA be made part of the hearing record at this point. This report was prepared by the Washington office of the American Library Association, from data supplied by the 56 State and territorial library agencies. I have only one copy, but will see that the staff receives additional copies later.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I now turn to my colleague Mr. Thaxton. After his remarks, and those of Mr. Jones, we will be glad to answer the questions you may have.

Mr. THAXTON. For the record, my name is Carlton J. Thaxton. I am director of the division of the public library services of the Georgia Department of Education. I am responsible for the administration of the Library Services and Construction Act in the State of Georgia. I am here today representing the American Library Association, a nonprofit education organization of some 35,000 members who are dedicated to the improvement of all types of libraries. I am also secretary-treasurer of the Chief Officers of State Library Agencies (COSLA).

Prior to taking my present State-level position 8 years ago, I served for 10 years as director of the Coastal Plain Regional Library System with headquarters in Tifton, Ga. This is a five-county library system in south Georgia, serving a combined population of approximately 65,000 people.

Today I am speaking in support of the extension of the Library Services and Construction Act. I have seen the Library Services and Construction Act from two levels—from my present level as State director for the program and from my previous level as a librarian in the field carrying out the programs made possible by the act. In these capacities I have seen the variety of services and programs that it has made possible in my State. I have seen it provide bookmobile service to rural communities where entire families left the cotton and peanut fields and came out of the tobacco curing barns to get books and materials. I have seen it provide isolated mountain communities with the only books and films they have ever had. I have seen it offer programs in urban inner-city branches and deposits to citizens who needed assistance with family planning, family nutrition, tax preparation, and basic coping skill techniques and referral services. I have seen it take programs and services to homebound and institutionalized citizens. I have seen it go into the penal and mental institutions, into the cellblocks and dormitories to serve the residents there. I have seen it provide the capability of a statewide information and reference network in Georgia that ties all types of libraries together to share resources and information. I have seen it build libraries in communities all over my State, where local and State funds could not alone provide the necessary financing for much-needed library buildings.

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On behalf of my State citizenry and the citizens of all the other States in America where similar things have happened because of LSCA, I thank you and the other Members of Congress for your support of the act during the past 20 years. Had it not been for your faith and support during the recent past administration cutbacks and impoundments, much of what I have described would have stopped. I have faith that the present administration will assist you rather than oppose you in the library programs you attempt to assist. President Carter has been on a public library board of trustees. When he was Governor of Georgia, he assisted libraries in every way he could. He began the first State aid program for public library construction in our State. He worked hard to increase other existing State aid programs, and he has reemphasized his interest and concern for adequate Federal financing of library programs in his recent statements concerning this.

We in the library profession realize that there is a great need to take a look at our programs and reassess their structure and administration. President Carter has also pointed this out in one of his major library statements. That is why we support wholeheartedly the work of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science in the study it commissioned on the results of LSCA and the plans for the White House Conference on Library and Information Services. This National Conference, as the culmination of the various State conferences which will feed into it, will give us the "grassroots" input that we need to reassess our program and develop a truly workable national library plan. I believe very strongly in this input from the bottom up. It works. People are interested in libraries and information, and we must never lose sight of why libraries exist and why we provide the programs we do. They are not for Members of Congress or for me. They are for the people who use them and benefit from them. We must listen to the people, or we fail.

Until we get that local input, we need time to continue to carry out the very good programs that exist under this act, and we need some improvements and refinements in the act, which cannot wait. I would like to touch briefly on these major points which I hope you will consider:

First, the money for the programs should be there when it is needed. This will require advance appropriations. This is not a new concept. It has been done in other areas of legislation. Just as I have seen the good things that LSCA has provided, I have also seen the bad times which slow appropriations and impoundments have caused. I have seen bookmobiles parked when they should have been running. I have seen disappointed children turned away from libraries when the weekly story hour had to be canceled. I have seen elderly people deprived of the service they had depended on to be their one form of diversion from the boredom of a nursing home or some other institution in which they were housed. I have seen people turned away from libraries because the hours had been cut. Too many times we fail to really relate what our actions do to the people who count. I have operated programs on "faith," and this is tough and it is dangerous. Knowing full well if the Federal funds didn't come through, I would be hard put to come up with additional State and local finances,

I have continued programs which I felt I could not, in good conscience, stop. Congress has always come through. Thank you for that. Advance appropriations would make life much simpler and programs more stable in the library world. I urge you to include this in the extension.

Second, our urban libraries have critical needs. We have very few such libraries in Georgia, but those few bear the great burden of responsibility for assisting the rest of the State in library resources and services. I recommend a separate title to accomplish this assistance. A title V, properly funded, would guarantee that urban libraries would receive additional assistance in the areas of collection development and program support that they need. Presently, in Georgia under title I our urban libraries receive their fair share of the funds, for they are distributed on a per capita basis. I hesitate, however, to recommend the combination of additional urban support with the present title I. There is a danger that the one appropriation could not do the job. I think a separate title, recognizing the critical need for urban libraries, would focus the attention of that need far better than attaching it to the present title I. As a State administrator, I also see that this would be easier to handle administratively.

Third, I hope that you will continue to emphasize the development of effective systems and networks of all types of libraries and information sources. The title III funds under LSCA have begun this, but they are far from being adequate to provide what is needed. In Georgia we have a statewide information network. It is called GLIN—Georgia Library Information Network—and it ties 111 libraries together, coordinated through our agency, to provide the best possible access to all information in all types of libraries in the State to every citizen. We have a good network. It works well, and it provides creditable service, but we could be doing so much more. We could include more libraries. We could handle more questions and referrals, only if we had the recognition at the national level that this is important. We are not depending on LSCA funds entirely to do what we are doing. A lot of State funds are going into this network, but we still need more funding to do all the things that our citizens want and deserve. Georgia is not alone in this need. Most of the States with such networks need assistance in helping them develop to the point of being able to tie into a national network—the ultimate in networking. Georgia is fortunate to be one of the States picked to participate in the national information network concept being done on a pilot basis by the Library of Congress. We are finding this more and more helpful, and we are in accord that the Library of Congress needs to continue to play a more important role in library networking throughout the Nation as our national Library.

Fourth, I recommend that a statutory limitation be placed on the use of funds provided under the act for State administration and indirect costs. Ten percent seems reasonable. Georgia has no problem with this, but some State will, but it still seems advisable that this be a provision so that State aid programs will be developed to assist in the financing of public library programs. Administrative limitations should be very carefully separated from programs which provide statewide services with these funds. A limitation on statewide pro-

grams would not be good. This would defeat the purposes of the act in a lot of instances. In rural States, particularly, the most efficient type of library service is that provided by the State library agency to many communities far too small to support their own needs for library services. In Georgia, for instance, we have a statewide program to build up resources at the State level which could not be justified in many local communities; yet, these books and materials are needed from time to time by all communities. Many times they are the most costly things in a collection—business services, art portfolios, and scientific and technical materials. We buy them at the State level and make them available to all libraries over the State when they are needed. This is far more economical than each library system trying to have everything. Programs which do this type of statewide service would be hurt if a limitation were placed on statewide service programs. Therefore, the limitation on administration and indirect costs needs to be carefully worded.

Fifth, it is important that wording be provided in the act that will give specific direction that Federal funds will not replace or be substituted for present responsible State support of the functions of the State library agency. States, however, should be given time, say, 2 to 3 years to meet such a requirement.

Sixth, title II, the construction part of the act, needs to be extended and funded, and funded well. How better can we boost the economy than to provide construction projects, which in turn will provide increased needs for staff additions as a result of larger and better facilities. We have a great need for the extension and funding of this title. The attached tabulation will vouch for that. I know in Georgia, even with our State aid for construction program, that Federal funds in excess of $5 million could be used right now to provide new facilities and additional employment throughout our State.

Thank you for letting me have a part in this important hearing. I believe in basic information, and I believe you like to have a basic input. That is why I am attaching to this statement descriptions of some actual projects which show you what LSCA in Georgia is doing in the present fiscal year. I hope you will study them, and I know you will consider the fact that the figures you read are really more than just figures. They represent actual people who are benefiting from this program. That is why it is so important that it be continued.

Thank you.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much, indeed.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Thaxton follows:]

Statement of
Carlton J. Thaxton, Director
Division of Public Library Services
Georgia State Department of Education
on extension of the
Library Services and Construction Act
before the
Subcommittee on Education, Arts, and Humanities
of the
Senate Committee on Human Resources

March 9, 1977

My name is Carlton J. Thaxton. I am Director of the Division of Public Library Services of the Georgia Department of Education. I am responsible for the administration of the Library Services and Construction Act in the State of Georgia. I am here today representing the American Library Association, a nonprofit educational organization of some 35,000 members who are dedicated to the improvement of all types of libraries. I am also Secretary-Treasurer of the Chief Officers of State Library Agencies (COSLA).

Prior to taking my present state-level position eight years ago, I served for ten years as Director of the Coastal Plain Regional Library System with headquarters in Tifton, Georgia. This is a five-county library system in South Georgia, serving a combined population of approximately 65,000 people.

Today I am speaking in support of the extension of the Library Services and Construction Act. I have seen the Library Services and Construction Act from two levels--from my present level as State Director for the program and from my previous level as a librarian in the field carrying out the programs made possible by the Act. In these capacities I have seen the variety of services and programs that it has made possible in my state. I have seen it provide bookmobile service to rural communities where entire families left the cotton and peanut fields and came out of the tobacco curing barns to get books and materials. I have seen it provide isolated mountain communities with the only books and films they have ever had. I have seen

it offer programs in urban inner city branches and deposits to citizens who needed assistance with family planning, family nutrition, tax preparation, and basic coping skill techniques and referral services. I have seen it take programs and services to homebound and institutionalized senior citizens. I have seen it go into the penal and mental institutions, into the cellblocks and dormitories to serve the residents there. I have seen it provide the capability of a statewide information and reference network in Georgia that ties all types of libraries together to share resources and information. I have seen it build libraries in communities all over my state, where local and state funds could not alone provide the necessary financing for much-needed library buildings.

On behalf of my state citizenry and the citizens of all the other states in American where similar things have happened because of LSCA, I thank you and the other Members of Congress for your support of the Act during the past twenty years. Had it not been for your faith and support during recent past administration cutbacks and impoundments, much of what I have described would have stopped. I have faith that the present Administration will assist you rather than oppose you in the library programs you attempt to assist. President Carter has been on a Public Library Board of Trustees. When he was Governor of Georgia, he assisted libraries in every way he could. He began the first state aid program for public library construction in our state. He worked hard to increase other existing state aid programs, and he has reemphasized his interest and concern for adequate federal financing of library programs in his recent statements concerning this.

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Conference, as the culmination of the various state conferences which will feed into it, will give us the "grassroots" input that we need to reassess our program and develop a truly workable national library plan. I believe very strongly in this input from the bottom up. It works. People are interested in libraries and information, and we must never lose sight of why libraries exist and why we provide the programs we do. They are not for Members of Congress or for me. They are for the people who use them and benefit from them. We must listen to the people, or we fail.

Until we get that local input, we need time to continue to carry out the very good programs that exist under this Act, and we need some improvements and refinements in the Act which cannot wait. I would like to touch briefly on these major points which I hope you will consider:

First, the money for the programs should be there when it is needed. This will require advance appropriations. This is not a new concept. It has been done in other areas of legislation. Just as I have seen the good things that LSCA has provided, I have also seen the bad times which slow appropriations and impoundments have caused. I have seen bookmobiles parked when they should have been running. I have seen disappointed children turned away from libraries when the weekly story hour had to be cancelled. I have seen elderly people deprived of the service they had depended on to be their one form of diversion from the boredom of a nursing home or some other institution in which they were housed. I have seen people turned away from libraries because the hours had been cut. Too many times we fail to really relate what our actions do to the people who count. I have operated programs on "faith," and this is tough and it is dangerous. Knowing full well if the federal funds didn't come through, I would be hard put to come up with additional state and local finances, I have continued programs which I felt I could not, in good conscience, stop. Congress has always come through. Thank you for that. Advance appropriations would make life much simpler and programs more stable in the library world. I urge you to include this in the extension.

Second, our urban libraries have critical needs. We have very few such libraries in Georgia, but those few bear the great burden of responsibility for assisting the rest of the state in library resources and services. I recommend a separate title to accomplish this assistance. A Title V, properly funded, would guarantee that urban libraries would receive additional assistance in the areas of collection development and program support that they need. Presently, in Georgia under Title I our urban libraries receive their fair share of the funds, for they are distributed on a per capita basis. I hesitate, however, to recommend the combination of additional urban library support with the present Title I. There is a danger that the one appropriation could not do the job. I think a separate title, recognizing the critical need for urban libraries, would focus the attention of that need far better than attaching it to the present Title I. As a State Administrator, I also see that this would be easier to handle administratively.

Third, I hope that you will continue to emphasize the development of effective systems and networks of all types of libraries and information sources. The Title III funds under LSCA have begun this, but they are far from being adequate to provide what is needed. In Georgia we have a statewide information network. It is called GLIN (Georgia Library Information Network), and it ties 111 libraries together, coordinated through our agency, to provide the best possible access to all information in all types of libraries in the state to every citizen. We have a good network. It works well, and it provides creditable service, but we could be doing so much more. We could include more libraries. We could handle more questions and referrals, only if we had the recognition at the national level that this is important. We are not depending on LSCA funds entirely to do what we are doing. A lot of state funds are going into this network, but we still need more funding to do all the things that our citizens want and deserve. Georgia is not alone in this need. Most of the states with such networks need assistance in helping them develop to the point of being able to tie into a national network--the ultimate in networking. Georgia

is fortunate to be one of the states picked to participate in the national information network concept being done on a pilot basis by the Library of Congress. We are finding this more and more helpful, and we are in accord that the Library of Congress needs to continue to play a more important role in library networking throughout the nation as our National Library.

Fourth, I recommend that a statutory limitation be placed on the use of funds provided under the Act for state administration and indirect costs. Ten per cent seems reasonable. Georgia has no problem with this, but some states will, but it still seems advisable that this be a provision so that state aid programs will be developed to assist in the financing of public library programs. Administrative limitations should be very carefully separated from programs which provide statewide services with these funds. A limitation on statewide services programs would not be good. This would defeat the purposes of the Act in a lot of instances. In rural states, particularly, the most efficient type of library service is that provided by the state library agency to many communities far too small to support their own needs for library service. In Georgia, for instance, we have a statewide program to build up resources at the state level which could not be justified in many local communities; yet, these books and materials are needed from time to time by all communities. Many times they are the most costly things in a collection--business services, art portfolios, and scientific and technical materials. We buy them at the state level and make them available to all libraries over the state when they are needed. This is far more economical than each library system trying to have everything. Programs which do this type of statewide service would be hurt if a limitation were placed on statewide service programs. Therefore, the limitation on administration and indirect costs needs to be carefully worded.

Fifth, it is important that wording be provided in the Act that will give specific direction that federal funds will not replace or be substituted for present

responsible state support of the functions of the state library agency. States, however, should be given time, say, 2 to 3 years to meet such a requirement.

Sixth, Title II, the construction part of the Act, needs to be extended and funded, and funded well. How better can we boost the economy than to provide construction projects, which in turn will provide increased needs for staff additions as a result of larger and better facilities. We have a great need for the extension and funding of this title. The attached tabulation will vouch for that. I know in Georgia, even with our state aid for construction program, that federal funds in excess of 5 million dollars could be used right now to provide new facilities and additional employment throughout our state.

Thank you for letting me have a part in this important hearing. I believe in basic information, and I believe you like to have a basic input. That is why I am attaching to this statement descriptions of some actual projects which show you what LSCA in Georgia is doing in the present fiscal year. I hope you will study them, and I know you will consider that fact that the figures you read are really more than just figures. They represent actual people who are benefiting from this program. That is why it is so important that it be continued.

Thank you

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Atlanta-Fulton County Library System, Atlanta, GA (Single county system) Serves 596,696 persons in metropolitan Atlanta and Fulton County	$53,062	To have a telephone ready reference service to answer approximately 75,000 questions in a 12-month period. Service will be available during all hours the library is open and will be designed to meet the continued needs of patrons for quick information. Also, to bring services of the library to identified Spanish-speaking persons in the community. This will include the presentation of 12 film programs, anticipating at least 40 Spanish-speaking patrons at each; providing 1 bookmobile stop, 1 hour per week in the Spanish-speaking neighborhood; having 6 Spanish-language story hours; and making available at least 5 brochures on programs and services of the library in the Spanish language.
Oconee Regional Library System, Dublin, GA (Five-county system) Serves 65,691 persons in Middle GA	$24,130	To teach ten adult non-readers to read using volunteers trained in the Laubach "Each One, Teach One" Program. To significantly increase reading attainment of 30 rising second-grade students through a tutorial program. To provide summer reading opportunities for 4,000 children (ages 2-12) through the vacation reading club. To provide visual literacy experiences for the occupants of 12 nursing homes, by showing 1 film each week for a total of 624 showings, with an average attendance of 40.

Public Library Construction Projects - Ready to Start 1977-1978

If LSCA Title II Matching Funds Are Available

State	Number of Projects	Total Dollars Needed	Federal LSCA II Dollars	State & Local Dollars	Other Dollars
Alabama	3	$ 3,900,000	$ 1,500,000	$ 2,400,000	$
Alaska	3	12,700,000	3,720,000	8,980,000	
Arizona	9	7,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000	
Arkansas	10	1,262,000	757,200	504,800	
California	42	15,400,000	11,500,000	3,900,000	
Colorado					
Connecticut	34	43,240,000	3,050,000	40,190,000	
Delaware	7	6,107,000	3,202,000	2,905,000	
Florida	30	6,415,000	3,207,500	3,207,500	
Georgia	26	10,676,620	5,338,310	5,338,310	
Hawaii	5	1,699,000	200,000	1,499,000	
Idaho	12	5,000,000	2,500,000	2,300,000	200,000
Illinois	50	60,000,000	12,000,000	48,000,000	
Indiana	24	22,917,308	11,000,308	11,917,000	
Iowa	26	9,579,500	4,790,000	3,592,000	1,197,500
Kansas					
Kentucky	13	9,099,200	5,641,504	3,457,696	
Louisiana	26	11,180,000	6,708,000	4,472,000	
Maine	12	6,400,000	3,700,000	2,700,000	
Maryland	9	7,250,000	1,740,000	5,510,000	
Massachusetts	5	5,000,000	500,000	4,500,000	
Michigan	20	10,000,000	2,500,000	7,500,000	
Minnesota	10	7,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000	
Mississippi	36	6,348,672	3,809,203	2,539,469	
Missouri	3	6,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000	
Montana	4	5,300,000	2,650,000	2,650,000	
Nebraska	6	4,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	
Nevada	5	2,998,396	2,358,396	130,000	510,000
New Hampshire	16	3,750,000	1,500,000	2,250,000	
New Jersey	40	22,085,610	2,676,000	19,409,610	
New Mexico	1	175,000	96,250	78,750	
New York	45	63,000,000	22,050,000	40,950,000	
North Carolina	6	13,917,500	5,567,000	8,350,500	
North Dakota	4	1,900,000	950,000	950,000	
Ohio	23	24,500,000	11,025,000	13,475,000	
Oklahoma	15	9,400,000	4,700,000	4,700,000	
Oregon	14	8,455,386	4,225,000	4,230,386	
Pennsylvania	32	20,475,620	8,615,620	11,860,000	
Rhode Island	6	6,600,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	
South Carolina	5	1,775,000	225,000	1,550,000	
South Dakota	5	1,750,000	875,000	875,000	
Tennessee	25	10,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	
Texas	62	74,089,460	10,238,500	63,850,960	
Utah	21	5,798,000	2,899,000	2,899,000	
Vermont	15	2,700,000	1,566,000	1,134,000	
Virginia	11	7,415,000	3,707,500	3,707,500	
Washington	18	11,325,561	5,455,523	5,870,038	
West Virginia	42	9,200,000	4,360,000	4,840,000	
Wisconsin	11	8,500,000	2,125,000	6,375,000	
Wyoming	8	8,470,000	4,235,000	4,235,000	
Total	855	$601,754,833	$205,763,814	$394,083,519	$1,907,500

3/1/77

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Senator PELL. Mr. Jones.

Mr. JONES. My name is Wyman Jones. I am the city librarian for Los Angeles, am an active member of the American Library Association, and presently sitting on the board of the Urban Libraries Council. I am here today representing the American Library Association.

It is now generally understood that many of America's larger cities are in or approaching a state of financial crisis wherein the cost of local government is increasing at a rate greater than the growth of the tax base. What is not generally known is that this series of crises is exerting a dramatically corrosive effect on our urban public libraries.

In the last several months I have been in contact with administrative representatives of most of our major city libraries. They have little to say in the way of good news.

San Francisco's book budget has been slashed from $850,000 to $650,000 and service hours have been reduced. Buffalo has lost 42 percent of its workforce, with the result that branches are open only 2 or 3 days a week. In Portland, 30 positions were cut from the budget. The bookmobiles in Chicago are sitting unused in a storage garage. In San Diego service hours have been trimmed because of a loss of 24 staff. The Detroit system is failing hard in a situation so bad that this year there are no city funds in the library budget. Brooklyn has suffered broad curtailments and is expecting more. Denver is cutting book purchases and eliminating staff positions, their funding having been " reduced by 5 to 7 percent." Seattle services were watered down by a 6 percent loss in professional staff. Los Angeles has lost more than 40 staff members in the budget crunch. And the plight of the New York Public Library exceeds that of its parent government. Although widely available, no further examples need be given.

Book budgets, the foundation of library service, are drying up. Unless there has been some late breaking good news, no major city has a book budget which has increased in the last several years at a rate equal to the increase in book costs.

New library buildings are needed throughout the country, in rural as well as metropolitan areas. In addition, many public libraries should be remodeled to make them accessible to the handicapped. LSCA title II could provide the funds necessary to do the job.

With only a few exceptions, public library facilities are inadequate in our large cities. Characteristically, the inner-city branches, most of which were built decades ago, are deteriorating and inadequate by any standard.

Every bit as troubling is the condition of many of our downtown central libraries. Skipping along the west coast, for example, San Francisco and Los Angeles and San Diego all have outmoded central libraries that long ago ran out of space for books and readers; the result of this is that vast and valuable collections are stored in warehouses and behind the scenes where the public has poor access to them. Because local moneys for library construction projects are especially hard to come by in lean times, we see little prospect for meeting our facilities needs.

Further aggravating these general conditions is a combination of the recession, gas price hikes and population growth that have resulted in growing public library usage. At a time when we have the least financial support, the public is calling on us increasingly for additional service.

And even further compounding the problem is the expense of delivering library service in our large cities, where minority populations sometimes necessitate the purchase of books and library materials in languages other than English. In Los Angeles, for example, we routinely purchase books in many languages because of popular and not scholarly demand. Books printed in foreign languages typically cost nearly three times as much as books in English. This means that the big-city book budgets do not have the effective purchasing power of those in the relatively affluent suburbs.

At the same time, the moneyed suburbs are in part living off the resources of the major city central libraries. Depending on the city, anywhere from 15 to 25 percent of the persons using a particular central library are persons living beyond the municipal boundaries. Recognizing that a major central library costs at least several million annually to operate, it can be seen that the large cities are in no small measure subsidizing library service to the suburbs and nearby rural areas.

With the collective weight of these observations in mind, we respectfully request that you give earnest consideration to extending the Library Services and Construction Act; to restoring funds to title II of that act, in order to stimulate and encourage public library building construction; and to add the proposed title V, supported by the American Library Association and the Urban Libraries Council, which would offer assistance to our large city libraries.

Please accept my thanks for the time and attention you are giving this matter.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Jones follows:]

Statement of
Wyman Jones
Los Angeles City Librarian
on extension of the
Library Services and Construction Act
before the
Subcommittee on Education, Arts, and Humanities
of the
Senate Committee on Human Resources

March 9, 1977

My name is Wyman Jones. I am the City Librarian for Los Angeles, an active member of the American Library Association, and presently sitting on the Board of the Urban Libraries Council. I am here today representing the American Library Association.

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services were watered down by a six percent loss in professional staff. Los Angeles has lost more than forty staff members in the budget crunch. And the plight of the New York Public Library exceeds that of its parent government. Although widely available, no further examples need be given.

Book budgets, the foundation of library service, are drying up. Unless there has been some late-breaking good news, no major city has a book budget which has increased in the last several years at a rate equal to the increase in book costs.

New library buildings are needed throughout the country, in rural as well as metropolitan areas. In addition, many public libraries should be remodeled to make them accessible to the handicapped. LSCA Title II could provide the funds necessary to do the job.

With only a few exceptions, public library facilities are inadequate in our large cities. Characteristically, the inner-city branches, most of which were built decades ago, are deteriorating and inadequate by any standard.

Every bit as troubling is the condition of many of our downtown central libraries. Skipping along the west coast, for example, San Francisco and Los Angeles and San Diego all have outmoded central libraries that long ago ran out of space for books and readers; the result of this is that vast and valuable collections are stored in warehouses and behind the scenes where the public has poor access to them. Because local monies for library construction projects are expecially hard to come by in lean times, we see little prospect for meeting our facilities needs.

Further aggravating these general conditions is a combination of the recession, gas price hikes and population growth that have resulted in growing public library usage. At a time when we have the least financial support, the public is calling on us increasingly for additional service.

And even further compounding the problem is the expense of delivering library service in our large cities, where minority populations sometimes necessitate the purchase of books and library materials in languages other than English. In Los Angeles, for example, we routinely purchase books in many languages because of

popular and not scholarly demand. Books printed in foreign languages typically cost nearly three times as much as books in English. This means that the big city book budgets do not have the effective purchasing power of those in the relatively affluent suburbs.

At the same time, the monied suburbs are in part living off the resources of the major city central libraries. Depending on the city, anywhere from fifteen to twenty-five percent of the persons using a particular central library are persons living beyond the municipal boundaries. Recognizing that a major central library costs at least several million annually to operate, it can be seen that the large cities are in no small measure subsidizing library service to the suburbs and nearby rural areas.

With the collective weight of these observations in mind, we respectfully request that you give earnest consideration to extending the Library Services and Construction Act; to restoring funds to Title II of that Act, in order to stimulate and encourage public library building construction; and to add the proposed Title V, supported by the American Library Association and the Urban Libraries Council, which would offer assistance to our large city libraries.

Please accept my thanks for the time and attention you are giving this matter.

Attachment: Proposed LSCA Title V

PROPOSED LSCA TITLE V

To amend the Library Services and Construction Act to provide for a program of federal aid to large urban public libraries.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That the Library Services and Construction Act is amended by adding the following Title:

Title V - Large Urban Public Libraries

Declaration of Policy

Sec. 501. In recognition of the serious financial distress of large urban public libraries, the Congress hereby declares it to be the policy of the United States to provide financial assistance to such libraries for the purchase of books and other library materials. Large urban public libraries are a critical part of the nation's information and cultural resources, and as such are deemed to be vital for the educational, cultural and economic development of this country. Balanced intergovernmental funding is, therefore, essential at the local, state and federal levels in order to achieve the content and quality of public library services for the citizens of the United States.

Grants to States for Large Urban Public Libraries

Sec. 502. The commissioner shall carry out a program of making grants to States for providing financial assistance to large urban public libraries. The Commissioner shall allot to each State such part of the amount appropriated for this purpose as the total population of cities over 100,000 persons of the State bears to the total population of cities over 100,000 persons of all the States, except that no State shall receive less than $20,000.

Uses of Federal Funds

Sec. 503. The grants under this title shall be distributed by the State library administrative agency, on an equal per capita basis, to public libraries serving cities of over 100,000 population. The funds shall be used for the purchase of books and other library materials. In the event that a public library receiving such funds reduces its level of total financial support from public funds, other than federal funds, to an amount which is less than the average sum for the three years immediately preceding the grant, the funds to which such library would otherwise be entitled shall be withheld by the State library administrative agency.

Sec. 504. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the purposes of this Title $60,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1978, $70,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1979, and $80,000,000 for each of the next two fiscal years.

Senator PELL. Under the existing title I, we have about $57 million appropriated now. Under this bill we want to set up a trigger at $60 million. Two-thirds of the excess over $60 million will be apportioned pro rata amongst those States with standard metropolitan statistical areas of more than 100,000 population. There is also a guaranteed minimum allocation. This is just one idea.

In my own State, I can see trying to reduce that population figure to 50,000.

On the other hand, in a State like New York the emphasis there would be on their main city, which is New York City.

Do you believe that these urban libraries should be included and what are your thoughts with regard to how that money should be used?

Ms. Jones. The urban libraries are in great trouble. They are more than just local resources or county or even State resources. They are national resources. Americans lead the world in the establishment of public libraries, and our great public libraries are the greatest in the world. These resources are so valuable they are increasing in their service to people, because we are thinging in terms of service to every American, the establishment of the National Commission, and so on. So they are increasing in importance.

We feel that the money should be used for library materials; that is, books and periodicals, films, all of the materials that make up the collections of the public library, both the main libraries and the branch libraries, because this is the great crunch, and this is where the destruction of libraries has started.

In our own case, another example I can use is that our book funds were cut 62 percent during this past year, from a little over $1 million to $382,000 for a whole system, and in the 6 or nearly 8 months now since that went into effect, we are unable to answer many of the questions on current materials, on current questions, because we actually do not have the materials, so that we are seeing in this period of time, this very short period, the actual beginning of the destruction of our collections.

So we feel that the first priority should go to the purchase of materials from the money that would come. Perhaps some of the others here would like to comment.

Mr. JONES. Senator Pell, you alluded to S. 602, I believe, in your opening statement. I think one of the problems that I have with the proposal, is that I am not entirely certain as to how the moneys would be allocated. That is, the moneys are set up for the standard metropolitan statistical area. In the instance of large city libraries, there may be 22 jurisdictions within SMSA. Allocation of funds would continue to remain as now. That is under the jurisdiction of the State library. And one of the specific provisions we were hoping for either under title V or under S. 602 would be allocation on a per capita basis, so that the extremely large jurisdictions would have a guaranteed income to provide a library service. I agree with Ms. Jones. that the primary need is for book funds and for delivery of services to the general area that the primary need is for.

Senator PELL. Mr. Thaxton, as you know, this bill developed a triggering device to try to help urban libraries without having a sepa-

rate section to do so. Do you think that this would meet the needs of urban libraries?

Mr. THAXTON. I think it would be much better to have a separate title. It would be simple to allocate the funds. And I think it would focus the attention on the fact that the urban libraries need special help, and they really do.

Senator PELL. The problem is not only in authorizing but in funding and appropriating. What this bill seeks to do is to work out a compromise which might be accepted in the Senate; would help the urban libraries, and also would not secure the opposition of those who are presently being helped under the existing provisions of the act.

Mr. THAXTON. Yes.

Senator PELL. Do you have any questions?

Senator JAVITS. Yes.

Senator PELL. Certainly.

Senator JAVITS. I regret that I was not present at the beginning of the testimony of this witness. I have been briefed on your testimony. Senators often have two or three committee meetings each morning. Incidentally, I was at a meeting considering a fellow Georgian to be Assistant Budget Director. So I am sure you approve of my absence.

Mr. THAXTON. Yes.

Senator JAVITS. Yesterday, I introduced S. 941 to carry out the purposes suggested by the American Library Association. I wish to emphasize that I do not recall ever in my whole career that there has been any confrontational difference between Senator Pell and myself, and I am very hopeful there will not be in this matter.

We shall seek some way of accommodating both of these bills, S. 602 and S. 941. So first I am interested in the following question:

Our comparison shows that S. 602 would affect 53.1 percent of the population, over 100 million people; that the American Library Association bill which I have already introduced will affect 56 million people, or 26 percent. That makes a total of 79 percent. So I would like to ask—perhaps even our own staff can answer it—what happens to the other 21 percent? In other words, where do they fall as between these bills?

Senator PELL. You say this bill, S. 602, serves 53 percent?

Senator JAVITS. It says 53.1 percent. S. 941 will serve 26 percent or 56 million people.

Now Mr. Fusco of my staff tells me that Senator Pell's bill, which is S. 602, also subsumes the cities. It already does.

So we have to account somehow for our population being totally reached by what we would purport to be an overall bill. We should have the philosophy which underscores that approach, and whether or not it does really reach the total population. It seems to me that is essential.

Senator PELL. S. 602 is based on the present legislation, with any excess funds to be divided. As you know, two-thirds of those funds go to urban libraries and SMSA's of more than 100,000.

The bill S. 941 would do it basically on distribution based on relative urban population defined as 100,000 or more, and so forth.

When you look at comparative figures they jump out at you. I think you have been here longer than I have. You know what will fly and what will not. Actually I am a little concerned that our own bill S. 602 limits it to SMSA's of 100,000, because my inclination would be to go to 50,000.

Another thought here which we have discussed on which maybe the panel can make comments, is the idea of a separate authorization. I thought of this as being a compromise, a separate authorization or title that would provide for a matching grant program. We face a particular problem in New York, where we have a private committee going out raising moneys. In any case, if you had some matching formula like the Challenge Grant program that we have in the arts field, you would be able to get Federal funds under separate authorization, which you have to be sure to get funded, which would not be so difficult if we say 4 to 1 or 3 to 1. I think that would fly more easily.

Senator JAVITS. That is exactly the thing I wanted you to differentiate. In other words, Senator Pell's bill proposes to deal with the totality of the library formula, based in two ways: one on the scheme he has in his bill, and, two, from the existing law. That covers everybody.

My bill, the Library Association bill, wants to deal solely with the special problems of the major populated centers, and does not touch existing law insofar as everything other than that is concerned.

We need two things then from the panel: one, what is the rationale of a special program for urban libraries? We have already begun to have some explanation of that.

Second, is there a case to justify a change in the existing law respecting the totality of libraries?

Ms. JONES. Could I make a comment? I know Mr. Wyman Jones would like a chance also. Historically, the intent of LSCA has been to see that every American has library service. If you will remember, and I know that you do, it was established because everyone was very conscious of the fact that people living in rural areas for the most part did not have library service or very poor or spotty library service, so that when it started in 1956 it was addressed to this. Then later on, the need for construction of libraries was a companion need and that was added in 1964. Then other things were added that began to encompass a larger part of the population.

So this act, like many, became a kind of patchwork, and as needs thrust themselves before our attention, then we would stop and take care of it. Just as at the beginning it was at rural libraries, well, we are at a historic point now where our large city libraries have been threatened with extinction. You know there are some communities that have been so hard pressed that they had to make a hardnosed decision that we just cannot have a public library system at all, because we cannot afford it. It has been averted. Newark was one, and a town in Michigan—Kalamazoo—and so on, it has been averted but only by the skin of their teeth.

So this is taking care of a need that is thrusting itself at us right now, and if it is not addressed, then we will be turning the clock back in history. It is not the end of LSCA and the Library Association bill

does not deny all that has been accomplished. It just says that right now the next new thing that we must do is to take care of this pressing need right now, so that we too build on the old LSCA bill, and we are adding for your consideration title V, which does address a specific need.

Senator JAVITS. You have answered half my question. The other half is, what is the case for changing the existing law in order to meet the new formula which Senator Pell suggests in his bill. You see, Senator Pell is tackling the whole thing. You have answered one part of my question. Why a special title for the big urban libraries?

Now, is there a case for changing the basic proposition of the law itself which is what is contained in Senator Pell's bill?

Ms. JONES. I think eventually, after the White House conference, we want to look at the whole LSCA thing. It was started many years ago and does need adaptation and changes and so on. After the White House conference we will have the information from every point of view that will be needed, and it will be national participation in getting this data together.

But the thing we are saying right now is that we have to make a change right now, some additions or adaptations right now for the big city. We are not opposed to Senator Pell's bill. I do want that to be known. It is just that we are drawing attention to title V because it deals specifically with the problem. We are not in opposition to what Senator Pell is saying.

Does that answer the other part?

Senator JAVITS. It does. But there is one other answer I need. That is on the timing—any one of you can answer that—on the timing, do we face an immediate emergency in respect of the urban problem as distinguished from a less pressing emergency in respect of the ongoing library program? In other words, is there a case for urging this committee immediately, promptly, before the White House conference to report out a bill on the urban libraries because maybe they cannot survive even in a matter of months?

Now that is a very important point. Either you are going to wait to do this whole thing together or action must be pressed on a specialized bill if there is really a crisis.

So what is your testimony on the crisis of libraries in standard metropolitan statistical areas over 100,000 cities over 100,000?

Mr. JONES. Senator Javits, I earlier made comment on this, sir. There is a crisis among major public libraries. Ms. Jones' library, the Detroit Public Library, this year has no city funds in their library budget. I think the plight of the New York Public Library is well known. As you cross the Nation's libraries, you find bookmobiles shut down, book budgets cut back, and find staff authorizations that are no longer there, you find branches that are closed down, you find branches open 2 or 3 days a week, this is because most cities feel they have to, understandably, that they have to keep police and fire forces going, repair the streets, so when they are at the end of the budget activities, there just are not any dollars left. So the libraries have absorbed the cuts more than the other city departments.

It is a continuing crisis, particularly in view of the fact that the library usage is increasing right now because of the recession, and increasing education right now.

That is the heart of the argument, and because of this, the American Library Association and the Urban Library Council are urging that there be separate action taken on an early, immediate basis.

Senator JAVITS. You do want this action before the White House conference, is that correct? Does that speak for all three of you?

Ms. JONES. Yes.

Senator JAVITS. You want this action before the White House conference, because there is a crisis that has to be met?

Ms. JONES. When you say this action, are you referring to Senator Pell?

Senator JAVITS. I am speaking of the action for the large cities.

Ms. JONES. Yes.

Senator JAVITS. Senator Pell just made a suggestion characteristic of him, very thoughtful and generous, as to whether we ought to cut the number from 100,000 to 50,000. That will admit more cities. If my recollection is correct, it at least doubles the number and may triple the number of cities that would be eligible. Do you have any concept of a breaking point? Have you examined into that question, what ought to be the breaking point to define a large urban library?

Ms. JONES. We started out when we were preparing, doing our original thinking on this matter, with a larger figure than 100,000, because it is the big city libraries that are in the deepest trouble. Then we realize that we should make it broader, more inclusive, because some of the next size were in trouble. All libraries were in trouble, but we were focusing on where the greatest trouble was.

We said 100,000. I believe there is an argument for it.

If the large city libraries, the largest one in your State, are helped, this helps the smaller libraries also. One reason the smaller library can function is that it does not have to maintain and sustain that large library collection. It functions not only for Detroit, for example, and Wayne County, but all of the smaller libraries in the State are relieved of buying the very expensive books and periodicals, all the special collections, and many of the items that are not used every day in the week, which must be in a great library.

And because we are developing cooperative efforts in libraries, the interlibrary loan is being very greatly emphasized. You are helping this large library not just for the big city, but you are helping it for every city.

Now some States just have the one large library, others have two or three. Most States do not have many of these great big libraries. It is an effort that will help all of them. Unless you start here, then you are not going to be able to reach as many as these large city libraries would reach.

Senator JAVITS. In other words, you feel 100,000 is an optimum figure?

Ms. JONES. We feel that is good. We worked over it and thought about it from every different angle. This seemed to be a good figure.

Senator JAVITS. Should we make it a condition of this legislation that a large library which gets this kind of help would afford a cooperative service to the logical region in which it operates, in most cases a State, which you have just described?

Ms. JONES. I think this would obtain whether you had it in the bill or not. It is already standard practice in every large city library.

Senator JAVITS. Would it not be useful just to say so, because that is a pretty good reason why the United States should help a particularly large library, even though it does not help every other library the same way?

Ms. JONES. Yes, through the interlibrary loan, I think it would not be destructive at all to have it in there since it is practiced.

One thing that is very important is that the per capita amount, per capita formula should be there. Otherwise, the smallest of the big ones would get as much as the medium or large size. That would seem to be fair. That per capita formula should be there.

Senator JAVITS. You favor the distribution formula which is contined in your bill?

Ms. JONES. Yes.

Senator JAVITS. As contrasted with the distribution formula which is based upon straight population?

Ms. JONES. Yes, we do.

Senator JAVITS. You favor a concentration factor, really?

Ms. JONES. Yes. And I wish to emphasize that we are not in opposition to Senator Pell's bill.

Senator JAVITS. Neither am I.

Ms. JONES. We want to draw strong and special attention to title V because it does speak to the needs of the big city. We recognize that compromise has to be arranged. If the same purpose could be achieved in this other way, then there should be ways of working it out. But we wanted to emphasize title V and its special thrust.

Senator JAVITS. I wish to join. I have no opposition whatsoever to Senator Pell's approach. I think you have put your finger on a very critical problem. I know it so well in my own major city, because I caused to be established a citizens committee that helped the municipality, and because New York City was so short of many services through budget cuts. One of the main things this citizens committee has done is to staff some of the local libraries with volunteers. Otherwise they would have been shut down in broad areas, hundreds of thousands of people deprived of any public library service at all. So I am very, very sensitive to exactly what you say.

Ms. JONES. I know in Detroit almost 50 percent of the use of our main library is by people with addresses outside of the city, so we are really serving all the area.

Senator JAVITS. Thank you.

Senator PELL. Senator Hayakawa?

Senator HAYAKAWA. No questions.

Senator PELL. One thought might be to change the phraseology in 602 from "standard metropolitan statistical area" to "city," which would focus more money on the cities that are over 100,000. What would be your reaction to that?

Ms. JONES. I think we would favor "city" rather than "standard metropolitan area," because that is a very complicated area to administer. There are some cases where there will be two States involved.

Senator PELL. What would you think of the matching funds, which I was hoping would be presented as an amendment somewhere along the line, where if a private group is set up to raise funds for the public library, that those funds could be matched by the Federal Government? Do you think that would be a good idea?

Ms. JONES. Yes, Senator Pell. That thought is modeled, I suspect, on the New York Public Library, because its fundraising activities are well known. What perhaps is not so well known is the fact that it is virtually unique among public libraries. The New York Public Library really got its start over a century ago, when the Astor and Tilden Foundations came together, to start that great institution and brought with it powerful family lines and powerful associations, and they began with a broad fundraising base and have been building on it all these decades, subsequently.

The have found a home and a traditional fundraising mechanism. That is not really doing the job for them as Senator Javits well knows. In the case of other public libraries there is no such mechanism. It is well known that to produce an organization like that, takes a very long time.

Virtually all of the major public libraries in the large cities do not have this present capability. We began fundraising in Los Angeles, for instance, several years ago. In spite of enormous efforts and in spite of local contacts that were very helpful, we raised less than $200,000. It was an earnest effort because we are in real trouble. I do not think we have the ability to come through that way, Senator.

Senator PELL. My understanding is that the New York Public Library is in a greater crisis than any of the other big city libraries, would that be a correct understanding?

Mr. JONES. Major city libraries, that is correct.

Senator PELL. I was trying to think of some special legislation that would help the New York Public Library in its crisis and at the same time that would be fair across the country. This is why this approach which I hope Senator Javits would accept as an amendment would perhaps meet their needs, still keeping the even-handed approach across the country.

Senator JAVITS. I do not think it will meet our needs for the very reason the witness testified. Even the Challenge Grant does not depend on the programs being funded by us. It is an extra added attraction that we can go that route. I certainly would accept your idea, as an extra added attraction, perhaps to supplant Federal funds ultimately. But right now, as the witnesses have said, and as I will tell you from my knowledge of New York, that is not an answer. We could not raise that kind of money to make it meaningful.

Senator PELL. What is the fundraising goal?

Senator JAVITS. A few million dollars.

Senator PELL. That is on a matching basis?

Senator JAVITS. It is not really enough to make a major difference. It would not do it. I will bring you all the figures. It would not do it.

Mr. JONES. Another problem is, as I understand it, the fundraising activities in New York City are all directed toward the support of the central library, whereas branch financing is afforded from city funds. The branches, which is in a way the bread and butter of public library services, themselves in New York do not have this ability.

Senator JAVITS. We have a very gifted administrator in New York, Mr. Richard Cooper. He is a very well-known authority on this whole subject. If it is agreeable to the Chair I would like to produce him and let him give us his expertise.

Senator PELL. He will probably be at the hearing in New York.

Senator JAVITS. I meant produce him for our hearings.

Senator PELL. In fact he may come down to lunch here next week. Thank you very much.

Ms. JONES. We appreciate being with you.

Senator JAVITS. I would like to thank the witnesses, too.

[The prepared statements of Ms. Jones and the American Library Association follow:]

Statement of
Clara Jones
President, American Library Association
on extension of the
Library Services and Construction Act
before the
Subcommittee on Education, Arts, and Humanities
of the
Senate Committee on Human Resources

March 9, 1977

My name is Clara Jones. I am Director of the Detroit Public Library. I am also President of the American Library Association, which I represent today. The Association is a nonprofit educational organization whose 35,000 members include librarians, trustees, educators, and library users from all parts of the country.

I am here on behalf of all our members to urge your support for extension of the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA), a state grant program which assists states and localities to improve public library service, to renovate old or construct new library buildings, and to cooperate with all types of libraries across jurisdictional lines to better serve all Americans.

Thanks in great part to the initiative of this subcommittee in the 93rd Congress, we have a law calling for a White House Conference on Library and Information Services not later than 1978 (PL 93-568). It is our firm conviction that through the White House Conference process, the states and localities as well as the federal government will accomplish at very low cost the kind of major reassessment of library service that is badly needed today.

We would urge you to extend LSCA without major change, to allow the White House Conference and the preceding state conferences to run their course, and to allow sufficient time for wrap-up and preparation of final reports. Then, based upon the conference findings, it would be appropriate to consider a substantial revision of LSCA or its replacement with entirely new library legislation, in the early 1980's.

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Until this time, we would like to suggest extension of the existing Act, with amendments to tighten up the administration of the program, provide stronger incentives to the states to strengthen their own state programs of aid to local libraries, and target much-needed additional support to urban public libraries. The five amendments we recommend are as follows:

1. Five-year extension of existing titles

The American Library Association urges an extension of LSCA for five additional years, with specific authorization for the first three years, and for the remaining two, "such sums as necessary" depending upon the findings of the state and national conferences on library and information services.

While we recommend that authorizations for Titles I and II be continued at existing levels, we strongly urge the Committee to raise the authorization level for Title III so that over a three-year period it reaches at least $50 million. The states have developed the groundwork for successful interlibrary cooperative projects with assistance from Title III, but the program must be more adequately funded in future years if it is to have significant impact. Only $18.2 million is now authorized, and only a fraction of this has been appropriated. We believe the authorization should be raised to signal the importance of this unique cooperative program.

2. Amend Title I to require state matching

We believe a strong case can be made for amending LSCA Title I, to require state matching, instead of allowing the local match option now possible. Requiring state matching would serve to strengthen state programs of library support. With the exception of the District of Columbia and Hawaii (and the Trust Territory, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands) which are not structured to provide state aid to libraries, only eleven states do not now have state aid programs in support of public libraries. They are Indiana, Louisiana, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, and

Wyoming. To allow sufficient time for states without aid programs to establish them, we propose that any Title I state matching requirement be deferred in the legislation until two or perhaps three years after enactment.

3. Add a new Title V to assist urban public libraries

The American Library Association supports a new Title V to help urban public libraries. The text of such a title, developed by the Urban Libraries Council, and endorsed by the American Library Association, is attached to my statement. We believe that a new Title V focused on the special needs of the center city libraries in metropolitan areas of over 100,000 population would help significantly to reverse a disastrous trend of deterioration that has developed in recent years. Some of our nation's greatest city libraries are facing severe crisis today, not only in the well publicized New York City area, but in other urban areas as well -- San Francisco and Los Angeles, Chicago, and Detroit, to name just a few. Employees are being discharged and vacancies not filled. Acquisitions budgets are pared to the bone, hours of service curtailed.

A new LSCA Title V is urgently needed to help the great city libraries in this time of crisis.

4. Amend LSCA to place a percentage limit on administrative funds

At present, there is no limit on the amount of LSCA funds the states can use for administrative purposes. We believe a limit of no more than 10 percent of a state's LSCA Title I funds should be spent for administration and indirect costs, and that the Act should be amended accordingly. In considering such a percentage limit on the amount of Title I funds that can be retained at the state level for administration, we urge the Committee to make a distinction between administration and indirect costs on one hand, and statewide services on the other. The limitation should be upon the former, most definitely not upon the latter.

5. Provide for advance appropriations

We propose that the extension of LSCA make explicit the provision for advance appropriations contained in the General Education Provisions Act to emphasize the urgent need for timely funding of LSCA. Late funding in recent years has resulted in staff layoffs, project curtailments, disruption and uncertainty at the state and local levels. Advance appropriations would assure more planning for effective use of library dollars.

Conclusion

The American Library Association stands ready to provide further information and to assist your Committee in any way we can. We urge extension of LSCA, and thank you for the opportunity to present our views.

Attachment: ALA Resolution

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO URBAN LIBRARIES

WHEREAS large urban public libraries have special problems and needs, and

WHEREAS many of them today are in serious financial distress, and

WHEREAS balanced intergovernmental funding at local, state, and federal levels is essential in order to achieve the content and quality of public library services for the citizens of the United States; now therefore be it

RESOLVED that the American Library Association urges the Congress of the United States to amend the Library Services and Construction Act to provide a new title authorizing grants to the states for providing financial assistance to large urban public libraries in cities over 100,000 population.

Adopted by Council
American Library Association
July 21, 1976

THE LIBRARY SERVICES ACT
AND
THE LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT
1956 - 1976

A Summary Report
Based on a 1976 Survey of the 56 State and Territorial Library Agencies

Conducted by
the Washington Office of the
American Library Association

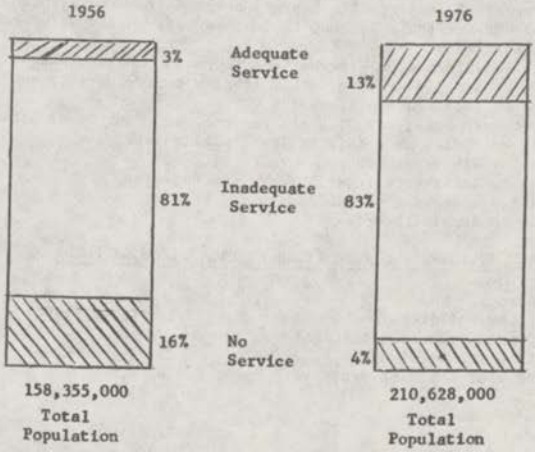
March 1977

THE LIBRARY SERVICES ACT AND THE LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT, 1956-1976

In order to assess the progress made during the twenty-year history of the Library Services Act (LSA) and the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA), and to look to continuing and future library needs, the American Library Association's Washington Office sent a questionnaire to chiefs of state library agencies in April, 1976. This report highlights the data collected through this questionnaire. Returns were received from all 56 states and territories, although not every respondent answered every question; thus data may differ from USOE statistics.

1. EXTENSION OF PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES

Proportions of Population Receiving
Adequate, Inadequate, and No Public Library Service



Although the percent of the population with access to public library service has increased over the twenty-year period, to 96 percent, the vast majority of the population (83%) is served inadequately according to the states' adopted standards. The number of U.S. counties without public library service declined from 940 in 1956 to 297 in 1976. A great part of this improvement is due to extension of service under LSA/LSCA. Nevertheless, 10 percent of U.S. counties are still without public library service throughout the county. Data on extension of public library services are presented in greater detail in three state tables (see attachments A,B, and C).

The methods used by states and territories to extend and improve public library services using LSA/LSCA funds are many and varied. Those cited most often are listed below.

Methods Used by 40 or More States or Territories to Extend and Improve Public Library Services Using LSA/LSCA Funds

54 Surveys and studies for statewide planning
54 Workshops and other training opportunities for library personnel
52 Financial support of local public library programs for the disadvantaged
49 Grants of books to local public libraries
49 Purchase of bookmobiles
49 Field consultant services
49 Establishment of statewide interlibrary loan networks
48 Library demonstrations to promote units of service or to establish library service
48 Purchase of books for state library to backstop local library collections
47 Grants of equipment to local public libraries
47 Financial support of local public library programs for the bilingual
46 Loan of books to local public libraries
46 Financial support of local public library programs for the aging
46 Purchase of books for state library to improve reference and information service to local libraries
45 Statewide public information programs and improved publications
43 Multi-county (region, federation, etc.) library system development
43 Loan of films to local public libraries
42 Development of handbooks, manuals, and training aids for local library use
42 Loan of other non-print materials to local public libraries
41 Scholarships for library education
40 Participation in interstate interlibrary loan networks
40 Collection and publication of public library statistics
40 Grants-in-aid to local libraries

2. PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING PROJECTS AIDED BY LSCA TITLE II FUNDS

Building Projects:		
Number of new buildings	1,347	(70%)
Number of expansions/remodelings/ alterations/conversions	573	(30%)
Total number of building projects	1,920	
Building Project Funds:		
LSCA funds	$168,087,000	(18%)
Other federal funds	10,479,000	(1%)
State funds	78,257,000	(9%)
Local funds	638,616,000	(71%)
Other funds	6,926,000	(1%)
Total building project funds	$902,366,000	

During the period that funds were available for public library construction under LSCA Title II (FY 1965 through 1975), almost 2000 building projects were aided. The federal share of funding for these was 19 percent, indicating that this program was very successful in stimulating state and local dollars.

The data above are shown on a state by state basis in attachments D and E. These figures on LSCA building projects differ slightly from data reported by the Office of Education, due partly to definitional differences. For instance, one new library building may have been funded in stages, and reported to OE as 2 or 3 projects, while on the ALA questionnarie it was reported as 1 new building. Building projects funding

totals are higher than OE figures. Funding figures from this questionnaire may not reflect money obligated but not spent, or money obligated, but projects withdrawn.

Funds have not actually been appropriated for Title II since FY 1973, and a great backlog of library construction projects has developed. A separate survey now in progress, with reports in from 48 states, indicates that 850 public library construction projects could be started if funds were made available this year. The survey shows that a total of $600 million is needed for these 850 projects. Of this amount, about $206 million in federal funds under LSCA II would generate some $393 million in state and local funds as well as another $2 million in other funds. Even the full authorization would be inadequate to fund all the projects pending.

3. LIBRARY SERVICES FOR THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Data on library service to the handicapped is quite incomplete, due to lack of state statistics both as to numbers of handicapped persons and numbers served. However, 45 states provided at least partial data. With this data, and based on the Library of Congress estimate that 3.7 percent of the U.S. population is severely handicapped, visually or otherwise, to the extent that they cannot use print materials, the following can be deduced:

	1967	1976
Estimated number of physically handicapped, including blind, in U.S.	7,289,000	7,918,000
Of these, number served by state library agency or public library	105,280 (1.4%)	387,875 (5%)

It should be emphasized that these are low estimates of numbers served, since not all states were able to provide complete data.

Services used by the states and territories to extend and improve public library services to the physically handicapped, including the blind, using LSA/LSCA funds, are listed below together with the number of states and territories providing each service:

50 Providing large-print collections
37 Lending specialized equipment
35 In-service training for personnel
32 Providing free long-distance telephone service to resource centers
26 Sponsoring volunteer services
23 Operating a sub-regional library for the blind
20 Other

4. LIBRARY SERVICES FOR RESIDENTS OF STATE-SUPPORTED INSTITUTIONS (correctional, state hospitals, residential schools, etc.)

In this case also, statistics are incomplete, although 40 states and territories provided some data for 1967 and 51 states and territories provided some data for 1976. Thus, these are low estimates, both of number of residents and number served.

	1967	1976
Number of residents in all state-supported institutions	735,161	791,960
Of these, number residing in LSCA-assisted institutions	176,479 (24%)	456,327 (58%)

Methods used by states and territories to establish and improve public library services to residents of state-supported institutions, using LSA/LSCA funds, are listed below together with the number of states and territories using each method:

51 Consultant services
46 Grants of books to state-supported institutions
44 In-service training for personnel
37 Grants-in-aid to state-supported institutions
34 Centralized processing for state-supported institutions
24 Full-scale demonstrations of library service
15 Other

5. LIBRARY SERVICES SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR THE DISADVANTAGED, PERSONS WITH LIMITED ENGLISH-SPEAKING ABILITY, AND THE AGING

	The Disadvantaged	The Bilingual*	The Aging
Number of different projects funded under LSCA since 1972	1,245	392	598
Number of locations (branches, bookmobile stops, housing projects, high-rise apartments, etc.) being served	23,032	2,173	8,341
Estimated number of new library users reached through these projects	20,217,300	4,129,000	4,037,300

*Includes persons with limited English-speaking ability

6. STRENGTHENING METROPOLITAN PUBLIC LIBRARIES

LSCA Title I funds may be used to strengthen metropolitan public libraries to serve as national or regional resource centers. State library agencies identified 223 metropolitan public libraries, of which 109 (49%) had been strengthened under LSCA. During the period since this purpose became one of the priorities under the act (FY 1971-1975) the total LSCA Title I appropriation was $240,129,102. Of this amount $29,772,000 (12%) was used to strengthen metropolitan public libraries. This data is provided on a state by state basis in attachment F.

7. INTERLIBRARY COOPERATION

Interlibrary cooperation, funded under LSCA Title III, involves the coordination of resources of at least two or more different types of libraries in order to improve service. The number of libraries involved in such activities has increased considerably in the last several years, due in large measure to the stimulus of Title III funds.

The number of libraries participating in intertype interlibrary cooperative activities in 1967 and in 1976 is listed below:

	1967	1976	Percent Increase
Public libraries	2,667	5,537	108
School libraries	4,045	11,759	191
Academic libraries	625	1,824	191
Special libraries	817	1,788	119
Total	8,154	20,908	156

Cooperative activities used by states and territories to extend and improve library services using LSCA funds are listed below together with the number of states and territories listing each activity:

52 Statewide interlibrary loan of materials
42 Cooperative continuing education activities
39 Statewide rapid communications reference information network
31 Statewide union list of serials
29 Statewide union catalog
28 Centralized processing for more than one type of library
11 Interstate compacts (a legal document permitting a state or its units to contract with those in other states for service)
15 Other

LSCA funds have financed 710 TWX or other teletype installations. LSCA funds also support the continuing charges (wholly or partially) for 392 (55%) of these. These installations are used to facilitate statewide and interstate interlibrary loan service and reference information networks.

7. LOOKING AHEAD

Chiefs of state and territorial library agencies were asked several questions about the role of the federal government in library development. Of 56 respondents, 55 believe the federal government has a continuing role in library development in their state. Fifty-three believe there is a continuing need for federal funds for library construction.

The chiefs were also asked to identify the financing formula they would recommend for library development in their state. Answers to this question were characterized by variety, but by far the most common pattern recommended was 20% federal, 30% state, and 50% local funding, with 17 states at or very near this distribution of support. The next most common pattern recommended was 10% federal, 30% state, and 60% local, with 8 states at or near this distribution.

8. IMPACT OF LSA/LSCA

Respondents answered two separate series of questions concerning the most significant impact of LSA/LSCA in their state. The combined answers indicate that LSA/LSCA has had the greatest impact in the following areas, listed in approximate order of mention:

Services to specialized clientele (aging, bilingual, disadvantaged, handicapped, institutionalized)
Public library construction
Support for interlibrary cooperation
Library systems development
Extension of service to the unserved or inadequately served
Stimulation of increased funding at the state and local level
Collection development
Quality of library personnel

9. CONTINUING NEEDS

In a similar series of questions respondents indicated the greatest continuing needs for public library service in their states. Responses show the greatest continuing needs in the following areas, listed in approximate order of mention:

State funding for library development
Interlibrary cooperation
Increased financial support at the local level
Non-print resources
Services to specialized clientele (aging, bilingual, disadvantaged, handicapped, institutionalized)
Public library construction
Personnel training and development
Collection development

10. SUMMING UP

There is no better way to sum up the impact of LSA/LSCA over the twenty-year period, 1956-1976, than to quote from the comments provided by the states themselves. To the question, "What is the most significant impact of LSA/LSCA in your state" the comments of Rhode Island and West Virginia are representative:

RHODE ISLAND - The increase in state and local support of library services with the impetus provided from federal monies, especially in support for public library construction and the development of a statewide library network.

WEST VIRGINIA - A wealth of library materials has been made available which would not have been possible otherwise. Stimulated increased state aid through making our program visible.

California's answer to this question is quoted in full as an eloquent testimonial to the importance of LSA/LSCA in extending and improving public library service for all citizens:

CALIFORNIA - Without LSCA the following would not have happened:

a. County-wide library service accomplished in every county.

b. Breaking down barriers between libraries and demonstrating the feasibility and effectiveness of open access to the resources of all libraries. The California Library Association is now developing legislation to put interlibrary cooperation and resource sharing on a firm footing with funding from the state. To abandon the demonstration structure while the state legislation is in progress would be disastrous.

c. Allowing and encouraging local libraries to "take risks" in meeting needs of previously unserved citizens, without sacrificing existing programs. Improved service to all is a result. This encouragement must continue through outside money, as local budgets are too tight to enable libraries to meet these needs on their own.

d. State institutions see the benefits of good library service. A result of this consciousness-raising is the formation of a task force to review library programs in all California state institutions. Already, professional librarian positions have been funded by the state where none existed before. LSCA seed money has had great payoff, and the need remains to build on past experience to get a firm state-funded program for all institutionalized citizens.

The needs which remain in public library service can also be summed up by representative comments from the states. In answer to the question, "What is the greatest continuing need in your state?" the following are typical:

NEW YORK - Greater coordination of services and resources of all types of libraries; intersystem programming; further review of regionalization, integration and new configurations in library service organizations, with funding levels necessary to achieve goals described in our plans submitted to HEW. Support for urban libraries.

PENNSYLVANIA - 1. State and local funding for library development.
2. Improved techniques of sharing resources, with funding to facilitate such sharing.
3. Strengthening nonbook media resources and service.
4. Developing library systems.
5. Eliminating pockets of unserved population
6. Developing services to special groups, e.g., disadvantaged, limited English speaking, aged.

RHODE ISLAND - A steady five-year level of federal and state funding which permits reasonable planning.

Attachments: A - Adequacy of Public Library Service, 1956
B - Adequacy of Public Library Service, 1976
C - Counties Without Public Library Service, 1956 and 1976
D - Public Library Construction Projects Under LSCA Title II
E - Funding of Public Library Construction Projects Aided by LSCA Title II
F - Metropolitan Public Libraries Strengthened by LSCA Title I Funds

American Library Association
Washington Office
March 1977

ADEQUACY* OF PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE, 1956 A

(Note: Totals include outlying territories not listed)

No. of Persons with:	No Service	% of Total Population	Inadequate Service	% of Total Population	Adequate Service	% of Total Population
	25,944,000	16	127,424,000	81	4,987,000	3
Alabama	811,000	25	2,456,000	75	0	0
Alaska	95,000	49	100,000	51	0	0
Arizona	6,000	1	602,000	80	141,000	19
Arkansas	400,000	21	1,510,000	79	0	0
California	0	0	10,586,000	100	0	0
Colorado	40,000	3	1,507,000	97	0	0
Connecticut	25,000	1	1,000,000	42	1,337,000	57
Delaware+	0	0	318,000	100	0	0
D.C.	0	0	250,000	31	552,000	69
Florida	1,109,000	29	2,661,000	71	0	0
Georgia	101,000	3	3,343,000	97	0	0
Hawaii+	0	0	500,000	100	0	0
Idaho	307,000	52	282,000	48	0	0
Illinois	2,257,000	24	7,277,000	76	0	0
Indiana	822,000	21	3,112,000	79	0	0
Iowa	1,123,000	43	1,498,000	57	0	0
Kansas+	500,000	24	1,578,000	76	0	0
Kentucky	1,099,000	37	1,846,000	63	0	0
Louisiana	379,000	14	2,305,000	86	0	0
Maine+	50,000	5	864,000	95	0	0
Maryland	323,000	12	2,478,000	88	0	0
Massachusetts	3,000	1	4,831,000	99	0	0
Michigan	1,000,000	16	3,372,000	53	2,000,000	31
Minnesota	766,000	26	2,216,000	74	0	0
Mississippi	1,219,000	56	960,000	44	0	0
Missouri	831,000	21	3,123,000	79	0	0
Montana	127,000	21	393,000	67	71,000	12
Nebraska+	115,000	9	1,211,000	91	0	0
Nevada	75,000	29	181,000	71	0	0
New Hampshire	4,000	1	496,000	88	60,000	11
New Jersey	225,000	5	3,790,000	78	821,000	17
New Mexico+	20,000	3	661,000	97	0	0
New York	1,299,000	9	13,531,000	91	0	0
North Carolina	151,000	4	3,911,000	96	0	0
North Dakota	397,000	64	222,000	36	0	0
Ohio	0	0	7,947,000	100	0	0
Oklahoma	243,000	11	1,991,000	89	0	0
Oregon	307,000	20	1,214,000	80	0	0
Pennsylvania	2,162,000	20	8,881,000	80	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	792,000	100	0	0
South Carolina	453,000	21	1,664,000	79	0	0
South Dakota	350,000	54	303,000	46	0	0
Tennessee	198,000	6	3,094,000	94	0	0
Texas+	1,245,000	16	6,467,000	84	0	0
Utah	169,000	21	641,000	79	0	0
Vermont	21,000	6	357,000	94	0	0
Virginia	1,214,000	37	2,104,000	63	0	0
Washington+	237,000	9	2,415,000	91	0	0
West Virginia	1,423,000	71	582,000	29	0	0
Wisconsin	603,000	18	2,832,000	82	0	0
Wyoming+	160,000	55	131,000	45	0	0

*As determined by the States' adopted standards. +Data partially estimated.

Source: 1976 American Library Association survey of state library agencies.

ADEQUACY* OF PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE, 1976 B

(Note: Totals include outlying territories not listed)

No. of Persons with:	No Service	% of Total Population	Inadequate Service	% of Total Population	Adequate Service	% of Total Population
	9,149,000	4	175,151,000	83	26,328,000	13
Alabama	327,000	9	3,117,000	91	0	0
Alaska	40,000	10	360,000	90	0	0
Arizona	0	0	48,000	3	1,724,000	97
Arkansas	41,000	2	1,882,000	98	0	0
California	0	0	19,953,000	100	0	0
Colorado+	0	0	2,600,000	100	0	0
Connecticut	0	0	1,000,000	32	2,137,000	68
Delaware+	0	0	548,000	100	0	0
D.C.	0	0	160,000	21	597,000	79
Florida	1,454,000	18	6,512,000	82	0	0
Georgia	7,000	1	4,583,000	99	0	0
Hawaii+	0	0	200,000	26	570,000	74
Idaho	140,000	17	520,000	65	140,000	18
Illinois	1,668,000	15	9,446,000	85	0	0
Indiana	492,000	9	4,702,000	91	0	0
Iowa+	200,000	7	2,625,000	93	0	0
Kansas+	23,000	1	2,292,000	99	0	0
Kentucky	190,000	6	3,029,000	94	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	3,641,000	100	0	0
Maine+	0	0	994,000	100	0	0
Maryland	0	0	5,289,000	100	0	0
Massachusetts	4,000	1	5,786,000	99	0	0
Michigan	0	0	3,500,000	39	5,375,000	61
Minnesota	225,000	6	3,580,000	94	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	2,217,000	100	0	0
Missouri	545,000	12	4,133,000	88	0	0
Montana	61,000	9	489,000	70	144,000	21
Nebraska	0	0	1,543,000	100	0	0
Nevada	0	0	611,000	100	0	0
New Hampshire	6,000	1	402,000	48	428,000	51
New Jersey	81,000	1	2,660,000	37	4,430,000	62
New Mexico	0	0	1,016,000	100	0	0
New York	80,000	1	18,164,000	99	0	0
North Carolina	0	0	5,082,000	100	0	0
North Dakota	127,000	21	491,000	79	0	0
Ohio	0	0	10,652,000	100	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0	2,559,000	100	0	0
Oregon	432,000	19	1,834,000	81	0	0
Pennsylvania	1,000,000	8	10,900,000	92	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	950,000	100	0	0
South Carolina	6,000	1	2,585,000	99	0	0
South Dakota	222,000	33	222,000	34	222,000	33
Tennessee	0	0	3,924,000	100	0	0
Texas	103,000	1	1,461,000	13	9,632,000	86
Utah	11,000	1	688,000	57	508,000	42
Vermont	37,000	8	408,000	92	0	0
Virginia	268,000	6	4,380,000	94	0	0
Washington+	131,000	4	3,363,000	96	0	0
West Virginia	206,000	12	1,162,000	67	376,000	21
Wisconsin	220,000	5	4,362,000	95	0	0
Wyoming+	0	0	332,000	100	0	0

*As determined by the States' adopted standards. +Data partially estimated.

Source: 1976 American Library Association survey of state library agencies.

COUNTIES WITHOUT PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE, 1956 and 1976 C

	No. of Counties Without Public Library Service 1956	1976	Total Number of Counties 1976	% of Counties Without Public Library Service 1976
Total:	940	297	3084	10
Alabama	12	0	67	0
Alaska	0	1	12	8
Arizona	12	0	14	0
Arkansas	27	3	75	4
California	6	0	58	0
Colorado	13	0	63	0
Connecticut	0	0	8	0
Delaware	0	0	3	0
D.C.	0	0	1	0
Florida	26	5	67	7
Georgia	8	1	159	1
Hawaii	0	0	4	0
Idaho	2	0	44	0
Illinois	2	0	102	0
Indiana	66	42	92	46
Iowa	95	22	99	22
Kansas*	26	0	105	0
Kentucky	41	14	120	12
Louisiana	20	0	64	0
Maine*	5	0	16	0
Maryland	9	0	24	0
Massachusetts	0	0	14	0
Michigan*	9	0	83	0
Minnesota	62	24	87	28
Mississippi	26	0	82	0
Missouri	65	36	115	31
Montana	4	1	56	2
Nebraska*	23	0	93	0
Nevada	5	5	17	29
New Hampshire	0	0	10	0
New Jersey	0	0	21	0
New Mexico*	8	0	32	0
New York	0	0	62	0
North Carolina	6	0	100	0
North Dakota	51	30	53	57
Ohio	0	0	88	0
Oklahoma	21	0	77	0
Oregon	14	13	36	36
Pennsylvania	2	0	67	0
Rhode Island	0	0	5	0
South Carolina	8	0	46	0
South Dakota	60	44	67	66
Tennessee	15	0	95	0
Texas	52	21	254	8
Utah	26	2	29	7
Vermont	0	0	14	0
Virginia	68	20	95	21
Washington	22	12	39	31
West Virginia	17	0	55	0
Wisconsin	1	1	72	1
Wyoming*	5	0	23	0

*Data partially estimated.
Source: 1976 American Library Association survey of state library agencies.

PUBLIC LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS UNDER LSCA TITLE II, FY 1965 - 1975 D
(Note: Totals include outlying territories not listed)

	Total Number of Building Projects	New Buildings	Expansions	Conversions
TOTALS:	1,920	1,347	527	46
Alabama	34	28	6	0
Alaska	39	24	14	1
Arizona	24	16	7	1
Arkansas	42	21	14	7
California	66	65	0	1
Colorado	52	42	10	0
Connecticut	42	24	18	0
Delaware	4	2	2	0
D.C.	2	2	0	0
Florida	53	51	2	0
Georgia	83	71	12	0
Hawaii	10	3	7	0
Idaho	35	13	14	8
Illinois	62	60	2	0
Indiana	18	12	6	0
Iowa	55	37	16	2
Kansas	33	20	13	0
Kentucky	39	21	18	0
Louisiana	24	18	5	1
Maine	10	2	8	0
Maryland	27	22	5	0
Massachusetts	50	23	27	0
Michigan	60	45	14	1
Minnesota	40	35	2	3
Mississippi	35	29	6	0
Missouri	23	15	8	0
Montana	9	4	5	0
Nebraska	22	18	4	0
Nevada	10	9	1	0
New Hampshire	29	7	22	0
New Jersey	74	50	24	0
New Mexico	22	13	8	1
New York	92	58	30	4
North Carolina	54	54	0	0
North Dakota	13	6	6	1
Ohio	58	45	10	3
Oklahoma	17	13	3	1
Oregon	31	21	10	0
Pennsylvania	79	42	37	0
Rhode Island	17	7	9	1
South Carolina	23	17	6	0
South Dakota	10	10	0	0
Tennessee	47	44	3	0
Texas	97	78	13	6
Utah	15	10	5	0
Vermont	41	7	34	0
Virginia	40	32	8	0
Washington	38	27	10	1
West Virginia	22	21	0	1
Wisconsin	43	17	25	1
Wyoming	19	10	8	1

Source: 1976 American Library Association survey of state library agencies.

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FUNDING OF PUBLIC LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AIDED BY LSCA TITLE II,
FY 1965 - 1975 (in thousands)
(Note: Totals include outlying territories not listed)

	Total Project Funds	LSCA Funds	Other Federal Funds	State Funds	Local Funds	Other Funds
TOTALS:	$902,366	$168,087	$10,479	$78,257	$638,616	$6,926
Alabama	7,326	3,214	617	0	3,455	40
Alaska	11,719	836	0	3,583	7,300	0
Arizona	4,623	1,670	0	3,000	2,950	0
Arkansas	3,759	2,053	158	0	1,548	0
California	167,636	13,235	0	0	154,401	0
Colorado	4,683	2,075	85	0	2,523	0
Connecticut	15,908	2,560	0	0	13,348	0
Delaware	1,174	469	0	0	705	0
D.C.	19,980	1,264	0	18,715	0	0
Florida	17,974	4,407	0	4,456	9,112	0
Georgia	18,819	4,893	0	3,533	10,392	0
Hawaii	2,202	459	0	1,742	0	0
Idaho	4,200	1,291	482	2,427	0	0
Illinois	36,328	7,408	0	0	28,919	0
Indiana	18,936	3,476	0	2,827	10,634	2,000
Iowa	4,850	2,003	0	0	2,847	0
Kansas	9,992	2,472	0	0	7,190	330
Kentucky	10,303	3,119	202	723	6,259	0
Louisiana	6,203	3,079	225	0	2,815	84
Maine	2,045	942	0	0	946	157
Maryland	15,227	3,237	474	734	10,782	0
Massachusetts	51,288	4,615	45	0	46,628	0
Michigan	21,431	6,431	0	0	15,000	0
Minnesota	13,923	3,446	0	0	10,477	0
Mississippi	5,777	2,430	535	0	2,812	0
Missouri	10,659	3,397	0	0	7,248	14
Montana	1,050	1,050	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nebraska	6,225	1,811	0	0	4,414	0
Nevada	3,263	920	0	609	377	1,357
New Hampshire	6,028	1,122	444	254	4,208	0
New Jersey	41,321	5,479	0	455	35,226	162
New Mexico	6,848	1,011	78	0	5,758	0
New York	135,324	13,607	1,061	0	120,656	0
North Carolina	10,759	4,334	1,170	0	5,255	0
North Dakota	2,228	811	16	0	1,401	0
Ohio	22,690	7,281	444	0	14,965	0
Oklahoma	7,677	2,410	146	2,025	2,906	191
Oregon	7,253	1,882	0	0	5,371	0
Pennsylvania	27,426	9,578	1,603	57	16,189	0
Rhode Island	5,543	1,252	0	1,495	2,796	0
South Carolina	9,388	2,607	1,010	753	5,017	0
South Dakota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tennessee	15,870	3,441	1,040	0	11,389	0
Texas	33,149	7,845	0	25,304	0	0
Utah	4,919	1,460	0	3,459	0	0
Vermont	2,316	987	0	245	1,084	0
Virginia	14,962	3,599	579	0	10,784	0
Washington	9,191	2,807	0	0	6,385	0
West Virginia	15,679	2,055	0	3,993	7,040	2,591
Wisconsin	18,658	3,547	35	0	15,076	0
Wyoming	3,994	981	0	42	2,971	0

Source: 1976 American Library Association survey of state library agencies.

METROPOLITAN PUBLIC LIBRARIES STRENGTHENED BY LSCA TITLE I FUNDS TO SERVE AS REGIONAL OR NATIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS, FY 1971-1975 F

	LSCA Title I Allotments FY 1971-75	LSCA Title I Funds Used to Strengthen Metro. Public Libraries, FY 1971-75	Percent of Title I Funds so Used FY 1971-75
TOTALS:	$240,129,102*	$29,772,000	12
Alabama	4,155,315		
Alaska	1,200,228		
Arizona	2,604,048	139,000	5
Arkansas	2,754,517	250,000	9
California	18,998,900	2,063,000	11
Colorado	3,000,561		
Connecticut	3,716,144	NA	
Delaware	1,463,598	NA	
D.C.	1,599,683		
Florida	7,186,079	520,000	7
Georgia	5,178,240	527,000	10
Hawaii	1,673,849	15,000	1
Idaho	1,635,035	287,000	18
Illinois	11,148,292	2,109,000	19
Indiana	5,733,292	283,000	5
Iowa	3,591,833	677,000	19
Kansas	3,047,472	500,000	16
Kentucky	3,956,052		
Louisiana	4,314,371	258,000	6
Maine	1,895,293	40,000	2
Maryland	4,517,173	822,000	18
Massachusetts	6,195,838	2,724,000	44
Michigan	9,095,102	0	0
Minnesota	4,461,599		
Mississippi	3,042,243	NA	
Missouri	5,276,482	629,000	12
Montana	1,615,705	NA	
Nebraska	2,344,654	15,000	1
Nevada	1,372,898	423,000	31
New Hampshire	1,642,290		
New Jersey	7,497,730	850,000	11
New Mexico	1,917,966		
New York	17,672,181	7,861,000	44
North Carolina	5,654,401		
North Dakota	1,545,883		
Ohio	10,741,446	212,000	2
Oklahoma	3,332,025	97,000	3
Oregon	2,886,500	NA	
Pennsylvania	11,878,873	1,663,000	14
Rhode Island	1,837,148	115,000	6
South Carolina	3,369,432	227,000	7
South Dakota	1,590,218		
Tennessee	4,595,846	704,000	15
Texas	11,259,203	4,990,000	44
Utah	1,943,731	0	0
Vermont	1,374,267		
Virginia	5,220,832	0	0
Washington	4,051,703	501,000	12
West Virginia	2,616,499		
Wisconsin	5,025,580	271,000	5
Wyoming	1,277,894		

*Includes outlying territories not listed. Territories spent no Title I funds to strengthen metropolitan public libraries.
Source: 1976 American Library Association survey of state library agencies.

Senator PELL. Our next witness is Mr. Whitney North Seymour, Jr., former U.S. attorney in New York, representing the National Citizens Emergency Committee.

Senator JAVITS. May I have the permission to introduce to the committee, Whitney North Seymour, Jr. He is one of our most distinguished citizens. I guess that I have known this gentleman all his working life. I know him as a colleague in Government, in many philanthropic and civic endeavors, and personally and socially a very prominent political figure in New York. I commend his testimony highly to the committee.

Mr. Seymour is a very distinguished New Yorker and public man.

STATEMENT OF WHITNEY NORTH SEYMOUR, JR., REPRESENTING THE NATIONAL CITIZENS EMERGENCY COMMITTEE TO SAVE OUR PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Mr. SEYMOUR. Thank you very much for the gracious introduction. My wife happens to be here today. I should qualify your introduction by saying I am a former political figure. That is her view at the moment.

I am here representing the National Citizens, Emergency Committee to Save our Public Libraries, which is quite a young organization, having been organized just last spring in response to the combination of serious problems that were afflicting the New York Public Library and simultaneously afflicting libraries in other urban centers, as well as smaller centers across the country. The committee grew out of the realization by many of us that we had a common cause which none of us had really sat down to share together.

So our committee really sprang up almost overnight with enthusiastic participation by people in all walks of life and all parts of the country, including committee members from organized labor and from Leagues of Women Voters, and from senior citizens and many other groups that have much broader interest than just libraries themselves.

It is really in that spirit that I am here today to say a word or two in support of the principle behind both of these bills, and really not to deal with the technical differences between them.

I would like to make a brief statement, and then would be glad to respond to any questions.

One out of every five American adults today cannot fill out a job application, write a check, address an envelope, dial a telephone, read a bus sign, calculate take-home pay or understand help wanted ads.

A recent study of low-income malignant cancer victims showed that 46 percent did not even know the warning sign of cancer.

Many citizens are woefully uninformed about nutrition and the relationship of balanced meals to good health.

Ten percent of the U.S. population today is made up of senior citizens over 65. There are five times as many people in this age bracket as there were in 1900, and the number is growing daily. Most are retired. Only 1 in 20 is in a nursing home or other institution. The rest must find ways to fill their days, and usually combat loneliness, too.

There is no national program to help the unemployed find suitable jobs. The average duration of unemployment in 1975 was over 100

days. Most people change jobs once every 3 years, and change careers two or three times during their lifetimes.

These facts and figures help underscore an important point about the Nation's public libraries. Those libraries fill a void in many people's lives, and have the potential of doing much more if they had the proper funding.

Most people have only a dim understanding of the role played by public libraries. Few realize how libraries help lonely people, businessmen, inventors, Government researchers, journalists, people who need help of all kinds. The trouble is that not only are people largely unaware of the gut issues with which libraries deal, they also have not noticed that libraries have not been able to keep pace with the growing complexities of the life that surrounds them.

There are notable exceptions: Outreach programs to bring library services to semi-literate ghetto residents; job information centers to help the unemployed find work; special programs for youngsters, oldsters, the disabled. Some of these programs have been made possible by special Federal funding, others by sheer ingenuity and determination.

What is so striking about the public library programs which try to cope with serious social problems is how uneven and erratic they are. Demonstration grants, pilot projects, experimental programs—many of them marvelous—few of them lasting. The reason is simple: The money gives out.

That is what is wrong with LSCA. It has no consistency. No follow-through. Library executives cannot count on it next year. Or even this year. How ironic it is that title IV of the act designed to assist special library services for senior citizens has never even been funded. It is a symptom of what is wrong with the whole approach of this legislative concept.

Do not get me wrong. We are here to testify in favor of the extension of LSCA, and especially the proposal to enrich the financing under title I. But we urge you to consider this as only an interim response to the problems that have resulted from inadequate funding of public libraries.

What is needed is a Federal-State partnership to provide matching funds to insure minimum standards of library services everywhere. Presumably this will be a major topic for the White House Conference on Libraries. In the meantime, preparation of a study bill would not be out of order.

Your interest and your commitment to help the Nation's libraries is much appreciated by us all.

Thank you.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much, Mr. Seymour. You mentioned Federal-State partnership to provide matching funds. Are you talking about Federal-State at the governmental level or are you talking about a situation such as New York, where you now have a private group raising funds? Are you thinking of that as being part of the matching funds effort?

Mr. SEYMOUR. No, I was speaking specifically there of governmental participation and I was speaking of it in long-range terms. I heard some references earlier to New York City's fund raising efforts, and it

is true that historically the public library came into being because of the charitable gifts of a few very wealthy people. That is ancient history. We have had no significant contributions to our endowment for fully a generation or more. Meanwhile, an endowment which was once ample has become totally insufficient. I think I am right in saying that at our present deficit for the research library alone, we will exhaust our capital in 8 years. So you can see we are very much against the wall.

I happen to be on the board of the New York Public Library, although I am here in another capacity today, and we are at the moment very seriously exploring which of our research collections we should consider closing down and dispersing because the drain is so heavy, and we have got to salvage the most important of them.

Senator PELL. Speaking to you as a director of a public library, how much money do you hope to raise in the present fund raising drive with private funds?

Mr. SEYMOUR. There are two drives at the moment. One is the capital fund drive, not yet gone public, which is intended to provide some additional endowment funds. I believe the long-range goal there for capital funds is, in round figures, $50 million, maybe 25. We have annual fund raising activities which in the last 5 years have raised their goals from something like $750,000 from all sources, including industry sources as well as individual givers, to now something over $2 million. On top of that, we occasionally have special drives to meet challenge grants from NEH and the like. A large part of our funding does come from governmental sources, from Federal Government, from the State government. As you probably know, New York State does more than any other State in terms of governmental support of public libraries, not just the New York City Public Library.

Senator PELL. Then it could be quite a help to the New York Public Library if there is a matching fund program, whether it is 1 to 1, 2 to 1, or 3 to 1, like challenge grants in the arts endowment, even 4 to 1, where for every dollar you raise privately, you got two or three extra. If you raised $2 million or $3 million annually, you would get anywhere from $2 million to $8 million additionally.

On the capital fund drive, under the same formula, it becomes even more beneficial to the New York Public Library. I would think this sort of concept might be the right approach to help your particular library, which as a previous witness stated, is in more dire straits than any other. At the same time it would not divert funds too much, while also encouraging public libraries around the country to start a modest fund raising approach, because they do not have the same setup you have and the same tradition of private fund raising. I would think it would be a very good help, too. It will not help you do the things that have to be done this year, but it could help you with things that have to be done next year.

Mr. SEYMOUR. The answer if I may say so, is both yes and no. Obviously we are grateful for help from wherever it comes.

However, what I have been talking about, and I think what you have been focusing on, and a quite proper subject to focus, is the research libary, which of course is a very special resource that serves many industrial centers in New York City that depend on it. But

on top of that, there is, as one of the earlier witnesses mentioned, our huge branch library system, which has, from the very start of our taking it on as a responsibility, been a public function, funded by the city of New York, with some financial input from the New York public and from private sources, and indeed from current fund raising. That is really an enriching kind of help. It is not paying rent and keeping the doors open.

In the last 3 years we have reduced our staff and services 50 percent. Now a year ago we were contemplating closing 10 of our branches. Then the communities urged us instead to spread the services over all the existing branches, and we are now down so that as of this spring we will have less than 2 days—or 2 days or less service in over half of our branches. For most people that really is virtually no library service at all, because they never know when the library is going to be open. But the community's response has been "let's preserve it," hoping for help, rather than closing them down. That is not helped by challenge grants. That is not helped by private fund raising. It is only Government funds that are going to help.

Senator PELL. Do you think S. 602 is an acceptable solution to the urban library crisis? It is based really on the theme that once it gets in place, then the conference of mayors will exert whatever force they can to secure a more adequate appropriation for title I in which, once the trigger goes into play, two-thirds of the funds above the trigger level would go directly to urban libraries.

Mr. SEYMOUR. I think it is terribly important as a step forward. The point I want to leave with you is that there are problems here that are much more than today's problems, and this year's problems. And when I made reference to a matching formula, I was speaking in terms of a long-term partnership between Federal-State and local government with respect to the support of public libraries as a national institution, and with special programs from time to time as needed.

I think your legislation and indeed, Senator Javits, either one of them would be of tremendous help to libraries today.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much, indeed.

Senator JAVITS. Before Mr. Seymour leaves the room, I want to add a statement and ask unanimous consent that it may appear at the end of this testimony.

Senator PELL. Without objection.

Senator JAVITS. We will have the exact figures produced on fund raising efforts of the New York Public Library central branch as well as the cost of operation, and so forth, of the branches. My knowledge of the figures would indicate that while certainly it would be welcome to inaugurate a matching grant program, it is not in any way a solution to this problem of answers the reason for the need for Federal legislation. Thank you.

[The statement referred to by Senator Javits follows:]

FROM THE OFFICE OF

Senator Jacob K. Javits

New York

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30: 3.8.77

JAVITS INTRODUCES AMENDMENTS TO BENEFIT URBAN AREA LIBRARIES

WASHINGTON — U.S. Senator Jacob K. Javits (R-NY) today introduced a bill to amend the Library Services and Construction Act to include new and special emphasis on libraries in the nation's major urban centers.

Based on a proposal approved by the American Library Association at their July 1976 convention, the bill recognizes the unique and pressing needs of urban libraries, notably

* Maintaining the continuity of urban library collections and avoiding depletion of these vast storehouses of knowledge;

* Providing funds for urban libraries which in hard-pressed major cities have been among the first to suffer cutbacks in competition for funds with demands of public safety, transportation, sanitation health and education;

* Expanding library services which assist the unemployed and the under-employed who seek new work and higher job skills through public libraries, and,

* Providing educational opportunities in a non-traditional manner.

The Education, Arts and Humanities Subcommittee of the Human Resources Committee, under the leadership of Subcommittee Chairman Claiborne Pell (D-RI), plans hearings which will explore alternative approaches to assisting urban libraries. Hearings in Washington are scheduled for 10:00 A.M. March 9 in Room 4232 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building. Field hearings are scheduled for New York City on March 18, and in Providence, R.I. on March 19.

Senator PELL. Our next witness is Mr. Ralph Newman, director of the Chicago Public Library, representing the Urban Library Council.

STATEMENT OF RALPH G. NEWMAN, DIRECTOR OF THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY, REPRESENTING THE URBAN LIBRARY COUNCIL

Mr. NEWMAN. My name is Ralph Newman. I am chairman of the Urban Libraries Council, and president of the board of directors of the Chicago Public Library.

The Urban Libraries Council was born in crisis 6 years ago when the trustees and the librarians of the large urban public libraries of this country became aware that the severe erosion of the financial strength of these institutions was having a harmful impact on its operations, to a degree greater than upon other municipal services. The principal aim and objectives of the council is to bring this problem to the attention of the officials at the Federal, State, and local levels of government that are responsible for the funding of public libraries. The membership of the council consists of more than 70 large urban public libraries which serve a population of over 38 million persons. The list is attached to my statement.

The problem facing large urban public libraries can be summarized in the following terms:

One. Local tax support for urban public libraries is declining relative to expenditures for other city services.

Two. In many cities public library support is less today than it was in 1970.

Three. The ability of most, if not all, public libraries to deliver services has declined owing to inflation which has outpaced any budget increases.

All of these things have been occurring at a time when the output of information is expanding, when the numbers of separate publications are increasing, when the total population continues to grow, and when the age distribution of the population is shifting dramatically to include ever larger numbers of people not in school or college and therefore more dependent upon the public library for information.

To compound the difficulty, the Federal Government itself is creating more information than ever while cutting back on the free distribution of its documents, inadvertently shifting a significant cost burden back to city libraries, most of which maintain deposits of Federal documents.

In total book acquisitions for all public libraries, the picture is very bleak. In fiscal year 1973–74, public libraries acquired 31.9 million books. In 1975–76, the number fell to 29.7 and the prediction for this year is 28.4—a decline of 11 percent in 3 years. Between fiscals 1973–74 and 1978–79 it is predicted that the acquisition of government publications—Federal, State, and local—will fall from 1.52 million to 1.25 million—a decline of 18 percent.

As city library budgets falter, the proportion of use of city central libraries by residents from suburbs and even more distant points tends to rise. Older studies, not since kept current, show that central libraries of major cities served a clientele from outside city borders that ranged

in extreme cases as high as 70 percent of the total use, with 40 to 50 percent an average range. In a highly mobile society with suburban dwellers working in the inner city, this pattern is inescapable, and local mechanisms for redressing the financial inequities are not effective.

In general, it is the thinking of the Urban Libraries Council that the Federal Government is the appropriate instrumentality for accomplishing at least three major objectives:

One. To maintain a basic informational bank throughout the Nation through public libraries.

Two. To try to reduce regional inequities in informational flow and library service arising from unequal local tax effort or deficiencies of local wealth.

Three. To strengthen the core city libraries which, taken together, form a priceless national asset.

To help meet the critical problems facing large urban public libraries, the Urban Libraries Council initiated a proposal to add a new title V to the Library Services and Construction Act which provides for a program of grants to large urban public libraries serving a population of over 100,000 for the purpose of purchasing books and other library materials. This is an immediate and urgent problem which we believe requires action right now.

With reference to the bill that Senator Pell has introduced, S. 602, which provides for grants to major urban resource libraries, if this bill be the bill that will ultimately come into existence, we would like that the following provision be added to the bill:

Add the following sentence at the end of the new clause (3) in section 102(a):

In administering grants pursuant to this clause, the State library administrative agency is required to distribute the funds appropriated for this purpose on an equal per capita basis to each major urban resource library located in a standard metropolitan statistical area having a population of 100,000 or more individuals are determined by the Commissioner.

There are 153 cities if you use the 100,000 figure as a basis for this program.

There are 231 statistical areas, so this makes a substantial difference.

This provision will insure an equitable distribution of the funds appropriated to assist the major urban resource libraries of this country.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for giving us this opportunity to present our views of this committee.

Senator PELL. Turning to the amendment you are suggesting to S. 602, what in essence does this do? What does your amendment do?

Mr. NEWMAN. Our title V proposes to aid public libraries serving cities of over 100,000 population.

Senator PELL. You said you wanted to add a sentence.

Mr. NEWMAN. This is for your bill so it would introduce population per capita computation in your bill, so that the distribution would be on a population basis.

Senator PELL. The bill introduced by the American Library Association, Senator Javits' bill, is S. 941, which one of those would you prefer yourself?

Mr. NEWMAN. We would prefer the bill which had its origin in the American Library Association and Urban Library Council, which we

call title V, because it calls particular attention to the urban libraries' problem and might point out the urgency of that.

However, if—and I am aware of political realities as you are, sir, and I realize that we were trying to work out something that is workable, not just theoretically noble—if your bill is the bill that can fly, in effect, we would like to have this amendment added so that it would be on a population basis.

Senator PELL. That bill from a formula viewpoint would benefit 11 States, but it would harm 39 States. That is why S. 941 would have difficulty flying.

Mr. NEWMAN. Except as previous witnesses have pointed out, services to the large urban libraries affect more than just those cities.

Senator PELL. I am talking about States. I say 11 States benefit and 39 lose.

Mr. NEWMAN. I realize the consideration which caused you to introduce this factor.

Senator PELL. We will work on finding some sort of compromise here. One thought might be the substitution of cities for SMSA.

Another thought might be matching grants. But if there is no interest, there is no point in going down that route. Anyway, we will work with the problem.

Mr. NEWMAN. As for matching grants, Chicago is comparatively new in trying to raise money privately. What happens inevitably in matching grants is that it will penalize the poorer cities in the country. While New York, possibly Chicago, and a few others could raise some money from private sources, I do not think the prospects, say, in Gary or Newark would be as promising. I think we would have trouble. It would not achieve the results we hoped.

Senator PELL. My thought, which I gather is probably not correct, is that matching grants are a way of helping New York City in its crisis, but if there is no interest in helping New York by this method, there would be no point in doing it.

Mr. NEWMAN. I think as the public has become accustomed to private support for things like hospitals, maybe we need a vast educational process to ultimately get more private support for libraries. But that is somewhat in the distance. I do not think that will help us in our plight right now.

Senator PELL. In my own State, Providence Public Library has the central role in the State, but we have other cities with smaller populations than 100,000 and these libraries, too, are facing very difficult times.

Mr. NEWMAN. I realize that. If the Providence Public Library is in a strong position through an interlibrary loan, it will lessen the burden on other cities in your State, so it will not have to buy those very expensive books that are needed but are not used as steadily, and they can lean on Providence and save in their own budget.

Senator PELL. One of the things that S. 602 does is it increases the emphasis on the interlibrary relationship.

Mr. NEWMAN. Yes.

Senator PELL. I thank you very much indeed, Mr. Newman.

Our next witness is Mr. John Lorenz, executive director, Association of Research Libraries.

STATEMENT OF JOHN G. LORENZ, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES

Mr. LORENZ. The association I represent includes 97 of the university libraries in this country and two of its major public libraries, the Boston Public and the New York Public Library. I am very pleased to have this opportunity to testify enthusiastically for Senate Bill 602, which extends the Library Services and Construction Act from fiscal 1977 through 1982.

Basic to the importance of the extension of this act is the fundamental principle that access to organized knowledge and information in our present society is essential to education, research, progress and the prosperity of our Nation and its people. We are increasingly a knowledge-based society, and it is primarily libraries which provide access to organized knowledge and information. Public libraries particularly serve as sources of knowledge and information for the people not otherwise associated with formal education. There is much evidence that the development and extension of library services, as provided in the Library Services and Construction Act, has been, and will continue to be, in the national interest.

Having been directly involved in the administration of the Library Services and Construction Act for 10 years, and then having served as Deputy Librarian of Congress for 10 years, I can attest personally to the remarkably beneficial results of the act in bringing better library services to more people of our Nation. In addition to what the act has meant to so many millions of people in terms of educational opportunity and the pursuit of happiness, I have been particularly impressed with the stimulative effect of the Federal funds in increasing annual State appropriations for public library development. In 1956, when the act was first passed, State grants for public libraries across the Nation totaled approximately $5 million. In 1976, these annual grants had increased to over $100 million.

Even so, we know there are many millions of people in our country who still have no access to public library service. There are many millions more who have inadequate services, and I expect this latter number is increasing rather than decreasing. We also know there are many communities that still have no public library building or service center and many more with wornout buildings that need replacement.

I want to commend you, Mr. Chairman, on the wisdom and insight of your introductory statement—first, on your recognition of the significance of title III, which supports interlibrary cooperation projects. It is unfortunate that this title has been so badly underfunded under the act in past years and that its potential great benefits in encouraging and assisting all types of libraries to work together in the sharing of resources and services on an efficient and effective basis has never been fully realized. I am very pleased that you have signaled your interest in this title by increasing the authorization to $20 million. Let us hope that this will, in fact, lead to more attention and more funds for this important area of library service development. If such interest and funding can be generated, I believe the results would soon show that this title is the most significant in the act and should be increased to $50 million in the next several years.

Related to the need for more support for Interlibrary Cooperation in the short term, I also commend your wisdom in recognizing the long-term task of planning for a comprehensive new piece of library legislation under the heading of a National Library Act. There are exciting and encouraging library developments going on at State, regional, and National levels utilizing the benefits of new computer and telecommunication technologies in speeding up and improving the quality of library services. Many of these developments are related to the national interest in creating a national bibliographic network. Some of these projects need a different type of Federal funding than is presently available. These may well be forwarded more effectively under new, well-planned legislation.

I would also agree with you that libraries and the information community will have an excellent opportunity in 1978 and 1979 under the White House Conference on Libraries and Information Services program for discussion and communication from the grassroots to the national level in developing a national library and information program which will respond to the needs of our people and provide the fundamental basis for continuing education (or lifelong learning, if you will) as well as scholarship and research which are essential to our continuing progress as a free, healthy, and prosperous Nation.

In closing, I would urge prompt action on this extension bill by this committee and the Senate so that continuing appropriations for these important library services will not be placed in hazard.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I will be glad to respond to any questions you may have.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much. As you point out here, the basic problem is to get the appropriations. It seems that the appropriation has been a quarter of the authorization. We hope that with the new administration those figures will improve. I have to ask myself should we reduce the authorization, and that would be a signal, to use your phrase, that we want to go in reverse. We do not want the country to think that the Congress wants to go in reverse.

It is an unfortunate position when our authorizations exceed appropriations 4 to 1. They should exceed by 25 percent, if at all.

Mr. LORENZ. I would be so pragmatic to say in terms of the urban library problem, that decision may well rest upon the strategy of which is the better possibility of getting more funds appropriated for 1978 in terms of expanding title I or adding title V.

Senator PELL. One of the reasons why we wrote S. 602 the way we did was to recognize the fact that we would probably get the same funding, with little effort, as we have had in the past. But if we can get two-thirds of additional funds going directly to urban areas, then you get the National Conference of Mayors lobbying actively, and that might do the trick. This is why we wrote it the way we did.

Again we face the immediate problems of New York and maybe others which are in a crisis at this time.

Do you think that the State library board should control the interlibrary programs or should the library associations do it? How should interlibrary programs be controlled?

Mr. LORENZ. I am a strong believer in the State library agency's responsibility for leadership at the State level in carrying out library

programs within that State. I believe that responsibility should be enhanced rather than weakened.

Even though there is a strong Federal interest, and there must be a strong Federal interest and support, basically library service is a State responsibility.

I think we must keep the focus of attention at the State level. That is why I feel this act has been so important, because it has increased State funds for library service during its history. I think that historical trend will continue if we get continued Federal interest in these programs.

Senator PELL. In your tenure at the Library of Congress, what was the way your books were made available to the libraries around the country. Would other libraries write to you, and you would then send the requested books to them?

Mr. LORENZ. Yes, through an interlibrary loan. Usually a local library would first go to the public library in that area or State library to make sure resources were not available within the State. Beyond that, the library came to the Library of Congress for interlending.

Senator PELL. You would then lend without charge as a matter of public service?

Mr. LORENZ. Exactly. This is the kind of development that the title III program has enhanced, the Interlibrary Cooperation Title.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much, Mr. Lorenz.

Our final witness is Mr. Alphonse Trezza, Executive Director of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, representing the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.

STATEMENT OF ALPHONSE F. TREZZA, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

My name is Alphonse F. Trezza, executive director of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.

First, Mr. Chairman, I would like to express the deep appreciation of our chairman, Dr. Frederick Burkhardt, and all of the members of the Commission to you for the strong leadership you have demonstrated in support of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Services authorized by Public Law 91-345 and Public Law 93-568, respectively. We are pleased to report that the full Advisory Committee for the White House Conference has been appointed, the Conference has been "called," and that the $3.5 million appropriation request has been submitted to Congress as a fiscal year 1977 supplemental appropriation request.

On February 8, Dr. Burkhardt, our vice chairman, Dr. Bessie Moore, and I testified before Congressman Flood's Committee on Labor-HEW Appropriations and Senator Magnuson's Subcommittee on Labor-HEW Appropriations on our 1977 supplemental budget request for the White House Conference as well as for the Commission's basic fiscal year 1978 budget. I understand that the House Appropriations Committee has acted favorably on our White House Conference budget request. We are pleased, and look forward to a similar positive action in the Senate.

The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, a permanent and independent agency, is charged under Public Law 91-345 with developing and recommending to the Congress and the President overall national plans for libraries and information services and for the coordination of activities at the Federal, State, and local levels to meet the library and informational needs of the Nation. In addition, the Commission is authorized to advise Federal agencies regarding library and information services.

The National Commission, in the development of its official long-range national program document, "Toward a National Program for Library and Information Services: Goals for Action," has determined that the development of an integrated, full-service national network of library and information services is essential if we are to meet the immediate and foreseeable information requirements of the greatest number of people. Based on nationwide hearings, numerous meetings throughout the United States and with every major Federal agency involved in library and information services, the Commission has adopted its long-range program with the following overall goal:

> To eventually provide every individual in the United States with equal opportunity of access to that part of the total information resource which will satisfy the individual's educational, working, cultural and leisure-time needs and interests, regardless of the individual's location, social or physical condition or level of intellectual achievement.

National goals in the field of library and information services cannot be achieved unless there is careful articulation between local, State, multistate, and national planning. It is the Commission's view that each of these levels in the nationwide program should bear its share of the total financial burden. The Federal Government would fund those aspects of the network which support national objectives, and stimulate statewide and multistate library development needed to support the national program. The State government would accept the major share of the cost of coordinating and of supporting the intrastate components of the network, as well as part of the cost of participating in multistate planning operations. Each State must recognize its responsibility to develop and sustain its own statewide program of library and information service. Such a program must commit the State to provide funding or matching funding for development of resources and services, including special forms of statewide network assistance and specialized services.

Responsibility for fostering the coordination of library resources and services through a State has usually been assigned to a State library agency or to another agency with the same legal authority and functions. This agency is the natural focus for statewide planning and coordination of cooperative library and information services and for coordinating statewide plans with those of the Federal Government.

Proposed Federal legislation in support of library and information services must recognize that the States are at varying stages of developing their services: some States have not yet initiated plans, and others are in the early stages of planning, while still others are already implementing sophisticated programs. Some States have networks organized by type of library, others have networks that include all types of libraries, and still others have networks that include information agencies as well as libraries.

Federal-State funding formulas must, therefore, be devised which will take into account these differences among the States and provide the means for supporting various levels of development.

Beginning in 1956, with the passage of the Library Services Act by the Congress, the Federal Government has gradually assumed responsibility for programs of financial assistance to libraries. There are some who view the continued financial support of libraries by the Federal Government with alarm, because of the inferred fear that the bureaucracy will, sooner or later, stifle local initiatives, local decisionmaking authority, and intellectual freedom.

Certainly, the availability of Government money for libraries during the past 22 years disproves this theory. The Commission believes that the American public not only accepts the principle of Federal funding for libraries, but also equates it with the Federal responsibility for public education.

The National Commission is firmly committed to the continuation of categorical grants as part of the National program. Although past Federal funding achieved many worthwhile objectives, the results fell short of the original goals, and more more remains to be done. The proposed National program would coordinate and reinforce all Federal efforts to support local and specialized services and, at the same time, provide a national framework for planned, systematic growth of library and information services in the public and private sector.

The Commission strongly urges the continuation of LSCA as a basic component of Federal funding for public libraries. The Commission, however, equally strongly urges the revision of LSCA.

We recommend a 4- or 5-year extension of LSCA, revised as follows:

The program must be forward funded at an effective level; LSCA title I funds should be matched by State appropriations only; LSCA title III funds need to be increased if they are to be used as a meaningful instrument in the development of a national network of library and information services; funding support of urban libraries must be dealt with on a fair and equitable basis; and LSCA titles II and IV need to be continued and funded.

The recommended revisions deal with the problems and weaknesses that have developed in the administration of LSCA, both at the State and Federal level over the past 22 years. LSCA has been a most effective program. Its benefit cannot be doubted, but good responsible planning and evaluation requires us to be candid, to recognize our weaknesses, and, more importantly, to recognize the means to correct deficiencies.

The matching requirements of title I need to be revised so that only State matching, rather than matching with both local and State funds, is acceptable. This is a basic and most important amendment. Too many States have consistently used LSCA title I funds as replacement for State funds. They have used the Federal funds to support the basic staff and operating needs of the State agency, thus denying these funds to the local urban and rural libraries. All States need to provide their fair share of library funding if a true inter-governmental balance of funding, services, and policy is to be achieved. This concept of intergovernmental participation has the strong endorsement of the Advisory Committee on Intergovernmental Relations and the Chief Officers of State Library Agencies.

To allow sufficient time for States without aid programs to establish them, we propose that any State matching requirement be deferred in the legislation until 1 or perhaps 2 years after enactment (i.e., fiscal year 1980 or 1981). This would give the State legislatures time as well as an incentive to take action, and the State legislative action would also have the benefit of the facts and findings of the State conferences on library and information services which will be held prior to the White House Conference on Library and Information Services.

We do not propose a State matching requirement for title II of LSCA dealing with construction projects. These are primarily of local significance and should receive strong local support. By the same token, we believe that a State matching requirement for title III is justified. Currently, as you know, title III has no matching provision. Title III is a program of support for cooperative networks for the sharing of resources and services by school, public, academic and special libraries would seem to be particularly appropriate for State matching. LSCA title III funds matched by State appropriations only would certainly be strong evidence of the State's commitment to resource sharing and cooperation so vitally necessary for a strong effective multitype library network at the State and National level.

The Commission further recommends revising the act to insure that not only should Federal funds not be substituted for State funds but neither should they be used as a substitute for adequate State support for the function of the State library agency. We recommend provision of a limitation on expenditures by State library agencies of 10 percent for administrative purposes.

In considering the limit on the amount of LSCA funds that can be retained at the State level for administration, a distinction must be made between administration and indirect costs on the one hand, and statewide services on the other. The limitation should be on the former, most definitely not the latter.

The Commission recommends an assurance of an equitable distribution of LSCA funds, through a new title V, to support the very existence as well as the strengthening of urban public libraries.

The Commission is interested and concerned about the deterioration of the fiscal support of urban libraries in cities such as Chicago, New York (Manhattan, Queens, Brooklyn), Detroit, Newark, Philadelphia, and others. At its meeting in Los Angeles in November of 1976, the Commission passed the following resolution:

Whereas, large public libraries are a critical part of the Nation's information and cultural resources, and

Whereas, the large urban libraries are vital for the educational and economic development of the United States, and

Whereas, balanced intergovernmental funding for local, state and Federal sources is essential to achieve services at a level that will assure optimum content and quality,

Whereas, the American Library Association, a national library and information services organization representing over 35,000 institutional and personal members, and the Urban Libraries Council, a national organization representing approximately fifty of the Nation's largest urban libraries, have proposed an amendment to the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) by adding a new Title V which would provide assistance to large urban public libraries serving cities of over 100,000 population for the purpose of purchasing books and other library materials; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science advise the President and the Congress of its concern for the financial plight

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of the large urban public library and strongly urge that LSCA be amended by the addition of a new title that would provide the necessary financial assistance.

Adding new titles to LSCA does not seem to pose too big a problem, but getting appropriations for new titles is very difficult, if not impossible. Title IV was added over 3 years ago and has yet to be funded. Combining the purposes of a new proposed title V with title I is not necessarily any better unless there is some strong assurance that substantial funding will be added to the present level of title I. In the past, authorizations have been generous, but appropriations have been most meager. If the Congress again gives its very strong support to a revised and extended LSCA with adequate authorizations, as it has in the past, then it must also take a leadership role in recognizing the high priority of library and information services and support appropriations at a level that will be meaningful if the intent of LSCA is to be fulfilled.

S. 602, introduced by the chairman, recognizes the financial plight of the urban libraries and recommends revising LSCA title I to include funds especially designated for urban libraries. The National Commission is pleased with the in'ent of that action. However, the wording does not define the basis for distribution of funds. A per capita basis provision is essential if the larger urban areas are to receive their fair share of the funds. The addition of language such as suggested by Dr. Alex Ladenson, speaking for the Urban Libraries Council, is sound and most acceptable to the Commission. We strongly endorse the following addition:

Clause (3) in section 102(a):

In administering grants pursuant to this clause, the state library administrative agency is required to distribute the funds appropriated for this purpose on an equal per capita basis to each major urban resource library located in a city in a standard metropolitan statistical area having a population of one hundred thousand or more individuals as determined by the Commissioner.

The Commission, during the last 2 years, has undertaken a number of studies that are important in the long-range evaluation of not only LSCA but library legislation generally. These studies provide ideas, recommendations, and documented facts which will be used in the forthcoming White House conference. They will assist the States in studying their own needs and will provide all of us with information so necessary to the development of future comprehensive library legislation. Chairman Pell's statement upon introduction of S. 602 last February that "* * * What is needed is a thorough redrafting of all library legislation * * *" has the support of the National Commission. As so appropriately understood by the chairman, the vehicle for the process of reexamination of present library legislation and for determining future legislative content is certainly the White House conference with its preliminary State and territorial conferences.

Your strong support, Mr. Chairman, of this perception for future library legislative direction is most encouraging and welcomed.

Three of our basic studies that will contribute to this dialog and understanding will be available from both the National Commission and the Government Printing Office before the end of April. These are: "Improving State Aid to Public Libraries," "Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Federal Funding of Public Libraries," and "Inven-

tory of Library Needs, 1975." A fourth study, "A National Periodicals System," will be completed and available before the American Library Association's annual conference during June in Detroit. A fifth study, "Analysis of Library Photocopying and Feasibility Test of Possible Royalty Payment Mechanism," is scheduled for release in September.

I do have copies of three of those studies, and I will leave them with your committee.

Senator PELL. Thank you, Mr. Trezza.

Do you agree that probably the greatest single problem with the Library Act is the shortage of funding or do you see that some other problem is more important?

Mr. TREZZA. Shortage of funding is really the biggest problem.

Senator PELL. What is your own reaction to the urban library program in S. 602, the compromise we sought to work out? Would that be acceptable?

Mr. TREZZA. I think the combination of the urban problem in title I is acceptable if per capita distribution is in there, and the suggested revision by the Urban Library Council seems to be reasonable. The only question seems to be whether you base it on cities or SMSA's. The SMSA includes libraries in cities as well as libraries in the SMSA.

Senator PELL. There are about 240 SMSA's and about 140 cities over a hundred thousand. So there are more SMSA's than there are cities. So the cities would further refine or rifle our approach to this problem.

Mr. TREZZA. It should still be limited to a hundred thousand. Earlier some questions were raised whether that figure of a hundred thousand should be less.

One of the problems that came up when we were debating the whole idea the last couple years was that 100,000 was too low; that the problem really is in the cities of a million or more. But, of course, the problem of the practicality of getting a bill through Congress is always a consideration.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much.

I will hold the record of this meeting open for 3 additional weeks to receive any additional testimony and information.

I would like to insert a statement by the Council of Library Resources at this point in the record, and some other material referred to may be found in the files of the Subcommittee on Education, Arts and Humanities.

[The material referred to follows:]

COUNCIL ON LIBRARY RESOURCES
One Dupont Circle • Washington, D.C. • 20036 Tel. 202-296-4757

Office of the President

March 7, 1977

The Honorable Claiborne Pell, Chairman
Subcommittee on Education
Committee on Labor and Public Welfare
Room 4230, Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Pell:

The Council on Library Resources is grateful to the committee for the invitation to present testimony at the forthcoming hearings. We regret that prior commitments prevent our attendance, but wish to assure you that this is no indication of a lack of concern about the problems you plan to address and your hopes for the future of library services in this country. Perhaps the committee will consider this letter the Council's statement and include it in the record of the hearings.

I am joined in this letter by Mr. Warren J. Haas, vice president for information services and university librarian of Columbia University, and Dr. William S. Dix, librarian emeritus of Princeton University. Both men are associated with the Council on Library Resources as members of the board, and join me in expressing the hope that we may be of service to your subcommittee in the future, should you wish to call upon us.

Since LSCA programs were first authorized, library service has expanded dramatically, both in numbers served and in the character and quality of the service rendered. Our society is both information hungry and information dependent. The rising user expectations and the special fiscal problems of urban centers that have eroded traditional levels of support have created an unusually urgent problem, and supplementary support by the Federal government for public library programs is clearly essential.

In the twenty-odd years since the Library Service and Construction Act began to demonstrate recognition by the Federal government that libraries are an essential part of the educational, scientific, and cultural life of the people of the United States, there have been major developments affecting libraries. On the one hand, rapidly mounting floods of books, journals, and other media of communication, the inflated costs of everything that libraries buy and do, and the

shrinking budgets of state and local agencies and educational institutions have threatened the ability of libraries to meet the needs of their users. At the same time, persistent and creative thought and discussion among librarians has sketched and partially developed collaborative solutions to some of those problems through the sharing of resources among independent institutions and through the design of certain centralized agencies such as the cataloging services of the Library of Congress and the much-discussed national lending library for periodicals. The computer, which was just beginning to be applied to library procedures in 1956, is now widely used in facilitating the bibliographic control and the variety of technical operations without which the emerging networks would quickly fall apart. Other problems, such as the inexorable physical deterioration of many millions of books, have been perceived as never before; we have some tentative remedies, but we have not yet been able to mount a massive attack upon them.

This quick review of some of the changes that have taken place in library activities in the past twenty years serves simply to underscore your own conviction that the full range of federal library legislation needs review in order that it may more effectively address the problems that remain. We congratulate you upon this initiative and hope that as this review proceeds the various and often distinctive needs of all types of library users will be given careful attention.

Very sincerely yours,

Fred Cole

Fred C. Cole
President

Senator PELL. This hearing of the subcommittee will be reconvened in New York a week from Friday at 9 o'clock, and then at Providence, R.I. at 10 o'clock. We are taking field hearings on the same subject.

The hearing is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 11:45 a.m., the hearing was adjourned to reconvene Friday, March 18, 1977, at 9 a.m. in New York.]

LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1977

FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1977

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON EDUCATION,
ARTS AND HUMANITIES OF THE
COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCES,
New York City, N.Y.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 9 a.m. at the Lincoln Center Branch of the New York Public Library, Senator Jacob K. Javits, presiding pro tempore.

Present: Senators Pell and Javits.

Committee staff present: Carey Peck, professional staff member, Richard Jerue, professional staff member, and Gregory Fusco, minority.

Senator JAVITS. The subcommittee will come to order.

This hearing is being conducted in New York City by the Senate Subcommittee on Education, Arts and Humanities of which the chairman is Senator Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island. The ranking minority member of the subcommittee is Senator Stafford of Vermont.

I am the ranking minority member of the Pell committee which is the Committee on Human Resources of the Senate, and have been asked to conduct this hearing.

Senator Pell hopes to get here, but inclement weather and other problems of his Washington calendar may make it impossible. Hence I will read a statement into the record by Senator Pell.

This is the second of three hearings being held to receive testimony on S. 602, my bill—that is, Senator Pell's bill—to revise and extend the Library Services and Construction Act.

At the first hearing we held on this bill, all the witnesses said that they supported an extension of the existing programs in the act. Quite a few witnesses also supported some type of extra funding for urban libraries. That is what we will hear more testimony on today.

I—that is, Senator Pell—would like the witnesses today to concentrate on this issue, and I intend to ask them three questions about it. My questions will be:

(1) Is a new title necessary to fund urban libraries or can our ends be achieved through the Title I funding proposal I have made in S. 602?

(2) Would we do more good for libraries through new programs or through full funding?

(3) What is the extent of urban library support in the existing law?

For a number of reasons I anticipate that we are going to have some difficulty in passing any drastic change in the law. Legislation reported by the House Committee on Education and Labor contains no urban library component. So, before we go on, we must make it clear in the record that there is an urgent need to aid urban libraries which is unmet.

Senator JAVITS. Now my own statement is as follows:

We are all aware of the fact that there is an ongoing program for libraries, but we feel in the cities that this program is inadequate and that it has resulted in reducing very materially the book stocks of our libraries and also very materially curtailing their hours of operation because cuts in municipal budgets have tended to come very early, if not first, out of libraries.

It is a simple fact of modern urban finance that it is easier to cancel a subscription to a scholarly periodical than it is to fire a municipal employee. Yet it takes many decades of investment to amass a library collection of sufficient breadth and scope to serve a full range of library users.

Continuity is at the very core of these collections. They must be maintained through times both lean and fat. That is the principal difficulty which we face.

The proposal which Senator Pell has introduced is to amend several sections of title I of the existing law, LSCA, which is the basic law for support of public libraries.

He leaves the existing state distribution formula unchanged, which allots $200,000 to each State, and then the remainder to States based on their population.

In Senator Pell's bill, two-thirds of all funds in excess of $60 million would be spent on urban libraries.

Defining urban libraries as any public library in any standard metropolitan statistical area with a population of over 100,000 persons, include roughly 53 percent of the 1970 national population, or 115 million people.

The bill I have introduced is different from that of Senator Pell. It particularly zeroes in on urban libraries and is based on the population of each city over 100,000, not just the general population, but each city over 100,000.

On this formula it would include about 56 million Americans, roughly about 26 percent of the population.

It would not be linked to an appropriation other than the special appropriation for the new provision, focused particularly to urban libraries.

The bill provides for $210 million over 3 years staggered as follows:

For the fiscal year ending 1978 which would begin September 1, 1977, $60 million;

For the fiscal year ending September 30, $70 million;

And for the next fiscal year, $80 million.

So the total package authorizes $290 million over 4 years, the first 3 years being $60. $70 and $80 million respectively.

The bill that I have introduced is a proposal made by the American Library Association at its annual convention in July 1976.

That should give the witnesses, as well as the public here today, the background on which we hold this hearing.

I express my gratitude to Senator Pell for authorizing the hearing which will be very helpful to me and to my colleagues. And I believe we have a good chance to get action on this measure.

However, I hope witnesses will feel free to oppose either one of these bills, including my own, or to offer us whatever suggestions or recommendations they may deem desirable.

And it is personally a great honor for me to have the outstanding Americans and New Yorkers who will testify this morning, led by our beloved and eminent Terence Cardinal Cooke, Archbishop of New York, who is, at the same time, a trustee of the New York Public Library. Cardinal Cooke.

STATEMENT OF TERENCE CARDINAL COOKE, ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK, BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, AND MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL CITIZENS EMERGENCY COMMITTEE TO SAVE OUR PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Cardinal COOKE. Thank you very much, Senator.

I am Cardinal Cooke and I serve on the Board of Trustees of the New York Public Library and also as a member of the National Citizens Emergency Committee to save Our Public Libraries.

I am grateful for the opportunity to come here to testify this morning to encourage legislation to secure a share of Federal support for one of the most vital cultural and educational resources of our American society—our public libraries.

I am aware that others more intimately involved in the important world of the public library system will be giving testimony later on this morning and throughout the day. They will speak to the details of what is needed and the methods in which the public agencies can help on the local, State, and especially, the Federal level.

My brief remarks here are those of a citizen whose life is committed to the service of others so that, with the help of God, they may lead truly human lives.

I am convinced that a man's spiritual welfare is tied in a dynamic way to his material, physical, intellectual and cultural well-being, and I feel strongly about the need for cultural sources of strength in our communities such as the public libraries.

As a trustee of the New York Public Library, I am well aware of—and most sympathetic to—the strong reaction of the citizens of this area who esteem and use the public library and are clamoring for an end to cutbacks in hours and services. I am happy to be an advocate for their justifiable complaint this morning and to seek help in their name for the public funds necessary to preserve this valuable resource in our communities.

I grew up in this great city of New York and I learned at an early age the value of our public library. It was a storehouse of wonders, an easily available fount of references and a tremendous aid in my scholastic pursuits.

I think of all our youngsters today here and in cities and towns throughout this Nation who will perhaps be denied this wonderful

opportunity of using the public libraries if legislation to support them is not forthcoming.

We are truly at a time of crisis in our public library system. Recent cutbacks and the continuing spiral in the cost of living have placed these oases of culture in an encroaching desert land.

Throughout the country, library services had to be curtailed, hours have had to be cut, employees laid off and the availability of libraries severely restricted. Unless help comes—and we see the enactment of Federal legislation as a necessary component of this help—the crisis facing our public libraries will indeed really be a crisis of survival. The end of the public library system in our country would be the end of a part of the American dream and I urge you to take the necessary steps to avoid such a cultural calamity as our Nation begins the third century of its history.

The public library is not solely the preserve of the young or the student—it is a human resource, and the senior citizen can find in it the ability to while away the lonesome hours with profit and enjoyment, while the blind and handicapped, as well as the economically disadvantaged, may discover in it one of the only tools for self-betterment and self-expression that they can afford.

The young, the aging, the multitudes of the poor, and the needy find in the public library a place of opportunity. Through the books that are available there they can overcome the difficulties and handicaps of their lives and find both knowledge and help so that they can realize their full potentialities. Our Nation needs the resources of these citizens. They need the resource of the public library.

In conclusion, if you will excuse another personal reference, my first assignment as a priest was in the south Bronx—to a church very close to a neighborhood public library, the Hunts Point branch of the New York Public Library. Even in those days, this branch library was an important element in the life of that community.

Now, it is all the more essential to the people of the area who must live among the emptiness of so many burnt-out buildings, in much poverty and want. The library here is another haven of hope, a refuge from the hardships of life in such a disadvantaged area.

The Hunts point branch of the public library means a lot to that community. It helps to hold it together and to give it the necessary will to survive.

Unfortunately, in the past 7 years the hours of service of this important center of culture, education and community life have been cut from a weekly total of 60 hours to the present 27 hours.

It is a case in point of what is happening to public libraries all across our country and especially in areas of greatest need. This is surely a trend that must be reversed for the good of the American people. We look to you for the help to do that before it is too late.

I thank you, Senator. [Applause.]

Senator JAVITS. Cardinal Cooke, thank you very much. It is a delight to me that as you already see, Senator Pell has arrived. He and I are very close friends. But this is really far beyond the call of duty; and I think the people of New York ought to be extremely grateful to Claiborne Pell for coming as he did, a great sacrifice to be with you this morning.

Senator PELL. Thank you, very much, and it is a delight—[applause]—and a pleasure to be here. I thank Senator Javits very much for his welcome, and for reading my statement.

He impressed on me a couple of days ago the importance of this hearing, and so I went to every effort to come and I apologize for being late. The plane got in on time, but because of traffic, I was late getting into the city.

It is a particular pleasure for me to be here because this district was once represented by my father in the Congress. I was born in this congressional district, and have many New York roots, so I am always glad to come back here, particularly on a subject which is of such prime importance as the improvement of our library resources.

I thank Cardinal Cooke for being here. I know the pressures that are on him at this time. It was good of him to explain what the problem really is here, because we want very much to help the big urban libraries.

But there are libraries all over the country as well, and we have to work out formulas that will meet with majority support in both the House and the Senate.

The Senate is based, as you know, on States, the House on population. So you get a lot of arithmetic that goes into figuring out a formula that is acceptable to all. And this is the problem we face.

I am aware of the need to help urban libraries, but we have to work out a formula that helps not only New York but other urban libraries as well. I thank you very much indeed for being here, Cardinal.

Cardinal COOKE. Thank you.

Senator JAVITS. Cardinal, I have a question or two I would like to ask you.

Is it not a fact, that libraries have particularly suffered in the municipal budget cuts of New York?

Cardinal COOKE. Yes; Senator. There have been severe cut and cutbacks on hours and in services, making it very, very difficult for the senior citizens.

As you well know, we have more than 22 million senior citizens throughout our country. Especially here in New York. it means so much to the elderly to go there for recreation and social companionship.

It is amazing what a haven of hope the libraries are to the aging and elderly.

Senator JAVITS. From the pastorial work of your Eminence, would you have an appraisal of what the library means to the unemployed, as we have in New York today a rate of unemployment which is almost 10 percent?

Cardinal COOKE. Well, the library is also very, very helpful in obtaining jobs. People come to the library to obtain information. We also have some specialized services of helping people to obtain a job by receiving a little guidance beforehand on how to go about it.

So it is very important for people obtaining jobs.

It is important for all of those who lose their jobs too when these cutbacks take place, as is happening in New York City.

Senator JAVITS. Among the libary personnel?

Cardinal COOKE. Yes, among the personnel.

Senator JAVITS. As a child on the Lower East Side, my library was the Rivington Street Library. I think it is closed now. And that is where I got a great deal of my education.

Hunts Point is not too much different from the Lower East Side when I lived there so many years ago. Can you tell us from your pastoral duties, what does it mean to the slum child to have access to the library at hours which that slum child can really use it, which would mean after school or even at night?

Cardinal COOKE. For many it means a place to do a little extra study, in some cases to do homework.

We have situations, for example, in the Hunts Point Library where youngsters would be lined up waiting to sit down, to occupy a seat, you see.

I happen to have a couple of notes here from some youngsters who are pleading to the trustees for the Van Cortlandt Library.

One little youngster wrote this way:

DEAR SIRS: Please do not close the Van Cortlandt Library because I like to read. And I am 8 years old, and when you're 8 years old you need a lot of practice reading," P-r-e-a-t-k-e-s.

Your truly,

THOMAS GOLDMAN.

Another one from Christine Brooman:

DEAR TRUSTEE: I think that you should keep our library open because what's a world without a library?

People who are young have to learn to read. If you close the library, those people will grow up dumb—d-u-m—and won't know how to read.

Libraries have beautiful books. Keep our library open, please.

Your friend,

CHRISTINE BROOMAN.

I think that is the spirit.

On this legislation, as Senator Pell said, it is so difficult to provide something that will be a help throughout the country. I think the steps that have already been taken in the act that we now have and hope to be extended, are good in providing special programs for special needs.

But even when you provide those special programs for special needs, I think you have first to find a way to make sure that the libraries stay in existence, and that they stay open for the proper number of hours, because otherwise even these specialized programs will not function because there won't be any libraries around.

I think we are talking about a case of survival. And we are very fortunate to have Senators like yourselves deeply interested in this.

I do not think our Federal Government has yet faced up to the problem that exists not only in New York City but in other cities and towns all throughout this Nation.

So I feel that the present act has great value, but I would hope that you would find a way to provide some long time term help in operating funds to make it possible for these libraries to survive. This means so much for the strength of our communities. I think a library in a local community is like a cement that helps to hold the neighborhood together as well as make it possible for young people fully to develop their potentialities, for the handicapped to cope with the difficulties that they have and for the elderly to have years of happiness which they deserve.

Senator JAVITS. Your Eminence, that is very touching to me, because I wish we could picture in words what you have done so well to influence our fellow Americans. I know it and feel it very, very deeply.

A fireman can put out fires; it is so hard to build fire resistant buildings. And that is really what Your Eminence is saying.

Cardinal COOKE. Thank you.

Senator JAVITS. Thank you very much.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much indeed, Cardinal, for being with us.

And I would like to stress the fact that the position of the New York Public Library is one that is preeminent in the country, and it is recognized that the New York Public Library is a rather special institution and a rather special case. This is the point that Senator Javits has emphasized in the Senate committee and that is the reason for our holding this hearing here.

So the point is, how we can work this into the whole picture.

Cardinal COOKE. I thank you very much, Senator, for the opportunity of being with you.

Senator PELL. I think our next witness is Mrs. Margaret Truman Daniel, who I am sure will have a frank and uninhibited statement, just like her father.

STATEMENT OF MARGARET TRUMAN DANIEL

Mrs. DANIEL. Good morning, Senator Javits, and, good morning, Senator Pell.

May I start off by reading something that goes back aways in history?

> A popular government without popular information or the means of acquiring it is but a prologue to a farce or a tragedy or perhaps both. Knowledge will govern ignorance and if people who mean to be their own governors must arm themselves with the power which knowledge gives.
>
> JAMES MADISON.
>
> AUGUST 4, 1822.

The cardinal made some marvelous points. I am going to be strictly personal, if I may.

I started out as a child in Independence—Independence would not qualify for help under this bill, it is not quite big enough yet, I think. It would kill me if it is.

Senator JAVITS. Mrs. Daniel, that is my quarrel with Senator Pell's bill, in the friendliest manner, is a question of formula, because it really gives us much too little. While I appreciate the need for spreading as far as we can, our need is so specialized that I sought this particular help for that reason.

I am confident we will find a way to work it out, but I just wanted to explain that.

Mrs. DANIEL. Good. When I was a small child, I used to go to the library in Independence. The librarian was a cousin of mine so she allowed me to have a lot more books because she knew that I had learned to read when I was very, very young.

That was a great influence on my life. And today that goes back to my idea about children's books.

They are in trouble. I do not mean just those best sellers like the Nancy Drew, and what are the others, Hardy Boys, I guess—I did not read those—but they have hit a slump and the author depends on his or her library reception in the children's field to a great extent.

Then to come up a little bit further in my life, I was doing a record for RCA Victor with Robert Shaw, conductor, on early American songs.

And both of us looked at each other rather helplessly, and all of a sudden Bob said, the New York Public Library. And we got all of them from there. It had the manuscripts, the history, and some of them were written by signers of the Declaration of Independence.

It was fascinating. The cover was very interesting itself without listening to the music.

Then to come up even closer, I wrote a book about my father, called Harry S. Truman, and, of course, I used his library rather extensively. But I used the New York Public Library again for the things I could not find in my father's library.

And also I had a great deal of help with newspaper libraries. That was very important where Dad was concerned.

And I just finished another book, "Women of Courage," and I've used libraries all across the country. They have been very helpful. I could not possibly have written either one of those books without libraries.

And another thing that interests me is the scholarly work published by university presses. Without library funding they would collapse. And I think that is terribly important.

The school libraries I think are vital.

I have already mentioned children's books, but I am talking about books children read all through school, as I did in Independence. It is just to me, it is so important, it is just as important as funding for medicine, for police protection, for firemen.

You know, mental health is just as important as physical health, and you get that from the books you read partly.

I really do not have much else to say except that I feel very strongly about this and I am delighted there are two bills, that you are going to get together on them, that will do some good for libraries all across the country. Thank you.

Senator PELL. Thank you very, very much indeed.

The problem we face here is, as you point out, a large urban area—what would be the population of Independence today, do you think?

Mrs. DANIEL. You're going to pin me down to that, Senator? The mayor is a good friend of mine.

When I was young it was about 10,000 people. It was really a small town. Now I know it is——

Senator PELL. Over 100,000 today?

Mrs. DANIEL. I would say so, yes, because we have taken in some area between Independence and Kansas City.

Senator PELL. Do you have any thoughts at all on the services the library should render, such as mobile libraries and branch libraries?

Mrs. DANIEL. I think they are wonderful because they could go out to the countryside of smaller towns that do not have their own libraries, and there are lots of those.

Senator PELL. The same thing, this would apply here in big cities, do you think there should be branch libraries and bookmobiles too?

Mrs. DANIEL. Yes; and also these mobile libraries would be good even in the city, I would think.

Senator PELL. Does the New York Public Library have any bookmobiles now, do you know?

Mrs. DANIEL. I don't know.

Do they?

A SPEAKER. [Representative of the New York Library.] We had six. Four are off the road because of budget cuts and we are operating two.

Senator PELL. You had six, four are off the road.

I know I was particularly struck by that. I ran the Hungarian relief program after the Hungarian Revolution of 1956.

I remember working on a mobile library and having a terrible time getting Hungarian language books. We sent them to all the camps with books to exchange.

I think it meant more to those refugees than any other single service that the West was able to give them; the continuing ability to read their language.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much.

Senator Javits.

Senator JAVITS. Thank you, Mrs. Daniel, first, I am very grateful to you for testifying. You have put your finger on a very critical point, that is, that mental health is equal to physical health in terms of the community.

I know that was what Cardinal Cooke emphasized. That is what I feel very, very deeply about, because a library is the easiest thing in the world to cut at a budget crunch.

People who go to libraries are peaceful people. They are not going to burn the house down, but they feel the loss very keenly. And it can spoil many lives.

I am sure I would not be here were it not for the Rivington Street Public Library and the amount of extra schoolwork I was able to do. I know other kids just like me who had exactly the same experience, who have had an appetite for learning and you couldn't possibly satisfy it on a regular curriculum.

Mrs. DANIEL. That is true. And many people, of course, today, cannot afford to buy books. They go to the library and read them.

Senator JAVITS. That is a critical point. Books are much more expensive today than they ever were.

Mrs. DANIEL. And there are very few authors that are so-called best sellers. They are the lucky ones. But there are a lot of historians who write books that are very vital. They depend on the libraries.

Senator JAVITS. We will get from the New York City authorities; the hours and closings and other problems of the city, but you are setting the proper stage for them, as did Cardinal Cooke.

I would like to explain the situation today. The Federal Government appropriates roughly $60 million a year for the Library Services and Construction Act. No construction money is now being spent, although it is still authorized in an unfunded provision.

Of that amount, New York receives roughly its share, the funds based on population, roughly $5 million a year.

The formula is that every State, each one of the 50 States, first gets $200,000, which is $10 million in round figures. Then the rest is distributed on the basis of total population.

The essence of my bill is that we are really in a grave crisis in the cities because of municipal curtailment which does not affect nearly as much small places, and hence we are really in a deep problem. We need a crash program.

As I say, Senator Pell and I are very close in many ways, and I am confident we will work something out. But I just wanted to explain why seemingly my bill is a big city bill. But actually it seeks to meet a real emergency because that is where the deep cuts have taken place.

Mrs. DANIEL. Yes, any chance of more money just for maintenance, if nothing else?

Senator JAVITS. I think it is possible. I am hoping that what we are doing together will now emphasize the point you made, which is that mental health is equal to physical health.

Libraries are the easiest thing to cut because there is not this highly visible opposition and organized lobby, but it is the worst thing to happen, even at this time of great stringency. I think will help us to try to get full funding on the basic law, which is almost as important as getting one of these specialized laws into effect.

Thank you.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much.

Mrs. DANIEL. Thank you for inviting me.

Senator PELL. The next witness is Commissioner Nyquist.

Welcome, Mr. Nyquist, very good to see you again.

STATEMENT OF EWALD B. NYQUIST, PRESIDENT, UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK AND COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION, ACCOMPANIED BY ALLISTAIR MacKINNON, LEGISLATIVE AIDE

Commissioner NYQUIST. Nice to see you again.

Senator PELL. You testified in Washington often looking after the interests of New York, so it is good to see you looking after the interests of New York in New York.

Commissioner NYQUIST. Thank you very much, Senator Pell.

I am Ewald B. Nyquist, president of the University of the State of New York and commissioner of education. I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you this morning to testify on the extension of the Library Services and Construction Act.

In New York State, this act is administered by the education department, which has jurisdiction over all forms of public and private educational institutions and programs.

The Library Services and Construction Act expires on September 30, 1977. Renewal legislation must be reported out by the authorizing committees on or before May 15, 1977, to insure inclusion of an appropriation for this act in the fiscal year 1978 appropriations bill. It is important that early action be taken by the Congress.

I wish to speak strongly for the extension of this act with some appropriate expansion. I support extension because the act will con-

tinue an important investment which has yielded strong return to the people of New York State and the Nation.

As you know, the various States are planning Governors' conferences on libraries, New York State's being scheduled for early 1978, which are designed to lead to a White House conference in 1979.

We anticipate an extensive review of library needs and Federal legislation through these conferences. At this time we believe it is important to extend the Library Services and Construction Act with limited changes through the period of these conferences.

Public libraries provide informational, educational, and cultural services through more than 10,000 State, county, and local jurisdictions in the Nation. The resources of these library units are uneven: the demands for information have overtaxed the system. An increase of Federal aid is needed.

Major Federal support for libraries was first enacted in the Library Services Act of 1956. This act supported the extension of library services to rural areas.

When renewed in 1964, the Library Services and Construction Act emphasized changes to address problems in urban areas including municipal overburden, shrinking tax bases, and increasing concentrations of disadvantaged persons.

New York State has long been committed to providing library services for the disadvantaged, those least familiar with library services and least able to express their needs. New York's implementation of LSCA programs since the early 1960's has channeled substantial funds for service to the disadvantaged.

In fiscal years 1971 to 1975, approximately 45 percent of all LSCA, title I, funds allocated to New York State were disbursed as project grants to the five major metropolitan areas.

Another important advance in New York through LSCA funds is the development of effective library systems and networks of libraries and information sources.

In recent years, States and local communities have taken broader and more systematic approaches to library services by providing bookmobile service and sharing books, staff and other resources on a multicounty basis. New York State has led the development of library system concept by providing more State aid for these purposes than any other State.

Public libraries are providing new services to keep pace with changing economic and social conditions. Job information centers established in New York State in 1972 at public libraries and expanded through LSCA funding offer two distinct services.

First, they aid individuals seeking new positions by centralizing all job information at one site. Information at the centers often includes civil service announcements on all levels, local, city, county, State, and Federal, classified sections of area newspapers, the New York State Job Bank Book, and job listings from private employers and agencies.

Second, the centers inform patrons of services offered by government agencies and private groups through community resource files. Referrals are made from library centers to government and private agencies and vice versa.

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Programs to meet community needs at the centers are cosponsored by libraries and by government and private agencies. Increased Federal support of these projects is needed.

On February 11, 1977. Senator Javits included in the Congressional Record a report on job information centers. Additionally, I have attached for your information a copy of an article on these centers which appeared in a department publication, Inside Education.

The single most urgent problem in library services today is the present fiscal crisis in the traditional resource centers—the urban areas.

The current fiscal crisis has substantially reduced service in almost all of the urban areas of the State. Libraries are facing increased costs for energy and have substantial capital needs to meet the requirements of the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 and the pending regulations for section 504 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

Evidence of the plight of urban library service is contained on the attached tables of Selected Urban Library Statistics. Let me describe some examples. The 1977 appropriation of the Buffalo and Erie County Public Library is $1,490,000 less than the amount appropriated 2 years ago. As a result, library service hours have been reduced 50 percent in the city of Buffalo and the town libraries in the county. There is a substantial reduction in staff to serve the users of the library. Full-time equivalent staff budgeted for fiscal year 1977 will be 263 fewer than the 647 employed in countywide service in 1975.

Senator JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, may I ask Mr. Nyquist a question at this point?

Senator PELL. Go ahead.

Senator JAVITS. I think we are interested not only in the reduction, which is after all very critical, but also in your appraisal as the top educational authority in the State. What is the basic minimum that these libraries really need?

In other words, we cannot assume that what they were doing was the optimum. There is a lot of feeling in the United States that there has been a lot of fat in our society and in Government.

So Commissioner, if we could ask you either now or later to give us your optimum appraisal of what is the "rock bottom" need. I think that would be, for me at least, very important in appraising what emergency action we ought to take in Washington.

Commissioner NYQUIST. Yes; I think I can work out that. I cannot do it here, but I can supply it.

Senator JAVITS. Supply it, say, within 1 week?

Commissioner NYQUIST. Yes: I think so.

[The material referred to follows:]

Minimum Basic Needs of Public Libraries Today

Senator Javits, the development of precise criteria that can be applied in a mechanical fashion to determine the level of crisis faced by our public libraries today would be very difficult to arrive at.

In New York State, public libraries are registered by the Board of Regents. In meeting this registration, libraries must meet certain standards which we consider minimal--and I emphasize minimal--to be eligible to receive state and federal funds. The criteria that we use to measure minimal standards for public libraries are:

1. Minimum hours of service (depending upon the size of the community the library is to serve):

(a) 100,000 or greater population--at least 60 hours each week during the entire year;

(b) 25,000 but less than 100,000 population--45 hours of service weekly; and

(c) 5,000 to 25,000 population--30 hours of service weekly.

2. Each library serving a population of 7500 or more must employ as director, and in all other professional positions, only persons holding a public librarian's professional certificate.

3. In terms of financial support, we expect local support to annually increase 14 cents per capita of population in areas served.

With regard to library systems, we use some slightly different and higher level standards.

1. We set as a base that the local support of participating libraries

may not fall below the average support for 1964-65.

2. In addition, we require that there be one full-time library staff member for each 5,000 residents of the system's service area.

3. We expect the hours of service of a central library system to be greater than those for a public library serving a community. For example, with a population of 80,000, 55 hours--not 45 hours--of service each week must be maintained.

If I were to measure the crises our libraries are facing in this country, I believe these minimum standards are the ones that must be met to suggest that a public library is meeting minimal services to its clientele in the area being served.

Senator JAVITS. Thank you.

Commissioner NYQUIST. In the central New York region, the Utica Public Library support has diminished to the point that this library no longer qualifies for State aid. The 1977 local tax support of the Utica Public Library is approximately $226,000. Since 1974, when Utica local support totaled $441,000, this is a 51-percent reduction.

In 1974, the library was open 68 hours per week. Less than 3 years later in 1977, the citizens of Utica have access to their public library for only 45½ hours per week. There have been serious cuts in staff positions from 78 persons employed in 1974 to 16½ full-time equivalent staff persons in 1977.

Then one more. New York City presents special problems that are compounded by fiscal difficulties well known by those present here. In early February, Edwin Holmgren, director of the branch libraries of the New York Public Library, announced that because of the fiscal crisis, 40 of the 83 branch libraries would be open only 2 days a week. The officials of this great educational institution found there was no way to cope with the loss of staff other than to reduce the hours. Since 1970, the library staff has shrunk from 1,500 to 800 permanent professional employees.

In New York State, the accumulated library resources found in our city libraries are of value not only to residents of those cities, but to the surrounding regions and potentially to every resident of the State. Through the New York State pattern of library system development and interlibrary loan networking, there is a substantial sharing of urban library materials with other libraries. This is at present only partially reimbursed through State aid and Federal grants.

We commend Senators Javits and Pell for taking the initiative to introduce S. 602 and S. 941 to extend and amend the Library Services and Construction Act. We support fully the extension of the act and inclusion of new provisions to support services in urban areas.

As Senator Javits indicated in the Congressional Record, these bills are introduced to stimulate discussion and alternatives for providing the most effective extension of Federal support.

I would like to present recommendations for strengthening these bills. In essence, I recommend the incorporation of the key concepts in S. 941 into S. 602.

First, increased aid for the urban areas should be available both for materials and services. On this point, the provisions of S. 602 should prevail, as S. 941 is limited to materials.

Two, increased aid for the urban areas should be incorporated as an amendment to LSCA, title I.

We support strongly the need for funds under the proposed new title V in S. 941, but suggest that this aid be linked with title I rather than in a new title.

Therefore, I would suggest that the concept be included with the provisions in S. 602. To meet the purposes of S. 602, section 3(e), it is suggested that section 5 of the act be amended so that when funds appropriated pursuant to paragraph 1, section 4(a), exceed $60 million, funds be allocated among the States based on the total population standard metropolitan statistical areas greater than 100,000 of a State bears to the total population of SMSA's over 100,000 of all the States.

This would allow focus of these funds within each State to statistical areas of over 100,000. Additionally, in section 3(e) we recommend that in those States with cities having population greater than 100,000, not less than 50 percent of these funds be allocated to such cities. This allocation would be a part of the allocation that I will quote, "not less than 66⅔" unquote, of the allotment of each State to be used in SMSA's over 100,000.

According to 1973 estimates by the Bureau of the Census, New York State has six cities with a population of 100,000 or more. I will not, to save time, mention those. There is a list there.

Also according to the 1975 estimates by the Bureau of the Census, New York State has 10 standard metropolitan statistical areas with a population of 100,000 or more. And again they are listed there and I will not read them.

The incorporation of provisions aiding both the major cities and the libraries in SMSA's with title I will provide a vehicle for broad support by the public and library community. It will, in addition, provide for the special needs of the urban areas.

Third, a third recommendation relates to title II of the Library Services and Construction Act. It is important to consider using existing mechanisms under title II of the act to provide for special needs concerning energy conservation.

The energy crisis in New York State this past winter has forced a number of libraries to shorten hours to comply with energy conservation requirements. This has affected both small libraries and those of large urban centers.

We recommend that the provisions of S. 701, section 8, providing technical assistance to institutions for energy conservation measures and construction funds be incorporated in title II.

In addition, many public libraries in New York State and throughout the country are inaccessible to persons in wheelchairs or having other handicaps such as difficulty in negotiating steps.

In testimony before the Appropriations Committee last year, the American Library Association noted that Ohio reported 60 percent or 151 of the State's 250 main library facilities lacked a single entrance which meets standards for access by the handicapped.

While we have not done a similar special study in New York State, we suspect the Ohio circumstance would hold.

Title II should be amended to include the grant provisions similar to those enacted by the Congress in the Higher Education Act, part E, section 771, and the technical assistance program proposed in S. 701, section 8.

Fourth, another important concern in amending the Library Services and Construction Act to be more effective is to put the act on an advance-funded basis as has been done with other education legislation. Long delays in the receipt of Federal funds have posed difficult problems for efficient planning and caused the State to support short-term projects. Advance funding is much more efficient.

We shall be pleased to amplify these recommendations now or later. We believe they will strengthen the act as it is extended for the next period.

In closing, I cannot emphasize strongly enough the urgency that the Library Services and Construction Act be extended at an early date to assure the continued flow of funds to this important area.

I thank you for letting me appear here.

Senator PELL. Thank you, Commissioner Nyquist, for very specific and useful testimony.

As I understand your point 3, you are saying that the funds that are used for construction in accordance with title II should be specifically used or permitted to be used for making libraries accessible to the handicapped; is that correct?

Commissioner NYQUIST. Right.

Senator PELL. I think that is a very good idea.

Senator JAVITS. Good, very good.

Senator PELL. I think we ought to make a note of that and include that thought in the legislation.

I notice in your table that you have Yonkers as a city, have you not, in your list of SMSA's in New York?

Commissioner NYQUIST. Yes. This is my colleague, P. Alistair MacKinnon, my legislative aide——

Mr. MACKINNON. Yes; it would be included in New York.

Senator PELL. This cut-off line causes problems. The number that we can use for cities, as you know, is a smaller number than SMSA's.

Commissioner NYQUIST. Yes.

Senator PELL. In my State we either have one city or SMSA that is over a hundred thousand in size, but if the population figure was 50,000, we would have several that would meet the requirements.

On the other hand, that would broaden it too much and we do want to meet some kind of compromise between the shotgun and the rifle approach in this.

I think your recommendations are very good and very specific, and I like particularly the one on the needs of the handicapped, which, as far as I am concerned, I would like to see incorporated in it.

And now I turn over the questioning to your own Senator, Senator Javits.

Senator JAVITS. Commissioner, I thoroughly agree as to the handicapped. I think you have made an extremely valuable suggestion.

Also, I will consider very seriously your suggestions for the structure of legislation with respect to the new title and its desirability.

Also, the fact that you call attention to the energy problem which has placed a tremendously increased cost upon the libraries, and to the urgency of renewal of what we have, all of which is extremely pertinent and very important.

As to your actual formula, I certainly want to study that very carefully.

You suggest a 50–50 split with SMSA's, those States within the SMSA, is that what you have in mind?

Commissioner NYQUIST. Yes.

Senator JAVITS. Generally speaking that is the way these things are settled, but that may or may not be true in this particular case. We will have to study that idea. It means how much population is encompassed with SMSA's as well as how much it is encompassed within the cities.

My guess is probably about 2 to 1. We will study that.

And I join with Senator Pell in being extremely grateful to you in having specific testimony. You will then, for the record, supply us with your assessment as to the rock bottom minimum, and whether it has been invaded by the closings and the hour shortages which have been compelled. We may come back to you for further technical advice as we go along with the maturing of a bill.

Commissioner NYQUIST. We shall be glad to be of assistance.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much, Commissioner.

Actually I think there are about 240 SMSA's of over 100,000, and about 140 cities of that size, close to a 2 to 1 ratio.

The next witnesses are a panel representing the New York City Library trustees and community representatives.

Senator PELL. Whoever is the spokesperson, please introduce yourself, and then introduce the others.

STATEMENT OF ESTHER LOPATO, VICE PRESIDENT, BOARD OF TRUSTEES, BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARIES, ACCOMPANIED BY MRS. CARL H. PFORZHEIMER, JR., TRUSTEE, NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON BRANCH LIBRARIES; TERRI MANGINI, TRUSTEE AND SECOND VICE PRESIDENT, QUEENS BOROUGH PUBLIC LIBRARY; KENNETH DUCHAC, DIRECTOR, BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARIES; JOHN CORY, DIRECTOR, NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARIES; MILTON BYAM, DIRECTOR, QUEENS BOROUGH PUBLIC LIBRARY; AND MR. HOLMGREN, NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Dr. LOPATO. First I would like to say, Senator Pell, I am sorry we could not welcome you back to New York with a sunny day, but actually the weather reflects the dismal state of our finances.

My name is Esther Lopato. I am vice president of the board of trustees of the Brooklyn Public Libraries.

And I am privileged to speak to you today on behalf of the three public library systems in New York City: New York, Brooklyn, and Queensborough.

And I might say——

Senator PELL. Could you introduce your colleagues, too?

Ms. PFORZHEIMER. Mrs. Carl H. Pforzheimer, Jr., trustee of the New York Public Library, chairman of the committee on branch libraries.

Ms. MANGINI. Terri Mangini, trustee and second vice president of the Queensborough Public Library.

Senator PELL. And my friend, Ed Piszek, who is I think, vice chairman of the New York Public Library——

A SPEAKER. Yes.

Senator PELL. He is not here today, I guess.

Dr. LOPATO. We welcome the opportunity to champion the cause of the libraries in New York City.

It is difficult for me to convey to you the terrible state that we are in, trying to organize and manage our library services under existing financial conditions.

In the past year and a half we have lost, due to budget cuts, 25 percent of our personnel and 50 percent of our services.

And, Senator Pell, we have lost our bookmobiles in Brooklyn. We have had to pair branch libraries with some libraries being open 2 days a week, other libraries being open 3 days a week.

I frequently marvel at the dexterity with which our directors have been able to juggle and shuffle the library personnel to meet our crisis.

However, if the threatened cuts for next year become a reality, we actually will be forced to close some neighborhood libraries.

The plight of the urban library is indeed critical. LSCA has done a great deal in the past by enabling us to implement innovative services and projects in our libraries. Only recently LSCA gave us the opportunity to take the first important steps in establishing an economical shared cataloging system for Brooklyn, New York, Queens, and Westchester.

The new technology utilized offers future simplied, coordinated access to materials within the metro area for all of our library users.

Libraries are no longer merely repositories for books and other publications. They are the vital threads in the fabric of this society's culture.

They provide centralized services to every segment of the community from free films and meeting rooms for senior citizens to story telling and arts and crafts to preschoolers.

They offer coordinators who extend library services to day care centers, to hospitals, to prisons, and to the homebound.

In music, we have records and cassettes and scores for people who cannot afford expensive collections in their homes.

In art we have framed prints to be borrowed and hung temporarily in the homes of art lovers.

We have classes in literacy. We have career guidance and job information for the unemployed and for young people considering career possibilities.

We have free lectures, demonstrations, recitals, and exhibits by local artists.

We have all of this in addition to the wealth of resources available for students and scholars engaged in research and for the general public a wealth of reading material.

When you begin to chip away at these services with continued budget cuts, you begin to decimate the cultural life of a community.

Public schools provide us with education for a limited number of years, but libraries provide us with education and growth for a lifetime.

Our urban libraries, in addition to serving the immediate community, as well provides resources for neighboring urban communities.

We can only foresee increased problems in the future because of the inability of the city to continue to maintain our services. With the erosion of their tax base and with continued increased costs of survival here, we must look elsewhere for increased support to maintain just what we have going now.

We hope that the proposed White House conference on libraries will take an extended look into the financing of library services for the coming years. And we sincerely hope that there will be more Federal aid for all cities.

In the meantime, the bill which you are now sponsoring for the extension of the LSCA for funds for urban libraries is clearly a move in the right direction.

The LSCA is an essential ingredient of our program. Without its assistance we would never have had the resources to experiment with our outreach programs and to reinforce services to the disadvantaged.

Senator Javits' title V amendment which provides separate funds for urban public libraries, of course, has our wholehearted support.

But we cannot emphasize too strongly the importance of the LSCA to us, and urge its adoption.

We appreciate the opportunity to come here and talk to you about it.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much, Mrs. Lopato.

Ms. Pforzheimer or Ms. Mangini, do either of you have a statement?

Ms. PFORZHEIMER. No; I don't have a statement.

Ms. MANGINI. Yes; I have a statement that was written by another trustee, but he was unable to be here today.

Senator PELL. I think if you move the microprone a little closer.

Ms. MANGINI. It is from Dave Gruber, but expresses the feeling of all the trustees.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF DAVE GRUBER

I am a trustee of the Queens Borough Public Library, one of fifteen men and women appointed by the Mayor, to serve without pay in the interest of providing adequate library service for all of Queens. I shall be giving specifics about Queens because I am most familiar with its problems. However, our Library's disastrous plight is shared by each of the city's systems, in ways as varied as the needs of each borough.

We Queens trustees have interpreted our appointment as a responsibility to see that each citizen is able to utilize a branch library within walking distance of his home.

After years of working towards this goal, the city's financial plight has not only forced us to stop construction of needed libraries, but to abandon a number of full-constructed library buildings, because we have neither the staff nor the operating funds to run them.

I say abandon buildings, but, actually, we have abandoned entire communities of citizens who have been paying taxes for decades without even the minimal library service to which they are entitled.

Now, even the long-established branches are in danger of closing. Our budget continues to be cut by percentages which are vast in disproportion to the library's miniscule share of city tax revenues, less than two-thirds of one percent.

In Queens we are currently providing only two half days service per week in all but thirteen locations, with one staff serving two branches on alternate days. We are striving to keep our thirteen reference centers open six days, to insure maximum library support for our patrons' business and educational needs.

We are not at all certain that this plan, which necessitates the expense and time for travel, is a satisfactory response to our citizens, but it is the only alternative we have to maintain at least a part of full library service alive in our borough.

I wish to emphasize that I am not talking merely about making books available for recreation. It is ironic that, more than ever before, people are turning to libraries for the information they need to cope with today's complex society—job information, adult independent learning, to mention a few.

The only real solution—indeed our only salvation—lies in obtaining more money on the state and federal levels.

Our appeal for such funds is completely justified. The services of New York City's three library systems know no boundaries. The New York reference library is an indisputable mecca for serious researchers on the international as well as national level. The city's branches are used by residents of Westchester, New Jersey and Connecticut who commute daily. And it serves corporate offices of companies which affect employment and economic conditions throughout the Nation.

Likewise, my own Queens system is heavily used by residents of Nassau and Suffolk and by residents of every State who attend the universities on Long Island.

We urgently request that action be taken to secure the financial support of the city's library systems and ask that a minimum of $4 million be provided to restore true library service to the people of Queens.

Our director, Milton S. Byam, is here today and will be happy to answer any questions you may have.

Ms. PFORZHEIMER. May I make a statement? I changed my mind.

Senator PELL. Yes.

Ms. PFORZHEIMER. The New York Public Library is most grateful for the ongoing support of our outreach projects under title I. The grants, $494,000 in 1975 and 1976, $490,000 in 1976–77, enabled us to continue our commitment to poor and ethnic communities which otherwise would have been impossible. Pictorial reports of two of our LSCA-funded projects are attached.

By July of this year the city of New York's mandated accruals, personnel savings, and layoffs will have reduced the authorized staffing level of the branch system of the New York Public Library from the 1971 level of 1,463 to 694 positions, not all of which will be filled.

Fortunately, this decrease is partially offset by the 108 CETA positions currently assigned to the library. Nevertheless, the drastic cuts have resulted in a reduction of public services so severe that one of the library's 82 branches meets the State of New York's minimum standards for public service schedules.

Branches which were open for 6 days in 1971 are now open only 3 or 4 days a week.

During the same period of this over-50 percent staff cut, the city opened five new branches, five enlarged replacement branches, and added two bookmobiles in the Bronx, Manhattan and Staten Island.

Similarly, the funds available for materials did not significantly decrease. In fact, an increase was made in 1975–76 to partially offset the high rate of inflation.

Therefore, the New York Public Library's desperate need at the present time is for staffing relief, not primarily for more materials or the construction of new units.

We applaud the concern for urban libraries as expressed in the proposed new LSCA legislation. If this type of legislation can be enacted and funded, and if the allocation can be given directly to urban library systems, thereby guaranteeing the maximum funds for staff, the bleeding to death of our urban libraries can be stopped, the healing begun.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much.

What are the sources of your funds? Can you break it down roughly in private, Federal, State and city?

Dr. LOPATO. I would like to call on our director, Mr. Kenneth Duchac, to give you that.

Mr. DUCHAC. It is about 5 percent of our resources that come from private funds.

Senator PELL. And then Federal, State and local, how does that work?

Mr. DUCHAC. It is about 15 percent from State, about maybe 5 to 10 percent from Federal and the remainder from city funds. Primarily city funds.

Senator PELL. In other words, about 75 percent from city funds. What is your total budget per year?

Mr. DUCHAC. Our total budget for this current year is about $12, $13 million expense budget.

Senator PELL. New York, Brooklyn, what other area——

Dr. LOPATO. The other directors are here.

Senator PELL. You are part of the New York City Public Library?

Dr. LOPATO. We have three separate systems, New York, Queens Borough, and Brooklyn.

Senator JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, if I may make one point clear, the 42d Street Library is yet another separate operation. So we should have the facts on all four.

Senator PELL. Just to get it clear in my dense mind, who runs all four of these? Is there one common denominator or director?

Dr. LOPATO. No.

Mr. DUCHAC. There are three public library systems in New York City, sir, the Queens Borough Public Library, the New York Public Library which serves Manhattan, the Bronx and Staten Island, and the Brooklyn Public Library.

The three are incorporated, chartered by the State and operate independently of each other officially.

Senator PELL. And the 42d Street public library is still another——

Mr. CORY. No; I am the director of the New York Public Library, and we operate the Central Research Libraries, and the branch libraries are our responsibility by contract with New York.

The New York Public Library branches serve Bronx, Manhattan and Staten Island.

Senator JAVITS. With the permission of the Chair, you do not operate the branch libraries in Manhattan, the Bronx and Staten Island?

Dr. LOPATO. No.

Senator JAVITS. You say you provide the——

Mr. CORY. The New York Public Library operates the branch libraries in those three boroughs as well as the research library.

Senator JAVITS. By contractual agreement?

Mr. CORY. By contract.

Senator JAVITS. To what extent are these branches separate from the New York Public Library, for example, the famous location at 42d Street? Are they separate trustees or what?

Mr. CORY. No, the same trustees, the same general director, myself, with Mr. Holmgren as the director of branch libraries and Mr. Henderson as director of the research libraries.

So there is an internal division under a single director and single board of trustees. Mrs. Pforzheimer is the chairman of the branch libraries committee and a trustee on the board.

Senator JAVITS. Sir, please identify yourself.

Mr. CORY. John Cory, director of the New York Public Library.

Senator PELL. Let us get it separate for each. In other words, there are three separate systems, one for Manhattan, and what were the others?

Dr. LOPATO. Bronx and Staten Island, one for Brooklyn, one for Queens Borough.

Senator PELL. Which is the one conducting the big private fund raising?

Dr. LOPATO. The New York Public Library.

Mr. CORY. The New York Public Library.

Senator PELL. One person better answer for the benefit of the stenographer.

And the others are conducting private fund raising for——

Dr. LOPATO. To a very limited extent.

Senator PELL. So the total budget of all three put together would be about how much in millions?

Dr. LOPATO. I cannot give you that.

Mr. BYAM. $70 million.

Senator JAVITS. Please identify yourself also.

Mr. BYAM. Milton Byam, director of the Queens Borough Public Library.

Senator PELL. The New York Public Library hopes to raise $4 million; is that its goal?

Ms. MANGINI. That was in my statement.

Mr. CORY. Yes, the research library depends heavily on private funds.

The branch libraries are largely publicly supported, although we do try to raise funds as a supplement under the crisis.

But we have a $3 million challenge grant for the research library for $1½ million, which requires us to raise $3 million.

So we try to raise between $3 and $4 million for the research library.

Senator PELL. To answer my question even more specifically, you have a $4 million grant goal now, with a challenge grant. Who is providing the money challenge?

Mr. CORY. The National Endowment for the Humanities gives a $1½ million grant because of our national service in New York; it is because of the national function that we get that.

We have to match it 2 to 1.

Senator PELL. You have to match that 3 to 1, so you have to get another 1½ to provide 4½——

Mr. CORY. $3 million, total of $4——

Senator PELL. Two to one, I thought you said 3 to 1.

Mr. CORY. Two to one.

Senator PELL. So you have to raise $3 million privately to take advantage of the challenge $1½ million.

Mr. CORY. For the research library——

Senator PELL. Please, one witness answer alone.

Mr. CORY. It does not help, the decision to integrate fund raising from private sources or public grants for the research library, does not help the branch libraries which depend heavily on Library Services and Construction Act funds. The research library grant is from the national endowment for the humanities, and the research library would benefit from the proposed title II–C of the Higher Education Act. We do operate both the research library and branch libraries. The branch libraries, similar to Brooklyn and Queens, depend heavily on the Library Services and Construction Act.

Senator PELL. What would be the reaction, your reaction to the idea as a possible formula here, a way of compromise, some kind of matching provision where the Federal Government would help on a Federal

level matching funds so that not only the New York Public Library for research activities, but the others might be spurred on to engage in private fund raising efforts?

Mr. CORY. When you are dealing with a unique research library, sir, you can get private corporate foundation funds more readily than you can for neighborhood library service, which is traditionally publicly supported.

And while there are generous people who would like to help keep the local neighborhood libraries alive, they basically believe that local, State and Federal levels should support that rather than having massive cooperative support; local public libraries should be funded like local public schools.

So, while a matching provision would always help us to raise private funds, it does not strike at the central problem of maintaining and restoring service, since we are all suffering cuts of over 50 percent and those cuts would not be offset by any imaginable fundraising program.

Senator PELL. The fundraising drive that you are engaged in now with the National Endowment for the Humanities matching grant, how long is that for?

Mr. CORY. The first year of a 2-year grant is here. We have had some matching grants previously.

Senator PELL. From who?

Mr. CORY. National Endowment for the Humanities.

Senator PELL. And if you do not take advantage of it by the end of this coming year will you lose those funds?

Mr. CORY. Yes. We have to raise $3 million by June 30 to claim the $1.5 million, and get $3 million for the second.

Senator PELL. What is the average level of private funding that you raise each year in your own particular operation?

Mr. CORY. Somewhat over $2 million, so that we have to extend ourselves very considerably in order to match this $3 million.

We certainly intend to do so, however.

Senator PELL. In other words, 5 percent of the total comes in from private funding and the majority of it goes to your institution?

Mr. CORY. No, sir, 5 percent private funding goes to the Brooklyn Public Library and about the same proportion would be to the branches of the New York Public Library—Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond.

Private funding for the research libraries represents more than 50 percent of our total support for the research libraries.

Senator PELL. Why, wouldn't it be quite a shot in the arm to you in the future if there is a permanent authorization and appropriation program for permanent matching of the private funding, and then that would mean other local funds such as taxed public funding could go to other parts of the library system?

Mr. CORY. It would certainly help the New York Public Library, and we desperately need a continuing formula of Federal funding rather than an annual project basis.

Relatively few of the urban centers and standard areas have privately supported research libraries such as the New York Public Library.

As far as the New York Public Library is concerned, we would be delighted with a continuing matching program for the research function.

As far as urban public library centers are concerned, I think you are going to have to depend on the infusion of Federal funds without the challenge grants.

Senator PELL. But if you had a permanent program for the system and matching half of your funds raised privately, that would leave more funds to be allocated to the other parts of the library system.

Mr. CORY. Most of the funds are earmarked by the donor for that part of the library which they intend to operate.

The principal continuing formula for funding for research libraries that would benefit our central library is the schedule in the Higher Education Act title II–C. This would provide continued Federal funding for research libraries, but not for the local public libraries, three systems in the five boroughs.

The counties cannot really benefit from a challenge to the same degree that a national research library not normally municipally supported can.

Senator JAVITS. We have a question which is a little complicated, but we understand the support for the research libraries, its availability from corporate and private givers. Remembering that Humanities money is Federal money, too, we are really asking this question:

Would a fund-raising drive for the branch libraries, to get the local people to support their branch library, be effective to solve the problems. I think this is the thrust of Senator Pell's inquiry, and I would like to join it. Suppose the Federal Government offered local library participants a fund to match contributions. Do you gentlemen who operate these enterprises feel that that would bring in any real money? Or is the explanation that one of you have given state the opposite case, that people are just unaccustomed to supporting what they always considered a governmental function?

Mr. CORY. It would always bring in money, it would always be helpful, it does formulate a partnership with people who are in the area.

We have undertaken substantial fundraising drives for neighborhood libraries. The most we can expect to get in a year is $100,000. Our need is in the millions, and the answer always is, we pay taxes, we pay taxes for publicly supported schools, publicly supported libraries, we will give what we can to help the local library on a supplementary basis, but there are the three levels of government to whom we are paying taxes for these provisions and public services.

Senator PELL. I would ask now that we submit in the record this statement of operating budgets by the New York Public Library which would be very helpful indeed.

Mr. CORY. That doe not include the Queens Borough and the Brooklyn Public Libraries.

Senator PELL. Understood.

Dr. LOPATO. I would like to mention that we in Brooklyn have been active in organizing friends and associates of the libraries in each individual community and these people really work very hard, but you know what people raise at cake sales and rummage sales. It is miniscule compared to the overall financial needs of the library.

Ms. PFORZHEIMER. Many of the branch libraries in our system are in areas where people simply couldn't afford to give in comparison to

that which could be raised in other areas of the city. And they too have organized the branches, and a lot of local branches have gotten into fundraising efforts, but it is not anywhere near the need.

Mr. BYAM. Can I say something? Milton Byam, Queens Borough.

About the financial question that you raised, historically libraries have tried this method of financing in its operations down through the years.

Those libraries which have tried to support themselves through raising funds have disappeared. All of them, those which have tried to be supported through private endowments, most of those have disappeared.

We have the rare exception here of some, of a library like the New York Public Library still continuing to maintain itself at a high level of vitality. But the only libraries that have managed to continue down through the years since the 1940's have been those libraries that were continuously supported by tax dollars.

Senator PELL. If you forgive me, there are some exceptions in my own State.

We have the Redwood Library in the city of Newport going on 200 years privately funded, and also the Atheneum in Providence.

Mr. BYAM. But many have disappeared.

Senator PELL. Another question in connection with the library system, do you directly work with the Library of Congress, do you use Library of Congress cards and index methods?

Mr. DUCHAC. Yes; I think we operate systems that are different than that, that are bigger than having to order cards from the Library of Congress.

Dr. LOPATO. I think what was said earlier about our attempt of the three systems to try to go to the computer for access and production of our total resources is the way we are moving, but we have very close relations with interlibrary use of our facilities.

Senator PELL. Do you use the Library of Congress——

Mr. CORY. May I speak to that, sir?

We acquire so many more titles than the Library of Congress does, that whenever their data are available we use it, but we have an independent catalogery information system that we developed, our computerized catalog system. We built it in on top of the Library of Congress system. We do not get that.

Senator PELL. But do you use the Library of Congress catalog cards?

Mr. CORY. Yes; we use all the data but not the cards. Sometimes, yes, sir, but most of the time the information is acquired in machine readable form.

We produce some cards, some catalog books and some online cathode ray tube displays.

Senator PELL. The reason I am inquiring, I am also on the Joint Committee of the Library of Congress, and one of its sources of revenue is the sale of cards.

And I am trying to ascertain, do you buy cards, and if so, how many are in use and in what area are they in use.

Mr. DUCHAC. We do not buy Library of Congress catalog cards, we produce our own because it is cheaper for us in the volumes with which we deal to produce our own cards.

The Library of Congress cards essentially serve much smaller systems than the one we have.

We are buying 2,3 million books a year.

Mr. CORY. In the New York Public Library, we have printed book catalogs and CRT displays.

Senator PELL. You mean if I wander off the street and into the library you do not have a card file to look up the name of Senator Javits and see what has been written about him lately?

Mr. CORY. Older material may appear in residual card catalogs. Generally there is a published book that prominantly displays both of your names, sir. [Laughter and applause.]

Senator PELL. Senator Javits.

Senator JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, I think the Chair has very capably and fully dealt with the subject.

I do think that we should have from the three library systems an orderly chart concept of what has happened here within the last few years, whether it is five or three or whatever, the directors consider to be an optimum period.

In other words, what did we start with, what is closed, what is curtailed, et cetera.

And also, if we could get from each of you, a concept of what is, as I asked Commissioner Nyquist, the rock bottom minimum, so that when we do read the material, those of us who will be passing on the law, there is not an assumption that, well, maybe they were too fat to begin with and had to be cut, but what really is essential, and if it can be related to some standard.

There has been so much library experience in settled areas as to what is the very minimum library service per hundred or thousand of the population. Because I think we will have to demonstrate to the Congress that there has been such a massive cut, that the bone has now been cut, not just the fat or anything like that, and that what happened is what we believe to have happened, to wit, that because libraries are not big militant trade unions or anything like that, and they are not as visual as fire or police, et cetera, et cetera, that there has been a real damaging cut, and therefore an erosion because of that cut in the life of the libraries in the cities.

That I think will be essential to us in order to be successful in this legislation.

Mr. CORY. We all have such information. Some of it already has been given to your staff. We will supply you with additional information.

Mr. HOLMGREN. A few brief things.

Here is the book catalog; I will give it to you so you can see these volumes. This is what we use instead of the card catalog. This shows you the approach.

The other thing is The New York Public Library is now 40 to 45 percent below the State's mandated minimum standard for libraries.

If our libraries were individually chartered by the State none of them except our central library at Mid-Manhattan would qualify for chartering and none of them would be eligible for State aid.

It is just a fluke that we are a big system, though, so that standards do not apply.

To meet those standards would take us between $2½ and $3 million to come up to that minimum.

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Senator JAVITS. Annually?

Mr. HOLMGREN. Annually. And we have lost roughly $5½ million annually. So you can see that that is a little over half, what we lost is necessary to come up to the bare bone minimum and the rest is to take us back to what we considered regular service.

Senator JAVITS. Mr. Holmgren, does this apply to all three?

Mr. HOLMGREN. I think the percentage would be very similar, but we can supply you with that information.

Senator JAVITS. Mr. Byam, what is the situation in Queens?

Mr. BYAM. I do have a different situation in that I do have some 10 branches which have never been opened which were built in some cases, half built in other cases, which would have to be considered on top of the figures that Mr. Holmgren just gave you.

Senator JAVITS. In other words, your figures are even worse. Thank you.

Senator PELL. Two more questions.

One in connection with these books which you mentioned. Why is it that it is cheaper, better to do this with a book where you have to print a new book every few months with more names than having cards?

Mr. CORY. In The New York Public Library system there are over 80 branches and 20 divisions.

If we have to decentralize the catalogs, this is very much cheaper than decentralized manually filed catalog cards.

We have to have information for three counties or boroughs in all kinds of locations as to the holdings of the library.

There are only two ways this can be done effectively. One is the photo-composed book and the other one is the cathode ray tube on-line display. We would like to have that completely, but we do not have the funds to do that yet, but we are moving in that direction with the Library Service and Construction Act funds.

It is much less expensive than a manual master card catalog to maintain for over a hundred locations.

Senator PELL. Shouldn't there be one master card catalog?

Mr. CORY. You have a master card catalog, in effect, in the computer data.

A master card catalog is much too expensive to maintain manually and is way out of date for most purposes throughout the library world, and especially the large research and library systems.

Card catalogs are still used by smaller systems where the manual filing is an adjunct of other work. But in large research libraries the answer is computer data and CRT displays.

Senator PELL. The Library of Congress, which is the biggest library in the country, does not use that.

Mr. CORY. It has one location, one building. We have 100 locations.

Senator PELL. Do they have branches all over the District of Columbia that they service?

Mr. CORY. Other Federal libraries benefit from their service but they are not a part of the Library of Congress.

Senator PELL. I thought the public libraries over the District of Columbia benefited.

Mr. CORY. No connection at all, sir.

Senator PELL. And the other question I wanted to ask is why wouldn't it be a good idea if your three systems are combined.

Mr. CORY. It has been studied six times, to my knowledge.

These three are three of the largest six public library systems in the country. They all get maximum discounts because of the size of the purchasing. We work harmoniously and cooperatively, but there would be no substantial savings and further costs will always be required for coordination because each is so large.

Right now, no, there are no advantages apparently in consolidation. It has been studied and it probably will be again.

Senator PELL. You might only have to have one director, not three.

Mr. CORY. My salary would not solve our problem. [Laughter and applause.]

Dr. LOPATO. Senator Pell——

Mr. HOLMGREN. A partial answer to this question is that on the cataloging matter we are cooperating and this joint project now enables us to tell any caller where any copy of a book is.

We do have hundreds of copies of some books scattered throughout the five boroughs, and the public that needs to use that information wants to know to which branch they can go.

They used to have to call all three and find out what we had and where.

Now they can call us and we can refer them to any library in the five boroughs from our central files because the computer will then tell where every copy of every book in the catalog is in all five boroughs.

Dr. LOPATO. I was going to say Brooklyn alone is considered the sixth largest city in the country.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen of the panel.

Now we have Mrs. Lindauer, New York State Library Association, chairperson of the New York Governor's Conference.

STATEMENT OF DINAH LINDAUER, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, NASSAU LIBRARY SYSTEM

Ms. LINDAUER. My statement will be brief. I have tried very hard not to go over ground that you have already heard by this morning's testimony.

My name is Dinah Lindauer. I am the assistant director of the Nassau Library System, which is a cooperative of 55 public libraries on suburban Long Island. I am speaking to you today on behalf of the New York Public Library Association and its more than 4,000 members from all types of libraries—public, college, school, and specialized research libraries throughout the State—to urge your support of the extension of the Library Services and Construction Act with increased funds targeted to urban libraries.

I have deliberately not taken much time in preparing my remarks to address the problems in the city of New York because we felt it is a State——

Senator PELL. Would you bring the microphone a little closer?

Ms. Lindauer. We felt as representatives of a State association we should draw attention to some of the areas outside New York City that are suffering as desperately as the city libraries.

President Carter's son came to Buffalo this winter to see their mountains of snow and his visit confirmed the need for Federal relief funds offered to sites of major disasters.

There is another kind of ongoing disaster in Buffalo that requires equal attention. Newspapers outside of the Buffalo area were less inclined to pick up the story of a fiscal disaster—this is becoming more common, and the destruction left in its wake is not easy to photograph. Snow melts, but the Buffalo and Erie County Library is still reeling from the crippling cuts that obliterated almost half of its services.

Although the plan to close down 54 branches was averted because of a storm of public protest, the loss of 263 staff members resulted in these reductions in service:

City branches operate on alternate days only and one was closed entirely;

The central young adult program of special services to teenagers was abolished;

The film room was closed;

The rare book room was closed;

Only 1 of 4 bookmobiles is still in operation; and

All special services to schools were discontinued—at a time when the city schools were making their own drastic cuts in school library services.

Apart from New York City's libraries, the Buffalo story may be the most dramatic, but it is by no means the only disaster story.

The Utica Public Library's loss of 40 percent of its funds since 1974 results in a comparable loss of public services—the Schenectady, Yonkers, and Rochester situations vary only in degree.

I urge you to extend LSCA with a new title V that will provide disaster relief to urban libraries at an adequate level of funding that is directed to reach the cities without discount or dilution. This approach deals not only with a present emergency, but recognizes the central role these libraries must continue to take in emerging statewide and national networks for resource sharing.

LSCA has been extremely effective in providing a cutting edge of experimentation and coordination of efforts to reach the unserved or underserved users. Imaginative projects reach out to the urban and rural poor, and to readers with special needs because of physical, geographic, or cultural isolation.

You've heard some of those projects mentioned by others this morning and I can detail several, if you wish, since there have been hundreds of effective projects to justify the extension of the basic LSCA program. With additional funds, title III would permit even more effective resource sharing by underwriting the development of the inventory and locating tools that help us use what we already have more efficiently.

The New York Library Association is an association primarily of individuals rather than institutions, so in speaking on their behalf to you today, I want to conclude with LSCA's impact on people:

Books by mail means a housebound arthritic widow in rural Mohawk Valley writing, "reading helps me forget the pain I am in most of the time."

Library caravans with movie screens means an inner city youngster seeing "The Living Desert" in the Walt Disney film.

Job information centers means an unemployed engineer on Long Island locating a job in a west coast aircraft plant through the classified ad in a California newspaper.

Adult independent learner projects means an RN studying at home to qualify for advanced nursing certification.

Materials in foreign languages means a prison inmate reading Alexander Solzhenitsyn's "Gulag Archipelago" in Spanish.

Computerized data bases for union lists of serials and union catalogs on microform means the owner of a small business on Shelter Island coming in to pick up an article on solar heating when he brings his daughter in for a copy of the "Velveteen Rabbit."

Blind and physically handicapped projects means a 78-year-old woman who was illiterate until she was blind, reading for the first time in her life through recorded books.

Literacy volunteer programs mean helping a 30-year-old housewife become literate so she can read a picture book to her 5-year-old son.

For all of them, we need a fully funded LSCA program.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much for the moving and specific testimony.

Would you know the answer to this question: I gather you represented, as you say here, all the public, college, school, and specialized research libraries. What about the private libraries? Do you have any contact with them and what is the ratio?

Ms. LINDAUER. Our membership includes staff from all kinds of libraries in New York State. There is a special library association chapter in New York State that also has membership from private and special libraries, but many are members also of the New York Library Association.

Senator PELL. How many private and specialized libraries do you think there are in New York?

Ms. LINDAUER. I do not have those figures but we can get them for you.

Senator PELL. I think it would be interesting to insert into the record, and how many public——

Ms. LINDAUER. The libraries referred to are primarily in business corporations, libraries of that kind, rather than private libraries that are open to the public for general reading purposes.

I would think that 99 percent of the libraries that serve the public in New York State are now publicly supported and part of the 22 library systems in New York State.

Senator PELL. We have a family relationship with Fort Ticonderoga. There is a military library there open to the public.

How many libraries of that sort are there around the State?

Ms. LINDAUER. I do not have those figures but I will see that it will be prepared for you and forwarded to you.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much.

Senator Javits.

Senator JAVITS. Thank you, Ms. Lindauer. It was very moving testimony, these personal experiences, and we are very grateful to you for bringing them to us.

Senator PELL. Mr. John Dill of McGraw-Hill and chairman of the Association of American Publishers.

STATEMENT OF JOHN DILL, CHAIRMAN, LIBRARIES COMMITTEE, ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN PUBLISHERS; ACCOMPANIED BY CAROL NEMEYER, ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN PUBLISHERS

Mr. DILL. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the promotion you just gave me. I am not the chairman of the Association of American Publishers, but am chairman of the Libraries Committee of the Association of American Publishers. However, I appreciate the degree of confidence you have expressed.

Our complete statement, with attachments, follows at the conclusion of my testimony.

The Association of American Publishers is the general association of book publishers in the United States. It comprises technical, scientific and medical; college; international; direct marketing; book club; school; and general trade divisions.

Our 327 member publishing houses produce the vast majority of general trade, educational, reference, professional, and religious books published in this country and found in the Nation's libraries as well as considerable related audiovisual materials.

I am happy to have with me Mrs. Carol Nemeyer, one of the professional staff from the AAP, and Mr. Roy Millenson, also of the AAP professional staff and of the AAP Washington office.

I have been moved by some of the testimony that I have heard, and I am glad that some of the illustrations that have been used are even more specific than some of the comments that I would like to add.

But there are some specific points to the testimony that we have submitted to you, Mr. Chairman, that we would like to emphasize.

As far as extension of LSCA is concerned, there is no doubt that the Library Services and Construction Act has been meeting its objectives. The December 1974 General Accounting Office report to the Congress points out that Federal library support programs have helped to improve library materials and services in schools and public libraries nationwide and that without Federal funding, many improvements in public libraries would not have been possible.

We believe this program merits continuance and support. We wish to emphasize that a congressional commitment to libraries through extension of LSCA should carry with it as well a commitment for adequate funding for the LSCA authorizations.

Inflation has hurt our libraries and Federal aid can make a difference in library resources keeping pace.

As far as urban libraries are concerned, the AAP would like to stress its belief that some effective provision in the law is necessary to give special consistence to urban libraries. While our membership has not reached common agreement on the best method for accomplishing this, we are of one mind on the need for this aid.

Newspapers are highlighting the serious fiscal status of our major cities. Concurrently they depict the effect the situation is having on our large urban libraries and some of the testimony here this morning has borne witness to that as well.

A headline in the April 2, 1976 New York Times told the story succinctly:

"Libraries Suffering in Most Big Cities."

The story depicted the plight of libraries in communities as widespread as Chicago, San Francisco, Denver, and New York.

The Washington Star puts it clear, and I quote from that:

> As inflation eats into city and county budgets and some of the budget chiefs scramble to keep basic fire, police, park and garbage services funded, the nation's libraries are undergoing some of the most frigid financial years in recent times.

And a depressing note is added,

> Ironically, the cutbacks are coming in a year that the libraries are getting more use than ever as a record number of borrowers and browsers stream to the libraries to get to a novel they would have bought last year or to read a magazine they were forced to cancel, unquote.

And now, a year later, as we recover from the bitter winter of 1976–77, things are no better—more frigid financial years for urban libraries.

And this situation prevails, ironically enough, at a time when we should be expanding library services which assist the unemployed and underemployed who seek new work and higher job skills through public libraries. Urban libraries serve a key role in this regard and need our support

As far as the need of support for forward funding, the AAP also urges that the Library Services and Construction Act be amended to mandate forward funding.

Since many State legislatures meet on different schedules, the wise provision in LSCA that requires matching funds is often difficult to implement on a timely basis, as is planning. Forward funding would help solve this problem.

As far as use of funds for administration, we would also like to emphasize our support for the General Accounting Office recommendation concerning allocating funds for local public libraries. One way to insure that the target groups are served is to establish a limit on the amount or percentage of LSCA title I funds that States can retain for administration, services and statewide programs.

If one were to ask the members of this committee where they received their education, the common denominator institution would be the library.

The library is your alma mater just as much as is Princeton or New York University, St. George's or George Washington High, or any other school, just as libraries have been to other men and women of achievement since the first public library was established in Greece in the sixth century B.C.

Closing the doors of a library is as senseless to a community as closing a school.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much.

Do either of your companions care to make a statement?

Mr. DILL. They may at some point, if you have some questions. Senator Pell.

Senator PELL. It is also very nice to welcome—I guess Senator Javits should do this.

Senator JAVITS. Mr. Roy Millenson previously served on my staff for many years.

Senator PELL. I hope you will give my best to Princeton and to my old classmate and friend, Hal Magruer. I know what he has done in the way of keeping your company going and leading it successfully.

Mr. DILL. He has high standards.

Senator PELL. In your company, what percentage of your books are in the textbook field and what percentage would be in the fiction field?

Mr. DILL. I cannot give you the exact percentage, Senator, but I would say the amount on the fiction side would be a very, very small percentage.

Senator PELL. Under 10 percent?

Mr. DILL. I would say so.

Mr. PELL. In the libraries as a whole, do you have any rough figures as to the percentage of fiction and nonfiction?

Mr. DILL. No; I do not have that figure. Perhaps one of my colleagues does or we can submit it to you later.

Senator PELL. I was just curious. I would imagine it would be 9 to 1 or 10 to 1 nonfiction, about the same as your company.

Ms. NEMEYER. Nonfiction is by far the higher proportion, but I do not know the specific percentage.

We can certainly provide that to you later.

Mr. DILL. I would suspect the percentage in the company may be approximately correct.

Senator PELL. So many of the problems we think we can resolve through legislation, yet we find sometimes that if we took out present programs and fully funded them we could also handle the problems.

Do you have any thoughts as to whether we should concentrate on new titles here to help city libraries or whether there should be full funding of programs we have now?

As you know, there has been virtually no funding in the immediate past.

Mr. DILL. Yes; I have been impressed in what I have seen in the two bills that you and Senator Javits have proposed.

Although our membership has not come to some common agreement as to what would be the best approach, we do feel that there are good provisions in both those bills, and we feel that perhaps the best answer as far as urban libraries are concerned is a possible combination.

And I know that our Washington Office would be glad to cooperate with the committee in drafting such, if that were appropriate.

Senator PELL. We were aware in Washington of the acute problem here in New York. Senator Javits has repeatedly brought that to Washington's attention.

The problem with his bill is that it, while it helps 12 States, a dozen States, there are another 38 States that are hurt by it or get less money. And New York gets three times more than any other State under the bill.

So that means there will have to be some sort of compromise along the lines that you are suggesting, even keeping in mind the very acute concern that we have for the plight here in New York.

Senator Javits.

Senator JAVITS. Thank you very much.

I think that Senator Pell has made the point very adequately, but what I would like to ask you is this:

There has been a good deal of agitation about the duplication of books by libraries other than through the normal process of printing and distribution.

Is there anything like that still occurring? There was considerable concern about that on previous occasions.

NEW COPYRIGHT LAW

Mr. DILL. We have been very pleased, Senator, that the new copyright bill and the provisions that have been put in place have enabled great cooperation between the library community and the publishers. And I think that with the planning that is a part of that overall program we have on the way the solutions to any problems that may still exist.

Senator JAVITS. Do you feel what is the evidence to back it up, that the proportion of cost which is paid by libraries for books, considering the overall operations of publishers, is a fair one, and that libraries are not suffering any undue either discrimination or imposition of costs over, above, and beyond what should be reasonable and normal for their purchases of books?

Mr. DILL. They are not. I do not have any specific statistics. Perhaps one of my colleagues does.

I do know from the practices that I am aware of within our industry that stringent effort is made to insure that the products are brought out at the lowest possible price and that the libraries certainly are given every consideration as far as that is concerned.

Senator JAVITS. They get certain discounts for volume purchases, et cetera, don't they?

Mr. DILL. There are special library rates that are commensurate with total rates that various publishers actually by law are required to charge.

Senator JAVITS. Anything your colleagues would like to add?

Ms. NEMEYER. Just to take the opportunity to thank you very much for permitting us to give this testimony. And as I listened to it, and you brought up several points, Senator Javits, that make me just feel the treasure again of what I have often called the community of the book.

Indeed in any two major sectors as publishing and libraries, there are going to be occasional points of crossing wires, but they are minimal. A truism occurs to me as I sit here and look in this building, that without publishing there are no libraries, and without libraries there is no publishing.

Senator JAVITS. Thank you very much.

MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT AND MATCHING

Mr. MILLENSON. I would like, if I may, Senator, to stress the importance of two provisions. Maintenance of effort so that Federal

funds are an added stimulus and not a substitute for local funds; and matching.

This is something you might consider in the final legislation. Perhaps these urban areas which are under particular financial stress might have a more advantageous matching formula than now applies to them generally.

The Congress quite properly extends itself to give all sorts of assistance to urban areas, and that assistance is diminished by unfriendly or sometimes discriminatory formulas allocating Federal funds. These formulas particularly affect States in the East and in the Northeast. And I suggest that the committee might consider in whatever provision it does have for urban libraries how that money might be matched.

But matching is essential and you can see that if the legislation was enacted without matching for urban libraries the Appropriations Committee would just appropriate money for present matching programs and would leave the authorization stand there and would not appropriate any money, for the present appropriations are less than half.

[The prepared statement of the Association of American Publishers follows:]

Association of American Publishers, Inc.

aap

One Park Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10016
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Testimony of the Association of American Publishers (represented by John Dill of the McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, and Chairman of AAP's Libraries Committee) before the Senate Subcommittee on Education on the extension of the Library Services and Construction Act, Friday morning, March 18, 1977, at the Lincoln Center Branch of the New York City Public Library.

"Well-stocked libraries open to all are essential to our democratic system of government." -- Jimmy Carter.

"America's public libraries are the repositories of a wealth of reading materials to satisfy every interest and stimulate the minds of all who use them. They provide unlimited opportunities for growth and fulfillment for citizens of all ages." -- Gerald R. Ford.

"Good libraries are as essential to an educated and informed people as the school system itself." -- John F. Kennedy.

The Association of American Publishers (AAP) is the general association of book publishers in the United States. It comprises Technical, Scientific and Medical; College; International; Direct Marketing/Book Club; School; and General Trade divisions. Our 327 member publishing houses produce the vast majority of general trade, educational, reference, professional and religious books published in this country and found in the nation's libraries as well as considerable related audio-visual materials.

Extension of LSCA

The Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) has been a successful undertaking. One need not rely on the word of the program's beneficiaries for such a conclusion. The December 30, 1974 General Accounting Office (GAO) report to the Congress, "Federal Library Support Programs: Progress and Problems", found:

Federal library support programs have helped to improve library materials and services in school and public libraries nationwide. Benefits of these programs include:

--Increased materials and services made available to school and public libraries.
--Increased diversity in the types of materials purchased.
--Increased use of school and public library materials.
--Improved services to the disadvantaged and other target groups.
--Improved state library services.

The GAO report went on to say that state library officials in Michigan and Ohio -- the two states surveyed in detail -- said that "without federal funding, many improvements in public libraries in the last 15 years would not have been possible. One benefit of the LSCA Title I program in Michigan and Ohio has been increases in the size of library collections -- books, reference materials, and periodicals." We wish to include as part of this testimony the pertinent portion of the GAO report which further details these findings (Attachment B).

Clearly, LSCA merits not only continuance but also merits support. In recent years, for example, appropriations for LSCA's Title I (Library Services) have ranged from a low of $25 million in each of FY 1965 and FY 1966 to a high of $62 million in FY 1973. The appropriation for the current fiscal year is $56.9 million. Title III (Interlibrary Cooperative Services) funding stands at $3,337,000 for the current year, which is about the funding level since FY 1968.

These are relatively small amounts measured against the billions in federal dollars expended on other education programs for children and adults. Yet libraries and the books they make accessible -- and some 39,000 new titles are published each year alone -- are a vital educational and informational resource in every community of the land.

Inflation has taken its toll of libraries. A survey sponsored by the Urban Libraries Council and the Book Industry Study Group published this past October indicated that while library operating expenditures from 1975 to 1976 increased by 5.9%, materials expenditures -- for books and periodicals -- rose by only 3.7%. For

the period 1976 to 1977 the picture is expected to remain the same -- total operating expenditures will rise, it is estimated, by 2.3% while materials expenditures will increase by only 1%, less than half that amount. Clearly, federal aid will make the difference in library resources keeping pace.

We wish to stress that a Congressional commitment to libraries through extension of LSCA should carry with it a commitment to adequate funding for the LSCA authorizations.

Urban Libraries

A headline in the April 2, 1976 New York Times told the story succinctly: "Libraries Suffering in Most Big Cities". The story depicted the plight of libraries in communities as widespread as Chicago, San Francisco, Denver and New York. A story a month earlier in the Washington Star summed it up: "As inflation eats into city and county budgets and some of the budget chiefs scramble to keep basic fire, police, part and garbage services funded, the nation's libraries are undergoing some of the most frigid financial years in recent times."

A depressing note is added: "Ironically, the cutbacks are coming in a year that the libraries are getting more use than ever as a record number of borrowers and browsers stream to the libraries to get to a novel they would have bought last year or to read a magazine they were forced to cancel."

And now, a year later as we recover from the bitter winter of 1976-77, things are no better -- more "frigid financial years" for urban libraries.

The AAP urges that provision be made in the Act to insure that the unique problems faced by urban libraries can be met. While our membership has not reached a common agreement as to how this might best be accomplished -- whether by the means contained in S-602 or by alternate means -- we are of one mind in the belief that some effective provision in the law is necessary.

Need for Forward Funding

A prime problem for the federal library program, as it had been in the past for education programs, has been late funding. Now, however most federal education programs are forward funded, eliminating this inherently wasteful and difficult situation. But this is not the case with LSCA, even though LSCA -- like other HEW Education Division programs -- comes within the purview of the General Education Provisions Act Sec. 411 of which permits forward funding. The AAP urges that the Library Services and Construction Act be amended to mandate forward funding.

We appreciate the wisdom that created LSCA as a matching program, requiring appropriations of state funds in order to receive federal funds. Unfortunately, many state legislatures meet biennially or meet for only a few months each year, making it impossible to undertake adequate state program planning and funding procedures. We ask that a chart compiled by the Library of Congress on state legislature schedules be included as an appendix to this testimony (Attachment A).

Even the recent Congressional budget reforms do not assure timely funding. Last year, the Labor-HEW appropriations bill (PL 94-439) did not become law until September 30, 1976, a situation not too much different than before reform of Congressional budget procedures.

State Use of LSCA Funds for Administration

The December, 1974 GAO report referred to previously also cites problems in allocating funds for local public libraries and recommended --

> One way to help insure that the target groups are served is to establish a limit on the amount or percentage of LSCA Title I funds that states can retain for administration, services, and statewide programs.

Commenting on the GAO recommendation, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare concurred that a limitation be eatablished on the amount or percentage that

can be retained for administration but did not concur that such a limitation be established for services. The Department further noted that a "specific dollar or percentage limitation can be achieved only through amendments to the current legislation." The AAP urges that such an amendment be enacted.

The shortcoming noted by the GAO does not apply equally to all states. In the last fiscal year, for example, while three states budgeted as much as 13% for administration, sixteen states and territories did not budget any LSCA funds for administration. The average for all states was only 4%. Thus, the amendment we urge would impose no burden on most of the states which at this time are meeting the standards suggested in the GAO report, but would oblige states not meeting such standards to do so.

Matching Requirements and Maintenance of Effort

Although federal funds now provide only about 5% of total library expenditures, a salutory provision of the law has long been the requirement for state and local matching. In the current fiscal year, the $56.9 million federal allotment is producing $56,953,319 state and local matching, with the federal percentage ranging from 36.45% in the District of Columbia and 40.45% in Connecticut to 65.27% in Mississippi and 66% in Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Equally important is maintenance of effort. As in all federal aid-to-education programs, federal funds are designed to supplement non-federal efforts and not to supplant such expenditures. The Library Services and Construction Act was never designed to relieve states and localities from their responsibilities for public libraries but rather to enhance their efforts to provide wider and better services.

The matching and maintenance of effort concepts are basic ingredients of the Act. As set forth in the law's Declaration of Policy (Sec. 2(a)), the purpose of the statute is to "assist [emphasis added] the states in the extension and improvement of public library services...."

Conclusion

If one were to ask the members of this committee where they received their education, the common denominator institution would be the library. The library is your alma mater just as much as is Princeton or New York University, St. George's or George Washington High, or any other school, just as libraries have been to other men and women of achievement since the first public library was established in Greece in the 6th century B.C. Today's library is not merely a window looking onto the world -- it is a door giving entry into the universe. Libraries merit strong and consistent support.

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS - LEGAL PROVISIONS

ATTACHMENT A

State or Jurisdiction	Year	Leg. Convenes Month	Leg. Convenes Day	Limitation on session length	Leg. may call	Leg. may determine subj.	Limitation on session length
		REGULAR SESSION			SPECIAL SESSION		
Alabama	Odd	May	1st. Tue.	36L	No	2/3 vote those present	36L
Alaska	Annual(b)	Jan.	3rd. Mon.	None	2/3 membership	Yes (c)	30C
Arizona	Annual	Jan.	2nd. Mon.	None	Petition 2/3 members	Yes (c)	None
Arkansas	Odd (d)	Jan.	2nd. Mon.	60 C(d)	No	(e)	None (e)
California	Even (f)	Dec.	1st. Mon	None	No	No	None
Colorado	Annual(g)	Jan.	Wed. after 1st. Tues.	None	No	No	None
Connecticut	Annual(g)	Odd Jan Even Feb	Wed. after 1st Mon.	(h)	Yes	Yes	None (1)
Delaware	Annual(b)	Jan.	2nd. Tues	June 30	Jt. call, presiding off. both houses	Yes	None
Florida	Annual	Apr.	Tues. after 1st. Mon.	60 C(d)	Jt. call, presiding off. both houses	Yes	20 C(d)
Georgia	Annual(b)	Jan.	2nd. Mon.	(j)	Petition 3/5 members each house	Yes (c)	(k)
Hawaii	Annual (b)	Jan.	3rd. Wed.	60 L(d)	Petition 2/3 members each house (1)	Yes (1)	30 L(d)
Idaho	Annual	Jan.	2nd. Mon	60 C(m)	No	No	20 C(m)
Illinois	Annual(b)	Jan.	2nd. Wed.	None	Jt. call, presiding off. both houses	Yes	None
Indiana	Annual	Nov.	2nd. Tues. after 1st. Mon(n)	(o)	No	Yes	(p)
Iowa	Annual(b)	Jan.	2nd. Mon.	None	No	Yes	None
Kansas	Annual(b)	Jan.	2nd. Tues.	90 C(m)	Petition 2/3 members	Yes	30 C(m)
Kentucky	Even	Jan.	Tues. after 1st. Mon	60 L	No	No	None
Louisianna	Annual(g)	May	2nd. Mon.	Even 60C Odd 30C	Petition 2/3 members. each house(q)	Yes (c)	30C
Maine	Odd	Jan.	1st. Wed	None	Majority ea. party	Yes	None
Maryland	Annual	Jan.	2nd. Wed	90 C(d)	petition of maj.	Yes	30 C

Attachment A - P. 2

State or Jurisdiction	Year	Leg. convenes Month	Leg. convenes Day	Limitation on session length	Leg. may call	Leg. may determine subj.	Limitation on session length
Massac husetts	Annual	Jan.	1st. Wed.	None	Yes	Yes	None
Michigan	Annual(b)	Jan.	2nd. Wed	None	No	No	None
Minnesota	Odd(r)	Jan.	Tues. after 1st. Mon	120L	No	Yes	None
Mississippi	Annual	Jan.	Tues after 1st. Mon.	(s)	No	No	None
Missouri	Annual	Jan.	Wed. after 1st. Mon	Odd June 30 Even May 15(t)	No	No	60 C
Montana	Annual(b)	Jan.	1st. Mon.	60L	Petition of maj. of members	Yes	None
Nebraska	Annual(b)	Jan.		Odd 90L(d) Even 60L(d)	Petition 2/3 memb.	Yes	None
Nevada	Odd	Jan.	3rd. Mon.	60C(m)	No	No	20C(m)
New Hampshire	Odd	Jan.	1st. Wed.	(m)	Yes	Yes	None (m)
New Jersey	Annual(b)	Jan.	2nd. Tues.	None	Petition of maj. of members	Yes	None
New Mexico	Annual(g)	Jan.	3rd. Tues	Odd 60C Even 30C	Petition 2/3 mem each house	Yes(c)	30C
New York	Annual(b)	Jan.	Wed. after 1st. Mon.	None	No	No	None
North Carolina	Odd(r)	Jan.	Wed. after 2nd. Mon.	None	No	No	None
North Dakota	Odd	Jan.	Tues. after 1st. Mon(a)	60L	No	Yes	None
Ohio	Annual	Jan.	1st. Mon(aa)	None	Jt. call, presiding off. both houses	Yes	None
Oklahoma	Annual(b)	Jan.	Tues. after 1st. Mon	90L	No	No	None
Oregon	Odd	Jan.	2nd. Mon.	None	No	Yes	None
Pennsylvania	Annual(b)	Jan.	1st. Tues.	None	Petition of maj. of members	No	None
Rhode Island	Annual(b)	Jan.	1st. Tues.	60 L(m)	No	No	None
South Carolina	Annual(b)	Jan.	2nd. Tues.	None	No	Yes	None
South Dakota	Annual	Jan.	Odd Tues. after 3rd Mon Even Tues. after 1st. Mon.	45L 30 L	No	No	None

REGULAR SESSION

SPECIAL SESSION

State or Jurisdiction	Year	Leg. convenes Month	Leg. convenes Day	Limitation on session length	Leg. may call	Leg. may determine subj.	Limitation on session length
Tennessee	Odd(r)	Jan.	1st. Tues(V)	90L(m)	Petition 2/3 mem.	Yes	30(m)
Texas	Odd	Jan.	2nd. Tues	140C	No	No	30C
Utah	Annual(g)	Jan.	2nd. Mon.	Odd 60C Even 20C	No	No	30C
Vermont	Odd(r)	Jan.	Wed. after 1st. Mon.	None(m)	No	Yes	None
Virginia	Annual(b)	Jan.	2nd. Wed	Odd 30C Even 60C	Petition 2/3 mem.	Yes	30C(d)
Washington	Odd	Jan.	2nd. Mon.	60C	No	Yes	None
West Virginia	Annual	Jan.	2nd. Wed.(w)	60C(dx)	Petition 3/5 mem.	No(y)	None
Wisconsin	Annual(b)	Jan.	1st. Tues after Jan15(z)	None	Petition of maj. of members	No(y)	None
Wyoming	Annual	Jan.	Odd 2nd Tues Even 4th Tues	40L 20L	No	Yes	None
Am. Samoa	Annual	Jan. July	2nd. Mon 2nd. Mon	30L 30L	No	No	None
Guam	Annual(b)	Jan	2nd. Mon.	None	No	No	None
Puerto Rico	Annual(b)	Jan	2nd. Mon.	Apr. 30(d)	No	No	20
TTPI	Annual(b)	Jan	2nd. Mon	50 C	No	No	None
Virgin Islands	Annual(b)	Jan.	2nd. Mon	75 L	No	No	None
		REGULAR SESSION				SPECIAL SESSION	

Abbreviations: L - Legislative days; C - Calendar days.

* All States elect new Legislatures in November of even-numbered years execept Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Jersey and Virginia (see "General Elections in 1974 and 1975").

(a) Legislature convenes quadrennially on second Tuesday in January after election to organize.
(b) The Legislature meets in two annual sessions but the seeeions are considered to be continuous since bills carry over from the first session to the second session and the Legislature does not adjourn sine die until the end of the second session.
(c) If Legislature convenes itself.
(d) Session may be extended for an indefinite period of time by vote of members in both houses. Arkansas: 2/3 vote (This extension can permit the Legislature to meet in even years.); Florida 3/5 vote; Hawaii: petition of a 2/3 membership; Kansas: 2/3 vote for 15 L days; Maryland : 3/5 vote for 30 additional days; Nebraska: 4/5 vote; Virginia: 2/3 vote for 30 days; West Virginia: 2/3 vote; Puerto Rico: joint resolution
(e) After the Legislature has disposed of the subject (a) in the Governor's call, it may be a 2/3 vote of members in both houses take up subject(s) of its own choosing in a session of up to 15 days.
(f) Regular session commence on the first Monday in December of each even-numbered year (following the general election) and continue until November 30 of the next even-numbered year. It may recess from time to time, and may be recalled into regular session.
(g) Second session of Legislature is basically limited to budget and fiscal matters. Even year in all States but Louisiana.
(h) Odd years: not later than first Wednesday after first Monday in June; even year: not later than first Wednesday after last Monday in May.
(i) Special sessions for reconsideration of bills vetoed by the Governor after the close of regular sesssions are limited to three days.
(j) Odd years: Legislature convenes for 12 days to organize. It reconvenes on second Monday in February for limit of 33 days or an aggregate of 45 L days; even years: 40 L days.
(k) Limited to 70 days if called by Governor and 30 dyas if called at petition of Legislature, except for impeachment proceedings.
(l) If Governor notifies Legislature he plans to return bills with objections which were submitted to him less than 10 dyas before adjournment, a special session to reconsider such bills may be convened without call on 45th day after adjournment.
(m) Indirect restriction only since legislators pay; per diem, or daily allowance stops but session may continues. Nevada: no limit on allowances; New Hampshire: constituttional limit on expenses of 90 days or July 1, whichever occurs first. 15 days salary and expenses for special sessions; Tennessee: constitutional limit or per diem and travel allowance only; Vermont: statutory limit.
(n) Organizational session of one day. Legislature then recesses to reconvene no later than the second Monday in January of the following year.
(o) Odd years: 61 L days or April 30; even years: 30 L days or March 15.
(p) 30 L days in a 40 C day period.
(q) 3/4 elected members must petition for special sesion during the 30 days before or 30 days after the regualr fiscal sessions in odd years. A simple majority of each house may convene a special session on 31st day after sine die adjournment to act on one or more vetoed measures.

(r) The Legislature may and in practice has divided the session to meet in even years also.
(s) Regular session in 1972 and every fourth year thereafter are limited to 125 C days; other years 90 C dyas. By concurrent resolution of 3/5 or those present and voting in each house, session may be extended for 30 C days with no limit on number of extensions.
(t) If the Governor returns any bill with his objections after adjournment of the Legislature in even-numbered years, the Legislature shall automatically reconvene on the first Wednesday following the first Monday in September for a period not to exceed 10 days for the sole purpose of considering the bills vetoed by the Governor.
(u) The Legislature meets for an organization and orientation meeting in December following the general election. The Legislature then recesses the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January or any other time prescribed by law, but not later than January 8.
(w) Following each gubernatorial elections, the Legislature convenes on the second Wednesday of January to organize but recesses until the second Wednesday in February for the start of the 60-day session.
(x) Governor must extend until the general appropriation is passed.
(y) No, if called by Governor alone; questionable if called as a result of petition of members.
(z) The Legislature by joint resolution establishes the calendar dates of session activity for the remainder of the biennium at the beginning of the odd numbered year.
(aa) 1st. Monday in January or the day after if the 1st Monday falls on a legal holiday.

ATTACHMENT B

Excerpt from General Accounting Office Report
MWD-75-H (Pp. 9-13)

State library officials in Michigan and Ohio also said that, without Federal funding, many improvements in public libraries in the last 15 years would not have been possible. One benefit of the LSCA title I program in Michigan and Ohio has been increases in the size of library collections--books, reference materials, and periodicals.

Collections--regardless of size--are more benficial when made available to more people. Both Michigan and Ohio have been successful in this area by distributing LSCA title I funds through regional library systems. This has also lead to increased use of library materials. Eor example:

--In Michigan the Wayne County Federated Library System has banded together 52 public libraries, mainly in a 3-county area, to centralize purchasing and processing and provide a resource-sharing service. In every year but one from 1966 through 1972, the system has increased the number of persons served, books in stock, and books circulated. In 1966 the system served about 800,000 persons and had over 725,000 books and a circulation of nearly 3.6 million. In 1972 the system was serving 1.7 million persons, had over 2 million books, and had a circulation of nearly 6 million. The system reduced costs per circulation for administration and processing. The system's director stated that not all improvements in the system's library services can be ascribed to LSCA title I but such funds have been the margin for improvement in several basic areas. These funds totaled $60,000 for fiscal year 1973 and were used mainly to increase the system's book collections.

--Ohio also relies on regional library systems to get library materials to users. Much progress has been made in multicounty cooperatives--public libraries in specific counties make their materials available to any participating library in the system. In one system--Ohio Valley Area Libraries--26,393 books were added to the member libraries in 4 years--14,000 of which were purchased with Federal funds. The most important accomplishment, according to most system librarians, was the enlargement of reference and nonfiction book collections. Seven of the 12 libraries in the system were able to purchase more books per person in 1972 than in 1971, 5 of these despite reductions in local budgets. However, since discarding

out-of-date and unused materials has been encouraged, the total collection size has not increased.

In Ohio LSCA funds have also provided the impetus necessary to initiate an extensive State-operated bookmobile service. Mobile vans, housing extensive collections, travel regularly to rural and other areas not served or not adequately served by public libraries. Before LSCA title I, the State library did not operate bookmobiles, although some have been operated by county libraries for many years. In 1973 the State library operated bookmobiles funded by LSCA title I from six centers supporting library resources in 21 sparsely populated counties. Area librarians considered the bookmobile service an essential extension of their local library program. We visited the Meigs, Jackson, and Vinton Counties' bookmobile project, which was aimed at extending library services to areas with inadequate or no services in rural Appalachia. The annual book circulation in that area increased by more than 40,000 from 1965 to 1972, and project officials believed that this was a direct result of the bookmobile service.

Services to disadvantaged in urban and rural areas

The December 1970 LSCA amendments emphasized giving priority to serving the disadvantaged, both urban and rural. OE reported that funds spent for library services for the disadvantaged nationwide increased to $8.2 million (17 percent of total expenditures) in fiscal year 1972 compared with $2.9 million (8 percent of total expenditures) in fiscal year 1971. Both Michigan and Ohio had developed projects to serve the disadvantaged.

In Michigan the Detroit Public Library received a $25,000 LSCA title I grant in fiscal year 1969 to establish storefront library collections. The collections were set up in drug abuse, recreation, and community action centers to provide library service related to the needs of persons using these centers. Most of the storefront collections were in the inner city, an area characterized by high concentrations of low-income persons. During fiscal year 1972, the 26 storefront collections circulated nearly 11,600 books. To improve these collections the Michigan State library agency awarded an $85,000 title I grant to Detroit for fiscal year 1973. Detroit library officials believed the storefront

collections were used by persons who were not using traditional public libraries.

Ohio had also established several projects with LSCA title I funds in addition to the bookmobile service, to improve library services for the disadvantaged. Examples follow.

--One project in east Cleveland was aimed at the community's functionally illiterate adults who needed training to develop reading skills for learning job skills. From September 1972 through December 1973, the project provided reading help to 261 residents using 21 tutors from a local college. The project director said such a project would not have been attempted without title I funds.

--Another project in Cleveland was designed to provide practical, cultural, and recreational library materials to nonusers in the inner city. During fiscal year 1973, the project served over 40,000 persons.

--In Lorain a project was designed to develop a collection for Spanish-speaking residents. Before the title I project, the library had only 200 books in Spanish and no other types of materials for Spanish-speaking persons. After 3 years, the collection included 7,000 books, 100 films, and 1,300 records. Also during this period the circulation of the materials quadrupled. According to the project director, the library would not have attempted this project without title I funding.

State library services

Both Michigan and Ohio improved their State library administration and support services with LSCA title I funds. Services to libraries with the funds in Michigan included cooperative library services through developing a daily telephone call system to various libraries to locate requested materials, reference and bibliography services, and a book-by-mail program.

In Ohio the title I funds retained at the State level enabled the State to hire library consultants as liaisons between the State and libraries in a specific region. These consultants helped local libraries develop project grant proposals and other programs to monitor and evaluate operation. The State library also developed a centralized processing center that classifies and catalogs books for the State library and 43 of the State's 251 public libraries. In fiscal year 1973 over 124,000 books were processed with resulting economic savings to the libraries.

Senator JAVITS. Could you submit to us any specific recommendations you have in this matter? Thank you very much.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much indeed.

The final witnesses are the Citizens Panel who consist of Ms. Joyce Gibbs, who will be the introducer and chairwoman, and Paul Mondesire, Elsie Levy, Helen Marshall, Byron Lee, Minna Frank, Margaret Stern, and Christopher Castellano.

STATEMENT OF JOYCE GIBBS, BORAM HILL AREA, DOWNTOWN BROOKLYN; ACCOMPANIED BY HELEN MARSHALL, COUNTY OF QUEENS; PAUL MONDESIRE, HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT; CHRISTOPHER CASTELLANO, STUDENT, PUBLIC SCHOOL 59M; MINNA FRANK, SUNNYSIDE, QUEENS; BYRON LEE, EAST FLATBUSH, BROOKLYN; ELSIE LEVY, SENIOR CITIZEN, MUHLENBERG, CHELSEA COMMUNITY; AND MARGARET STERN, CHAIRMAN, INTERBRANCH LIBRARY ASSOCIATION: A PANEL

Ms. GIBBS. Good morning, and thank you for giving us a chance to speak with you.

Senator PELL. I think as you speak you should give your name to the reporter.

Ms. GIBBS. My name is Joyce Gibbs, and I live in the Boram Hill area of downtown Brooklyn.

I am here representing my neighbors and my friends from downtown Brooklyn. As you may know, we have made a dedication to city life and to the good life of the city.

We have made a commitment to city life and the survival and development——

Senator PELL. Could you pull the microphone a little closer?

Ms. GIBBS. We have made a commitment to city life and the survival and redevelopment of the inner city. And we need a lot of encouragement, as do our children.

My son Joshua, whose public school library services have been almost totally cut, needs our community library to help him grow and to be strong if he is to be one of the generation that takes up where his parents leave off in the commitment.

Human services and amenities are crucial to us in supporting and encouraging our deepfelt dedication to our life in the city.

The cities are going down the drain. If we don't do what we are doing, we have got to do this, they will become empty spaces and empty buildings without people. Ours is an uphill battle.

We are rallying around our libraries just as we have rallied around our police department and our boards of education and our fire department, because we think they are equally essential to our well-being and to our good life.

We would be very grateful to you gentlemen, to work as you can, to help our libraries do for us what they are capable of doing. Thank you.

Senator PELL. Thank you.

Ms. MARSHALL. My name is Helen Marshall. I'm from the county of Queens.

And first of all, to our own dear Senator Javits, I'm really so glad you think of libraries as you have, not only today, but in the past, and to Senator Pell.

I am representing here the Langston Hughes Library, Community, and Cultural Center.

I would like to note I am not part of the library personnel, I am a community activist for the past 20 years. Presently I am taking today off because I feel this is so prevalent and so important to my community.

I made some notes here. I recall when my children first started school, the first thing I did was run into a struggle for money for new libraries in the county of Queens.

I remember sitting until 2 in the morning at board of estimate meetings for more money for libraries.

I am presently now in the profession of getting people jobs and training.

Now my children are grown and again I am here pleading for libraries.

If people do not have the opportunity for independent study to grow on their own and at their own pace, at their local libraries, they will indeed perish.

I am part of the, I am a member of the board of Langston Hughes Library, which is a unique library. Senator Javits helped us earlier when the Health, Education and Welfare funds were being cut and LSCA funds were being cut.

We are in the middle of a ghetto. We are on a strip that people duck their heads when they come through Queens on Northern Boulevard because they are concerned that the conditions around them would warrant it.

Well, this library has come there and literally begun to save that strip and build it up, so much that it has been recognized in a master plan, our area, by the city planning commission.

We have an old five and dime, which is now an oasis for learning. There are no gates on this building. It has the same old rounded glass windows that originally five and dimes had.

There are no broken windows. When they break, it is not from being pilfered by the local community. It is cherished by the local community.

In fact, today this library is approximately 7 years old, and now on that entire block it is impossible to rent a store. I know, I have a community organization who is trying to rent one.

There are young people in our community who never thought in terms of books. In fact, I have brought with me a brochure which we were able to get together, and it is about Langston Hughes.

Langston Hughes is the name that was derived by our community. We have a board that has, originally founded this library, which was an old, this place was an old boarded-up warehouse when we took it over. It is cherished by the community.

Some of the young people who took part in our original dedication said, "Who is that cat Langston Hughes"?

Well, indeed they plunged into the books and they found out he was a great poet. Not only did they find out about Langston Hughes, but they found out about many other poets.

This is a black community, and the people there, the young people, were able to find here what they could not find elsewhere, a collection of black heritage.

Another thing that has grown because this library keeps itself tuned to the community, is the information center. We have now an information and referral service. People can come in and get vital information.

That is what books are really about. We have learned how to integrate our reference section with the gut need people have, how to get all kinds of services that there are. I do not have to reiterate them because you are aware of the needs that people have in urban cities.

But this library has indeed been an oasis in our community. It still is. It is a rallying point and it is a point where our young people can come. Even the very young ones come in there after school and study.

Their parents work. For the children we have a homework assistance program where the children can come after school, not only for their homework, but to plunge into books.

We really have taken the essence of the provision and put it to use.

We cannot do without this library. It is absolutely essential for our community.

I think that anyone who knows Mr. Byam knows that with the closing of this kind of library or any more severe cutbacks our community would be very, very disappointed, and depressed.

My agency is right across the street and where I work we have many people now who speak Spanish. That is their native language, and we are helping them learn English.

The library has been a great help for us. We have books that are written on the lower level. They are called high intensity and low vocabulary, which enable people to read literature on lower reading levels and they can comprehend it better.

They can go in and get a library card and that library card can be used in any other system.

We work very closely with the local branch, with our clients and the Queens Borough Public Library system is very important to us.

I actually worked in the library for 5 years. I took it from a bare-floored place to the beautiful place it is now.

We have done fund raising in this very community. When the funds were cut back severely I went to the local merchants on the block and I was able to get television sets and all kinds of support because the local merchants feel that it is so vital to the community.

A second-grade class collected $30 in pennies and nickels and was presented when Mayor Lindsay came to bring us a survival check to keep us open for that 1 year.

This library is intimately associated with the community. We feel it is indicative of libraries all over the city that really provide one of the things that helps to make New York City a really delicious big apple. Thank you.

[Applause.]

Mr. MONDESIRE. My name is Paul Mondesire, and I am not anybody famous, I do not work for any great organization. I am just a simple high school student and I am here because I am concerned that our

libraries are going to be cut even to the point where we won't have them.

Libraries are very important to high school students, and if the budget cuts continue, most of us won't be able to use them. We use them to do research, to study, et cetera, and this is really the only place where we can do work. It is really a sanctuary of sanity, where you can do good, hard work in peace. And right now this sanctuary is being threatened by the ever present shadow of inflation.

Some tell us we should go elsewhere to do our research, but in reality we have nowhere to go.

The atmosphere at home isn't exactly conducive to learning, especially since there are certain things like the kitchen, television set, or your friend calling on the telephone or whatever, for whatever reason. It is really not a good place to do your studying.

And although this isn't directly related to the issue at hand, the fact is that because of security measures in my school, it is very difficult to use the school library. So unless we can afford to buy our own books, we are stuck.

Ofttimes I have gone to the Baychester Branch Library to either study or just browse around and I find it is closed. And the library hours are so erratic that I really don't know when to go.

And also the fact that students who have extracurricular activities in school have really—it basically leaves about an hour or so being that the library closes every day at about 6:00, except for 1 day.

And I have a schedule of the library here, and we have hours 12 to 6, 10 to 6, Wednesday it's closed, Friday it's closed. And the thing is, with hours like these, we really cannot use a library to its full potential.

In conclusion, I would like to say that we need our libraries and I hope that you gentlemen will see fit to make our libraries live up to their full potential as a community service.

Thank you very much.

[Applause.]

Senator PELL. Christopher Castellano has a few words to say. He is the youngest witness that I ever recall seeing.

Christopher, did you have something you wanted to tell us? Do you think that the library should be saved?

Mr. CASTELLANO. Yes.

Senator PELL. Well, you are very nice, do you want us to help you do this?

Mr. CASTELLANO. Yes.

Senator JAVITS. Do you like the library? Do you feel it is going to help you grow up to be a strong and an educated man?

Mr. CASTELLANO. Yes.

Senator PELL. We shall try indeed, Christopher.

This is Christopher's letter:

My name is Christopher Castellano and I am 8 years old and attend public school 59–M. I am in the third grade and my teacher is Mrs. Fohr.

I hope you will try to save our wonderful libraries with many reading and information books and knowledge from all over the world. Please don't leave our generation out.

Yours truly,

CHRISTOPHER CASTELLANO.

[Applause.]

Senator PELL. Thank you very much, indeed, Mr. Castellano.

Ms. FRANK. My name is Minna Frank. I am from Sunnyside, Queens.

I would like to say one personal word to Senator Javits. It is interesting that you and I should be sitting here now. We probably sat in the Rivington Street library together. I'm as old as you are. I used both the Rivington Street branch and the one on East Broadway.

Senator JAVITS. How very nice. I'm so pleased to see you here today.

Ms. FRANK. In Sunnyside, Queens, we have a beautiful new library. Open last November 15, it is an architectural delight, well stocked and serviced by a dedicated staff.

Yet this tremendous source of enlightenment stands idle and empty with its doors tight shut two-thirds of the days of each month. Only one evening a week is it open till eight to those who must work and carry the tax burden of our community.

I am a native New Yorker, born of immigrant parents. For the past 40 years I have taught English, as a volunteer, to the many refugees to our shores, Germans, Austrians, Hungarians, Cubans, and now Soviet Jews.

As I taught them to speak English, to register their children in free schools, to get a card for a free library with free access to books, my appreciation of what it means to be an American deepened.

I ask you, what transforms a child from a non-English speaking home into a good American citizen, deeply involved in community work and able to transmit the lessons of democracy by word and deed? This is a good question and a timely one in our city today.

Without forgetting for a moment the public school system with its devoted teachers, I, for one, think the library is the answer—6 days a week, 12 hours a day, there it was—the answer to everything.

Who could afford an encyclopedia? My love of dictionaries was born in the library. American history, geography—my adolescent discovery of the great poets—a Saturday of reading just for pleasure—my high school days of reports. Where but in the library? And to this day, if I don't know the answer, it's still the library.

This is why I beg of you—open the libraries. Give this generation the opportunity given me. Let every immigrant's child have the opportunity—the free access to books. Let my grandchildren know a day of browsing, a day of digging for answers, a day of discovery of their heritage.

It will be pointed out here today the many functions libraries serve. I firmly believe in the American way. In my lifetime, I have seen books burned and dissident writers jailed. Open the libraries. An enlightened citizenry makes a strong democracy. [Applause.]

Senator JAVITS. Thank you, Ms. Frank. I cannot tell you how deeply I am touched. How you create for me the same sentiments that you have just uttered, as to what pleasure I got as a young person.

And as I said before—I do not know whether you heard it before—I am confident I would not be here were it not for the Rivington Street library.

I notice at the present time we have a class visiting with us today.

Ms. FOHR. Class 313 from P.S. 59, Manhattan. And I am the teacher. [Applause.]

Senator JAVITS. You are Ms. Jenny Fohr, who will now go down in the history of the Congress as the teacher of Christopher Castellano. Are these his classmates?

Ms. FOHR. They are only third graders, only 8 years old.

Senator JAVITS. They are sweet, and we thank you so much for bringing them. We hope they enjoyed what they heard. We will try not to disappoint them. [Applause.]

Mr. LEE. Senator Javits, Senator Pell, my name is Byron Lee. I am from East Flatbush in Brooklyn.

I thank you for listening to us here today, and I hope that based on what we have said to you, you would be able to communicate effectively to the Congress the great need which we have for the public library in this city.

The transitional area to which I refer is nestled in the northeastern area of a section of Brooklyn called East Flatbush. That section is currently in decline.

When that happens many of the services normally expected of a community tend to go, including particular features of the public schools in the area.

Recently the day care center was taken away. We have just a library.

What does a library mean to us?

A student of the Headstart program finds in his library the exciting and stimulating world of books to which he has just been introduced.

A senior citizen seeks leisure and finds it between the rows of books yielding adventure, nostalgia, and hope in a community that elsewhere seems hopeless.

The unemployed seek access to the classified ads from newspapers and journals which he is unable to buy.

The newly arrived immigrant starts his acculturation process where the books are free, and the atmosphere accommodating.

The college and high school student searches feverishly for the books he must read but cannot buy.

Think what this means. If the school, if the public school is supposed to be the great leveler of American society, consider a middle class high school student being able to buy that novel that a poor student cannot buy, and consider that poor student not being able to go to his library to get the book.

The director of youth programs invariably finds himself at the library to seek additional resources for his city or State funded youth program.

The neighborhood resident might come to the library not because of his interest in books but simply to look on the bulletin board, the only one in that community where he can find out what's happening, where is the next meeting to be held and so forth.

The heritage seekers, who have increased in number since the very effective showing of "Roots," find in the library the means of finding out about themselves.

Yes, the library's work is increased, not reduced when an area's importance declines within the city.

It must provide for those short-changed by the city as a whole. Other agencies cause these people to be deprived, other agencies, additional agencies, are over-burdened themselves.

One example within the context of the public library itself is that with the cutbacks in the branch libraries, the main library in Brooklyn is over used just after a tremendous expansion was accomplished in that facility. So not only is someone having to do without a book that he could get otherwise, but the wait, the time he has to wait for a reserved book is inordinately long.

The effort to extend the support currently available to the public libraries would benefit no select minority, but a broad cross-section of the city as a whole. This effort, then, would be indeed appreciated by all the residents of this great city.

I thank you.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much, indeed.

[Applause.]

Ms. LEVY. I would like to say a few words, Senator Javits and Senator Pell, for some of the senior citizens, why libraries are important to senior citizens.

A new phenomena developed among thousands of people who retired in 1969 or before. We became the new poor.

After working 40 years or more in what we thought was an enlightened economic climate with company pensions, social security, and even some modest savings, "We Wuz Robbed."

Inflation rushed in, reduced our pensions to pittances, and decimated our savings just as surely as though we were mugged.

Where we had dreamed of traveling to far-off places, perhaps in this country, perhaps abroad, once we had the time, we found ourselves scrambling just to pay the rent, medical and dental bills, and eat.

Gone the subscriptions to Lincoln Center, to concerts, theater, and movies. No more magazines or subscriptions.

One oasis we still had: Reading books. We could not buy them. Paperbacks rose to the former price of hardcovers, but in our public libraries our minds and hearts could be stimulated and moved.

For as many hours as we chose, we could heal the painful wounds of today's struggle to exist in the wonders of poetry, drama, fiction, biography, and the many how-to books to help you survive.

Now even this one remaining joy is threatened with library closings, cuts in hours open, reduced book budgets.

Our librarians, modestly paid, are now harried with serving in several different libraries a week.

We are told the proportion of elderly in this society is growing. It seems to us it is the concern of all society to see we are an alert and informed citizenry.

Our local branch library, the Muhlenberg in the Chelsea community, is a plain old building, but its bricks and mortar are not our concern. It is for the contents and the services that we plead.

Keep our libraries open, serviced with sufficient personnel, and stocked with literary goodies.

[Applause.]

Senator JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, as I shall have to leave to get back to Washington to join in the debate on the Ethics bill of which I was one of the authors, I ask the witnesses to excuse me. But I would like to express my deep gratification of their testimony. And, also state,

Mr. Chairman, that this is a unique city. I think its great trouble is that its heart was bigger than its pocketbook.

As my close colleague and close friend, I think you have seen today, especially in this panel, the real heart of New York. I am deeply proud of my people.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much, Senator Javits.

[Applause.]

Ms. STERN. Senator Pell and Senator Javits, I am Margaret Stern. I am the chairman of the Interbranch Library Association, which is the coordinating association for the groups in Manhattan.

The Manhattan branch libraries wants you to know how grateful they are for the help provided to Central Harlem and the Lower East Side projects under the Library Services and Construction Act.

The Interbranch Library Association also appreciates this help, but feels that the most important present needs of branch libraries are for personnel to keep the branches open and extend their hours of service.

The entire West Side of Manhattan has only one children's librarian who must divide her time between 10 branches. And only 12 Manhattan branches out of a total of 37 are open on Saturdays.

During the depression years libraries were open from 9 in the morning to 9 at night. Since 1970–71 the branch staff and hours have been cut by more than 50 percent, and to me the most shocking statistic is that these branches are now more than 45-percent below minimum State standards. In 1970–1971 they were 15-percent above.

If New York City is to maintain its place as the cultural capital of the world it must have libraries open and staffed. They are the main source of ideas and creative work for the citizenry as well as pleasure and companionship for the young and old alike.

Free public libraries are a tradition in New York City, some established well before the turn of the century.

One was the Cathedral, established under the Diocese of the Roman Catholic Diocese of the City. These go back much before the Carnegie grant.

This is precious heritage and must be protected if New York City is to survive its present crisis.

And may I quote from a statement from President Carter:

> If we are to have an educated and informed population we need a strong, open library system. We cannot ask our children to learn to read and take away their books.

[Applause.]

Senator PELL. Thank you. One question I wanted to ask here to the Interbranch Library Association.

What is the percentage of books that are not in the English language? Because I think we have in New York a population of which a fifth I think are Spanish speaking.

I was wondering how much, or what percentage of the books serve that portion of the population.

Ms. STERN. It's very high.

Mr. HOLMGREN. I cannot give you a percentage, but we do try to have materials in the language of the community; Spanish collections in many neighborhoods, French collections where there are Haitain immigrants. We have a large foreign language collection at the Don-

nell Library Center in all languages; Chinese, Japanese, European languages.

And we do make available a deposit and rotating collection from that central collection to the neighborhoods. So I cannot give you a percentage, but we do have a large collection in this area.

STATEMENT OF ANNA HAMDEN, OTTENDORFER LIBRARY, LOWER EAST SIDE

Ms. HAMDEN. Can I just make a statement?

Senator PELL. Please identify yourself.

Ms. HAMDEN. Anna Hamden, and I'm from the Ottendorfer Library, 135 Second Avenue.

And we have a substantial foreign collection there, because the library was opened in 1884 by Oswald Ottendorfer. And it opened with a very substantial German collection for the German immigrants.

And now we have French, Yiddish, Ukranian, Italian, Spanish, and Polish.

And this is a very, very unique library which is a landmark in the neighborhood. It is used by a very wide section of the community.

I ask, as I have so impromptu, to say a few other things that I would like to say about branch libraries?

That it seems to me that borrowing is a very important part of one's experience. It is all very well to say, oh, I can't afford to buy this book so I must go to a library.

But people should borrow rather than buy. It is very indiscriminate, just to keep on buying.

And when I heard Mr. Percy Sutton, say you see, well, I can afford to buy that book but that poor lady can't afford to buy that book; although ostensibly that sentence sounds so sympathetic, but it is not to me, not sympathetic, because the politicians should identify more with laborers in relation to the branch library system.

And also, I heard Ms. Pforzheimer in her opening remarks, talk about the ethnic and the poor, and an institution works when it is planned for one and for all.

Our library, which is in the lower east side, and which is considered a poor section, in fact, is used by a wide variety of people of all income groups. And that is why it is such a marvelous library. That is why it works.

And in that sense, the poor and the ethnic groups were much better served.

When you plan something for the poor, in some way you deny them, you do not do well by them. And I have a feeling that the branch library system is going down because rich people think they can buy books and it doesn't really matter.

If you think of institutions for yourself, then that library, that institution will work.

Senator PELL. Thank you. [Applause.]

Thank you very much indeed. This concludes this hearing in New York on these two bills and the renewal and revision of the Library Services and Construction Act.

[The information referred to and subsequently supplied for the record follows:]

94-000 O - 77 - 10

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

RECAP OF 1976/1977 GENERAL OPERATING BUDGETS

* This version of the recap reclassifies the cost of automation projects to The Branch Libraries and The Research Libraries by category of expenditure (salaries, equipment, etc.)

	THE BRANCH LIBRARIES						THE RESEARCH LIBRARIES						TOTAL GENERAL OPERATIONS	
INCOME:	City Controlled Budget: General Operations	Library Controlled Budget: General Operations	Budgets: Central Library Development	*Adjustments: Budget for Automation projects reclassified by category of expenditure	TOTAL	%	City Controlled Budget: General Building Maintenance	Library Controlled Budget: General Operations	*Adjustments: Budget for automation projects reclassified by category of expenditure	TOTAL	%		
City: Tax Levy	$14,525,918	$ -	$ -	)			$ 1,031,550	$ -	)				
Capital Funds	3,672,932	-	-	)	$18,198,850	76.5	400,000	-	)	$ 1,431,550	10.2		$19,630,400	51.9
(1) State Aid (Annual Grant)	3,312,178	330,638	403,701		4,046,517	17.0	-	3,075,000		3,075,000	21.9		7,121,517	18.8
(2) Federal: NEH	-	-	-	)			-	1,500,000)						
Other (CETA, etc.)	551,589	-	-	)	551,589	2.3	-	-	)	1,500,000	10.7		2,051,589	5.4
Endowment & Investment Income	-	55,500	-	)			-	3,050,000)						
Rental of Real Estate Property	-	-	-	)	55,500	.2	-	100,000)		3,150,000	22.4		3,205,500	8.5
Gifts: Budgeted for current general purposes	-	30,000	-	)			-	2,400,000)						
Budgeted for special purposes (Kodak Foundation)		-	-	)	30,000	.1	-	100,000)		3,000,000	21.4		3,030,000	8.0
Budgeted from Capital Campaign	-	-	-	)			-	500,000)						
Other	-	864,112	51,893		916,005	3.9	-	131,000		131,000	.9		1,047,005	3.8
Total Income	$22,062,617	$ 1,280,250	$ 455,594		$23,798,461	100.0	$ 1,431,550	$10,856,000		$12,287,550	87.5		$36,086,011	95.4
EXPENSES:														
Personal Service:														
Salaries and Salary-related costs (net of required accruals)	$14,881,666	$ 398,250	$ 18,400	$ 268,750	$15,567,066	65.4	$ 945,075	$ 8,606,000	$ 668,950	$10,220,025	72.7		$25,787,091	68.1
Other Than Personal Service:														
Supplies	$ 415,000	$ 59,775	$ 7,155	$ 16,650	$ 498,580	2.1	$ 62,000	$ 199,600	$ 23,950	$ 285,550	2.0		$ 784,130	2.1
Library Materials	2,778,000	90,000	55,580	-	2,923,580	12.3	-	1,535,000	-	1,535,000	11.0		4,458,580	11.8
Equipment	35,000	6,000	8,000	172,900	221,900	.9	4,000	26,000	293,200	323,200	2.3		545,100	1.4
Contractual Services	2,588,575	214,500	53,554	145,700	3,002,329	12.6	420,475	934,000	199,900	1,554,375	11.1		4,556,704	12.0
Automated Book Catalogs and Other Research and Development Projects	252,100	180,000	177,900	(610,000)	-		-	1,195,000	(1,195,000)	-			-	
Other	1,112,226	331,725	135,005	6,000	1,585,006	6.7	-	120,400	9,000	129,400	.9		1,714,406	4.6
Total Other Than Personal Service	$ 7,180,951	$ 882,000	$ 437,194	$ (268,750)	$ 8,231,395	34.6	$ 486,475	$ 4,010,000	$ (668,950)	$ 3,827,525	27.3		$12,058,920	31.9
Total Expenses	$22,062,617	$ 1,280,250	$ 455,594	$ -	$23,798,461	100.0	$ 1,431,550	$12,616,000	$ -	$14,047,550	100.0		$37,846,011	100.0
BUDGETED DEFICIT:								$(1,760,000)		$(1,760,000)	(12.5)		$(1,760,000)	(4.6)

(1) An additional $600,000 has been authorized by The New York State Legislature for The Research Libraries and will presumably be implemented in the State Budgets for 1976/1977 and 1977/1978.

(2) CETA and Title X Aging Programs.

mlb Branch revised 8-24-76
Research revised 11-18-76

BROOKLYN LIBRARY COUNCIL

GRAND ARMY PLAZA BROOKLYN, N. Y. 11238

March 17, 1977

Senator Claiborne Pell
United States Senate

The Brooklyn Library Council, a citizens' group concerned for twenty-five years with the libraries of Brooklyn would like to share with you the desperate situation of the Brooklyn Public Library and indeed all of the libraries of New York City.

The situation we are discussing is not all related to the New York City fiscal crisis. For two and a half years before the budget cuts, the library system was under a job freeze. Consequently, it entered this era seriously understaffed. Service has been reduced drastically, and this past year, pairing of branches has been instituted. In this system one library staff operates two branch libraries, which are open to the public on a two or three day basis. This has resulted in enormous weekly tasks in a few short hours. Finally, the next projected cut, effective July 1, will mean the outright closings of branches - plans for this are already under way. We know that these empty buildings will not survive, either by vandalism, fire, etc.

These are the facts. The great public library system of New York City, that has nurtured and educated tens of millions of adults and children, is in serious trouble.

Unfortunately, we cannot expect help from New York State, which is also in a financial bind, and is projecting budget cuts. We are asking the Congress to pass legislation to give additional funds to urban libraries.

Very truly yours,

Esther Bester
President

March 18, 1977

STATEMENT OF SUPPORT FROM THE FRIENDS AND ASSOCIATES OF RYDER COMMUNITY LIBRARY

TO THE SENATE HEARING ON THE LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT EXTENSION

Our city is now being threatened by the loss of the services of our libraries. It is a tragedy that a city known all through history for its culture is now getting most of its publicity for crime and violence. All of us--whether dwellers in New York or citizens elsewhere--must do what we can to keep our educational and cultural services available to everyone.

We, the Friends and Associates of Ryder Community Library, ask that the Senate allocate funds through S. 602 to keep New York City libraries open so that they are available not only to students and the general public, but also to those who have special needs, the children and senior citizens.

Our Ryder community is not apathetic to the severe cuts our Library has had. For our one branch, thousands petitioned, 500 rallied, and TV and radio covered our all night protest read-in when our hours were reduced to only 13 a week in January. It is obvious that we will fight to keep our libraries open. But it seems that New York can no longer manage to provide the libraries we need.

Therefore, we support S. 602 and appeal to you to keep all of our educational facilities going. Our future is at stake.

Bea Epstein
Chairperson

FRIENDS AND ASSOCIATES OF CLINTON HILL LIBRARY

STATEMENT TO THE SENATE HEARING ON LSCA
March 18, 1977

We, the Friends and Associates of the Clinton Hill Library support the extension of LSCA through S. 602.

Ours is a multi-racial poly-ethnic neighborhood, and the Library provides education and recreation for young children through senior citizens. Since our Library has reduced services due to budget cuts, readers of all ages have suffered.

We find it particularly ironic that our Library which is only a few years old would be closed, wasting the monies already invested, unless funding for the libraries of Brooklyn can be increased.

Bruce Brown
Chairman

THE COMMITTEE
FOR THE PICTURE COLLECTION INC.
(A NOT FOR PROFIT CORPORATION)

March 11, 1977

Senator Claiborne Pell
New York Library Open Hearing
Lincoln Center Library
111 Amsterdam Ave.
New York,N.Y.

Dear Senator Pell:

One of the most unique parts of the Library's system is the Picture Collection, housed at Fifth Avenue. It consists of over two million images of almost every conceivable subject, and is the largest, circulating picture library in the country.

It has been operating for over sixty years and prior to current decreases in service, has had some 200 individuals a day using its facilities. These people are primarially the working artists, designers, television producers, art directors, writers, researchers, architects, students, etc. who have helped make New York the creative capitol of the nation.

The Picture Collection is a necessary working tool to assist these individuals in earning their livlihoods. Further cutbacks in service are intolerable. To prevent this and to seek funds from outside sources, our Committee was formed last year. We represent people from publishing, theater, television, textile design and the arts. All members of the Committee are voluntary and unpaid.

Our group has managed to raise certain funds which have enabled the Picture Collection to maintain the services of a clerk who would otherwise been transferred to another area. We will also provide other funds as needed (and as available)to sustain salary levels as the Library Administration sees fit. However, we are concerned that our efforts seem to be maintaining substandard conditions rather than improving them, as the Library's economic condition becomes more unstable.

We therefore urge you to bring your political influence to bear upon those who make the financial decisions regarding the Library, so that they may come to understand the importance and far-reaching influence of this institution in the lives of so many citizens.

Sincerely,

Alice Lundoff

Alice Lundoff
Co-Chairman

203 E. 72nd St.
New York 10021

March 10, 1977

Senator Claiborne Pell
Open Hearing
Lincoln Center Library
111 Amsterdam
New York, New York

Dear Senator Pell:

Each time I go to the East 67th Street Library in Manhattan, I am impressed with its busyness. Yesterday people were thronging in to ask for information, to read the newspapers, to check out books, to return books, to do personal research, and to read. One of our treasured freedoms is being taken away from us, hour by hour, in New York...the privilege to read. Who among our elderly, our teen-agers, our general public even, can always get the book desired from "rental", can borrow it, can even find it in an ash-can? The frustrations suffered by most of our population are often made more acute by the inability to have "something to read", rather than their being cushioned by the availability of reading material.

Locking up our books, as is threatened in New York, will not contribute to a more viable population, will not supplement the inadequate education now being received by our children, will not make life comfortable for our aging citizens, will not assist the professional in his efforts to enhance his work opportunities. If Federal aid is possible for our beleaguered library system, then your support of such assistance is earnestly sought.

Thank you

Margaret Margrave
Chairman, East 67th St,. Library Association

March 13, 1977

Dear Senator Pell:

While doing volunteer work in three of our branch libraries here in New York city, Cathedral, 58th St-reet and Donnell, I have found that the people who use these libraries, young & old, are most concerned as to the future of these facilities.

Please, Senator, do every thing you can to prevent further

cuts in personnel and in the number of hours these libraries remain open. This is vital to the culture of our lives and of our great city.

Sincerely,

M. Elizabeth Burnett
320 E. 42nd St
New York
New York 10017

Mrs. Alfred S. Moss
220 East 60 Street
New York, New York 10022

March 10, 1977

Dear Senator Pell:

If you could spend just one day in the 58th Street branch of the Public library you would see how much the continued use of this branch means to the community. It is vital to students and executives; and a refuge to the older citizen and the lonely who seek companionship

Mrs. Alfred S. Moss
220 East 60 Street
New York, New York 10022

in books.

Our hours and personnel have been cut drastically: any more cuts would be a hard blow to the community.

We count on your support —

Sincerely,
Rhona S. Moss
Committee member of the 58th St. Branch.

Columbia Branch Library
521 West 114th St.
New York, New York 10027

Senator Claiborn Pell
Open Hearing
Lincoln Center Library
For The Performing Arts
111 Amsterdam Ave.
New York, New York 10023

Dear Senator Pell:

In thecapacity of a member of the Columbia Branch Library-whose committee to save our libraries upon which I have the honor to serve- I wish to state that we will not tolerate cultural-educational bankruptcy- even when the false alarm of financial bankruptcy is again sounded throughout the city.

We at the Columbia Branch Library were the pioneers in demonstrating with two sit-ins which took place on January and again in August of 1976 that our library could remain open. We will therefore not at the present nor in the future tolerate any cuts in personnel-cutbacks in service or curtailment of hours. Our point was proven when other branches who were about to be closed or were to suffer a curtailment of hours followed suit-and we hope other branches who are similarly threatened will do the same in the future.

Owing to the fact that man does not subsist on bread alone we cannot send our

elderly and sick citizens to distant parts of the city nor is it fair to ask our entire community to compete with other communities or with the Mid-Manhattan Branch for books-that would be ludicrous and the end result would be the demise of the entire branch library system. Nor is it fair to play our library which is such a vital facility to us against other vital facilities. That is a non-sequitur-it simply does not follow.

At the Columbia Brach Library we fought valiantly against the closing of our branch and other branches-an unprecedented evil in the history of New York City-we will continue to do so in the future and will be at the service of other branches who wish to enlist our support.

Annabelle Farmelant
Member of the Columbia Branch
Library Committee

Annabelle Farmelant

INTER-BRANCH LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (IBLA)
320 East 54 Street - Apt 9-A
New York, N.Y. 10022

March 18, 1977

Senator Claiborne Pell
Open Hearing
Lincoln Center Library
111 Amsterdam Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Senator Pell:

The Manhattan Branch Libraries want you to know how grateful they are for the help provided to the Central Harlem and Lower East Side projects under the Library Services and Construction Act. Inter-Branch Library Association also appreciates this help but feels that the most vital present needs of the branch libraries are for personnel to keep the branches open and extend their hours of service.

The entire west side of Manhattan has only one children's librarian who must divide her time between ten branches. And only twelve Manhattan branches - out of a total of thirty-seven - are open on Saturdays.

During the depression years, libraries were open from nine in the morning to nine at night. Since 1970-71, branch staff and hours have been cut by more than fifty percent. And to me, the most shocking statistic is that these branches are now more than forty-five percent below minimum state standards. In 1970-71, they were fifteen percent above.

If New York City is to maintain its place as the cultural capital of the world, it must have libraries - open and staffed. These are the main source of ideas and creative work for the citizenry as well as pleasure and companionship to young and old alike. Free public libraries are a tradition in New York City, some established well before the turn of the century and years prior to the Carnegie Grant. This is a precious heritage and must be protected if New York City is to survive its present trials.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Stern

Margaret Stern
Chairman

MS/s

208 West 23rd St.
New York, N.Y.
March 14, 1977

Senator Claiborne Pell
Open Hearing
Lincoln Center
Library 111 Amsterdam Ave.
New York, New York

Dear sir,

We urge you to carefully follow and support legislation having to do with libraries.

Our local libraries have been seriously hampered in giving service to people due to cuts in staff and hours. People need libraries- especially the numerous older people and children who are bearing the brunt of the cuts. For older people libraries are one of the only forms of free recreational and cultural services. For many children libraries are one of the few places to take out or browse through books, especially now that so many school libraries are closed.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,
Martha Seymour
Martha Seymour
Muhlenburg Support
Committee

Senator Claiborne Pell
United States Senate

I am here representing my neighbors and friends from Downtown Brooklyn. We have made a commitment to city life and the survival and redevelopment of the inner city. We need encouragement, as do our children.

My son Joshua, whose public school library services have been almost totally cut, needs our community library to help him grow and be strong if he is to be one of his generation to perpetuate the commitment of his parents.

Human services and amenities are crucial to us in supporting and encouraging our deepfelt dedication to life in the city. Ours is an uphill battle.

We are rallying around our libraries just as we have rallied for better education and police and fire protection because we consider them equally essential to our lives and our well-being.

Please help us restore the services our libraries are capable of giving us.

Joyce J. Gibbs
President
Friends and Associates of Pacific Library
25 Fourth Avenue
Brooklyn, N. Y. 11217

March 18, 1977

Paul Mondesire, 3/18/77

Testimony for Senate Hearing.

Libraries are very important to high school students and if the budget cuts continue, most of us won't be able to use them. We use them to do resarch, to study, to do homework, or even just to read a read a book. This sanctuary of sanity, where you can get some work done in peace is being threatened by the ever-present shadow of inflation.

Some tell us that we should go elsewhere to do our research etc. but in reality we have nowhere to go. The atmosphere at home isn't exactly conducive to studying because, there are so many distractions such as the kitchen. Although this isn't directly related to the issue at hand the fact that the library in school is difficult to use because of the security measures in my school leaves a student no choice unless they can afford their own books.

Oft-times, I have gone to the Baychester Branch library to either study or just browse around and I find it is closed. The fact that library hours are so erratic from day to day I never know when to go. Students who have extra-curricular activities can use the library only for a limited amount of time because it closes so early. These things make it nearly impossible to take advantage of the facilities that we have available.

In conclusion, I would like to say, We need our libraries and I hope you will see fit to help make our libraries live up to their full potential as a community service.

94-000 O - 77 - 11

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY IN A TRANSITIONAL AREA

The transitional area to which I refer is nestled in the northeast section of East Flatbush in Brooklyn. The local branch library serving this area has changed as the community has changed. The paradox it represents is clear: as its support is decreased its significance as a service facility increases.

Why is our library so much more important to us today than it was in better days? The answer lies in the fact that a declining area suffers in ways which it must look to the libraries and other friendly institutions to fill. The following cases are representative:

a) A student of the Headstart Program finds in his library the exciting and stimulating world of books to which he was just introduced.

b) A senior citizen seeks leisure and finds it between the rows of books yielding adventure, nostalgia and hope.

c) The unemployed seek access to the classified ads from newspapers and journals he can't buy.

d) The newly arrived immigrant starts his acculturation process where the books are free, and the atmosphere accomodating.

e) The college student searches feverishly for the books he must read but can't buy.

f) The director of youth programs seeks the support of his branch in presenting a varied experience to his enrollees.

g) The neighborhood resident may find his appeal not in the books, but on the public notices posted at his library branch, and

h) The heritage seekers converge on the only source of data to which they have ready access.

Yes, the library's burden is increased not reduced when an area's importance declines. It must provide for those short-changed by other agencies of government, or left deprived by the overburdened municipal services.

The effort to extend the support currently available to to libraries would benefit no select minority, but a broad cross section of the city as a whole. This effort, then, would be indeed appreciated by all the residents of this city.

Byron A. Lee
1065 Willmohr St
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11212

IN SUNNYSIDE, QUEENS, WE HAVE A BEAUTIFUL NEW LIBRARY. OPENED LAST NOVEMBER 15TH, IT IS AN ARCHITECTURAL DELIGHT, WELL STOCKED AND SERVICED BY A DEDICATED STAFF. YET THIS TREMENDOUS SOURCE OF ENLIGHTENMENT STANDS IDLE AND EMPTY WITH ITS DOORS TIGHT SHUT TWO THIRDS OF THE DAYS OF EACH MONTH. ONLY ONE EVENING A WEEK IS IT OPEN TILL 8 TO THOSE WHO MUST WORK AND CARRY THE TAX BURDEN OF OUR COMMUNITY.

I AM A NATIVE NEW YORKER, BORN OF IMMIGRANT PARENTS. FOR THE PAST 40 YEARS, I HAVE TAUGHT ENGLISH, AS A VOLUNTEER, TO THE MANY REFUGEES TO OUR SHORES, GERMANS, AUSTRIANS, HUNGARIANS, CUBANS AND NOW SOVIET JEWS. AS I TAUGHT THEM TO SPEAK ENGLISH, TO REGISTER THEIR CHILDREN IN FREE SCHOOLS, TO GET A CARD FOR A FREE LIBRARY WITH FREE ACCESS TO BOOKS, MY APPRECIATION OF WHAT IT MEANS TO BE AN AMERICAN DEEPENED.

WHAT TRANSFORMS A CHILD FROM A NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING HOME INTO A GOOD AMERICAN CITIZEN, DEEPLY INVOLVED IN COMMUNITY WORK AND ABLE TO TRANSMIT THE LESSONS OF DEMOCRACY BY WORD AND DEED? THIS IS A GOOD QUESTION AND A TIMELY ONE IN OUR CITY TO-DAY.

WITHOUT FORGETTING FOR A MOMENT THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM WITH ITS DEVOTED TEACHERS, I , FOR ONE, THINK THE LIBRARY IS THE ANSWER. 6 DAYS A WEEK, 12 HOURS A DAY, THERE IT WAS - THE ANSWER TO EVERYTHING. WHO COULD AFFORD AN ENCYCLOPEDIA? MY LOVE OF DICTIONARIES WAS BORN IN THE LIBRARY. AMERICAN HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY - MY ADOLESCENT DISCOVERY OF THE GREAT POETS - A SATURDAY OF READING JUST FOR PLEASURE - MY HIGH SCHOOL DAYS OF REPORTS. WHERE BUT IN THE LIBRARY? AND TO THIS DAY, IF I DON'T KNOW THE ANSWER, IT'S STILL THE LIBRARY.

THIS IS WHM I BEG OF YOU - OPEN THE LIBRARIES. GIVE THIS GENERATION THE OPPORTUNITY GIVEN ME. LET EVERY IMMIGRANTS' CHIDD HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY - THE FREE ACCESS TO BOOKS. LET MY GRANDCHILDREN KNOW A DAY OF BROWSING, A DAY OF DIGGING, FOR ANSWERS, A DAY OF DISCOVERY OF THEIR HERITAGE.

IT WILL BE POINTED OUT HERE TO-DAY THE MANY FUNCTIONS LIBRARIES SERVE. I FIRMLY BELIEVE IN THE AMERICAN WAY. IN MY LIFETIME, I HAVE SEEN BOOKS BURNED AND DISSIDENT WRITERS JAILED. OPEN THE LIBRARIES. AN ELIGHTENED CITIZENRY MAKES A STRONG DEMOCRACY.

MINNA FRANK
47-51-40TH STREET
SUNNYSIDE, NY 11104

300 E. 56 Street
March 18, 1977

Dear Senator Pell
My name is Christopher Castellano and I am 8 years old and attend P.S. 59M. I am in the third grade and my teacher is Mrs. Fohr.
I hope that you will try to save our wonderful libraries with many reading and information books and knowledge from all over the world. please don't leave our generation out!

Yours truly:
Christopher Castellano

OPEN HEARING ON LIBRARIES - SENATOR JAVITS AND SENATOR PELL

FRIDAY MARCH 18th - 9 AM to 12 NOON, LINCOLN CENTER LIBRARY AUDITORIUM

WHY LIBRARIES ARE IMPORTANT TO SENIOR CITIZENS

A new phenomena developed among thousands of people who retired in 1969 or before. We became the "New Poor." After working 40 years or more in what we thought was an enlightened economic climate with company pensions, Social Security and even some modest savings, "WE WUZ ROBBED." Inflation rushed in, reduced our pensions to pittances, and decimated our savings just as surely as though we were mugged. Where we had dreamed of traveling to far-off places, perhaps in this country, perhaps abroad once we had the time, we found ourselves scrabmling just to pay the rent, medical and dental bills and eat. Gone the subscriptions to Lincoln Center, to concerts, theater and movies. No more magazines or subscriptions. One oasis we still had: reading! Books! We could not buy them. Paperbacks rose to the former price of hardcovers, but in our public libraries our minds and hearts could be stimulated and moved. For as many hours as we chose we could heal the painful wounds of today's struggle to exist in the wonders of poetry, drama, fiction, biography and the many how-to books to help you survive. Now even this one remaining joy is threatened with Library closings, cuts in hours open, reduced book budgets. Our librarians (modestly paid) now harried with serving in several different libraries a week. We are told the proportion of elderly in the society is growing. It seems to us it is the concern of all society to see we are an alert and informed citizenry. Our local branch library, the Muhlenberg in the Chelsea Community, is a plain old building, but its bricks and mortar are not our concern. It is for the contents and services that we plead. Keep our libraries open, serviced with sufficient personnel, and stocked with literary goodies.

Elsie R. Levy
300 West 23rd Street
New York, N.Y. 10011

Volunteer, Muhlenberg Library Committee to save our Branch Libraries and Interbranch.

The New York Public Library
Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations

The New York Public Library is a nonprofit, tax-exempt educational institution chartered by the State of New York to serve the public free of charge.

NYPL administers and operates four Research Centers containing 21 Research Libraries; and over 80 branch libraries, library centers and bookmobiles in the boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx and Staten Island.

The total holdings of The Branch and Research Libraries number over eight and a half million books and over 19 million manuscripts, maps, phonograph records, tapes, prints, and other library materials.

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1977, THE GENERAL OPERATING BUDGET FOR THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY IS $38,146,000.

IT IS EXPECTED THAT INCOME FOR 1976/1977 WILL BE OBTAINED FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES:

	BRANCH LIBRARIES	RESEARCH LIBRARIES	TOTAL
ANNUAL FUND RAISING	$ 30,000	$ 3,300,000	$ 3,330,000
NEW YORK STATE AID	4,047,000	3,075,000*	7,122,000
NEW YORK CITY AID	18,199,000	1,432,000	19,631,000
FEDERAL AID	551,000	1,500,000	2,051,000
ENDOWMENT INCOME	55,000	3,150,000	3,205,000
OTHER	916,000	131,000	1,047,000
CAPITAL FUNDS (DEFICIT)	-	1,760,000	1,760,000
TOTAL	$23,798,000	$14,348,000	$38,146,000

*AN ADDITIONAL $600,000 HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED BY THE NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATURE AND WILL PRESUMABLY BE IMPLEMENTED IN THE STATE BUDGETS FOR 1976/1977 and 1977/1978.

PEOPLE'S ACTION COMMITTEE FOR VILLAGE LIBRARIES

March 17, 1977

Senator Claiborne Pell
111 Amsterdam Avenue
New York, New York 10023

Dear Senator Pell:

The People's Action Committee for Village Libraries, representing the communities served by the Hudson Park and Jefferson Market branches of The New York Public Library extends its heartfelt support for the addition of categorical aid to urban libraries to the Library Services and Construction Act.

As one of the most highly educated and most library oriented communities in the City (the Jefferson Market branch, in the center of the Village, circulates more books than any other neighborhood branch in the City), we feel keenly the tragedy of what is happening to our libraries. Five years ago our two libraries were open a total of 98 hours a week. Having lost more than half their staffs through cuts in funding they now are open a total of 48-- at a time when, like everyone else, we need the services of our libraries more than ever.

The fiscal problems of cities are growing. We feel that our city never will be able to give to its libraries all of the budgetary support they so desperately need. The federal government must help us to provide the quantity and quality of staff that will enable our communities to make full use of the informational resources available in our libraries-- resources that are so basic to our and our children's lives.

We believe that the urban aid addition is an intelligent and important action to secure this help; we urge that you and Senator Javitz give it your full support; and we congratulate you on your very commendable efforts on behalf of libraries.

Very sincerely yours,

Charles H. Thompson

Charles H. Thompson
Acting Chairman
291 West 12th Street
New York, N.Y. 10011

The New York Public Library
THE BRANCH LIBRARIES
8 EAST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10016

Statement to Senate Committee Hearing on
Oversight of LSCA
by Mrs. Carl H. Pforzheimer, Jr.
Trustee, The New York Public Library
Chairman, Committee on Branch Libraries

The New York Public Library is most grateful for the ongoing support of our outreach projects under Title I. The grants ($494,303 1975/76; $490,000 1976/77) enabled us to continue our commitment to poor and ethnic communities which otherwise would have been impossible. Pictorial reports of two of our LSCA-funded projects are attached.

By July of this year the City of New York's mandated accruals (personnel savings) and lay-offs will have reduced the authorized staffing level of The Branch System of The New York Public Library from the 1971 level of 1,463 to 694 positions, not all of which will be filled. Fortunately, this decrease is partially offset by the 108 CETA positions currently assigned to the Library. Nevertheless, the drastic staff cuts have resulted in a reduction of public services so severe that only one of the Library's 82 branches meets the State of New York's minimum standards for public service schedules. Branches which were open for six days in 1971 are now open only three or four days a week. (Attached summary shows the specific reduction of staff which has occurred.)

During the same period of this over-50% staff cut, the City opened five new branches, five enlarged replacement branches, and added two bookmobiles in The Bronx, Manhattan and Staten Island. Similarly, the funds available for materials did not significantly decrease. In fact, an increase was made in 1975/76 to partially offset the high rate of inflation.

Therefore, The New York Public Library's desperate need at the present time is for staffing relief, not primarily for more materials or the construction of new units. We applaud the concern for urban libraries as expressed in the proposed new LSCA legislation. If this type of legislation can be enacted and funded, and if the allocation can be given directly to urban library systems (thereby guaranteeing the maximum funds for staff), the bleeding to death of our urban libraries can be stopped, the healing begun.

Encl: 4 pages

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE BRANCH LIBRARIES

After being chartered by the State of New York in 1895, The New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, entered into an Agreement with The City of New York in 1901 under which the Library assumed the responsibility for the establishment and operation of branch libraries in the boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx, and Staten Island. Thus, in addition to being one of the world's great independent research libraries, The New York Public Library is also one of the largest public library systems in the world. The Branch Libraries are a model "public library system" serving the general educational and recreational needs of all age groups in three of the most populous counties in the United States and are involved on a cooperative basis with the other twenty-one public library systems in New York State in terms of interlibrary loan, reference service, and bibliographic control information. All circulating collections are freely available to all residents of New York State.

More than twenty-one million uses a year occur in The Branch Libraries of The New York Public Library. About half of these uses are items circulated for home examination, about twenty percent of the uses are reference inquiries and readers' advisory consultations, twenty-five percent are examination of materials in the library and the balance for educational extension work and program participation. Nearly half the use of The Branch Libraries is by school-age children and young adults, but the Library also serves pre-school children and adults of all ages.

Localized service is provided through bookmobiles and in nearly eighty neighborhood libraries, many of which serve a regional reference function in three borough central libraries and in the Mid-Manhattan Library, which serves as the central circulating and reference library for The Branch Library system. Hours of service vary from branch library to branch library, and from one to six days a week. The total number of hours of service, in recent years, has been reduced by more than half due to curtailments in New York City appropriations. Local tax support is supplemented, on a regular basis, by State Aid and, for outreach project purposes, by federal funds and by grants from public and private foundations. A limited amount of endowment income and private gifts are also available to The Branch Libraries.

The collections of The Branch Libraries total seven million items, including more than six million items available for home use. The collections include not only books, but also periodicals, pamphlet materials, films, recordings, cassettes, pictorial reproductions, and special materials for the blind. The collection for the blind and physically handicapped is one of the largest in the country and serves all five boroughs of New York City. The circulating and reference library in the performing arts at Lincoln Center is the largest and one of the few collections in this specialized area. Recent acquisitions and the entire collection of the Mid-Manhattan Library are included in computer generated book catalogs available throughout the Library and to other libraries, and Branch Library holdings are available for interbranch loan and interbranch referral purposes through on line computer displays.

The New York Public Library Branch Libraries has always been a leader in educational programming activities and a pioneer in establishing specialized service to children and young people, and in the use of audiovisual and other non-book materials. Extensive use is made of the radio and television media and of exhibitions in the Library's educational extension programs.

Despite massive reductions in levels of tax support in recent years, the heavy use of the Library has continued at high levels, but use has not grown recently because of curtailed availability of the collections and services. Coupled with the non-circulating research collections of The New York Public Library, The Branch Libraries constitute a significant part of the world's greatest consolidated system of freely accessible libraries.

JMC/rtm- 12/21/76

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY - BRANCH LIBRARIES

City Expense Budget
Staffing Summary

Staff Added for Branches Opened Since 1971

	Date	New Positions
Spuyten Duyvil	8/18/71	12
City Island *	9/1/71	1
Kips Bay	3/1/72	13
New Dorp *	3/23/72	8
Bronx Bookmobile IV	4/17/72	6
Richmond Bookmobile II	3/5/73	6
Baychester	3/14/73	13
Soundview	5/15/73	10
Edenwald	7/2/73	10
Clason's Point *	5/13/74	4
Throg's Neck *	9/19/74	7
Dongan Hills *	4/18/75	5
	Total added	95

* Replacement

Pelham Bay: 10 positions added 8/73; 10 positions cut 7/75

Positions Cut by City Since 1971

Budget Year		Positions Lost	
1971/72		-17 (vacant)	
1972/73		-42 "	
1973/74		-30 "	
1974/75		-44 "	Sub-Total: 133
1975/76	July	-52 "	
		-124 (filled)	
	January	- 97 "	Sub-Total: 406
1976/77	July	- 57 (vacant - offset reduction in accruals)	
	December	- 35 (partial implementation of 10% cut)	

Total cut through February: 498
March-June due to lose: 30 more related to attrition
Total: 528 positions lost by June 1977

Changes in Mandated Salary Accruals Since 1971

Year	Change	Total Savings Required
1971/72	--	$1,027,700
1972/73	+ $572,300	1,600,000
1973/74	--	1,600,000
1974/75	+ 70,000	1,670,000
1975/76	+ 50,000	1,720,000
1976/77	- 550,000	1,170,000 (also cut 57 positions)

Total accruals equal approximately 120 positions which cannot be filled.

(over)

Recapitulation

Positions authorized June 30, 1975	1,309
Positions eliminated during 1975/76	- 273
	1,036
Positions eliminated in 1976/77	- 57
Authorized positions July 1, 1976	979
Positions eliminated 7/1/76 - 12/31/76	- 35
	944
Positions to be eliminated to achieve $250,000 mandated savings	- 30 (+ or -)
Estimated number of positions to be left vacant in order to accrue $1,170,000	- 120
Total maximum authorized and available for filling Feb. 16,1977	794
Total CETA authorized Jan. 1977 for Branch Libraries (66 currently filled)	70
Total authorized 1976/77:	864
CETA anticipated for March	+ 38
	902
Cut announced by City for 1977/78 ($600,000)	- 100
TOTAL	802

POSITIONS NEEDED FOR NORMAL OPERATION: 1,463

2/17/77

Comparison of weekly hours & days open per week

		FALL 1970	FALL 1971	FALL 1975	FALL 1976	SPRING 1977 ?
BRONX	Days	159	145	142	119	
	Hours	1,482	1,151	952	743	
MANHATTAN	Days	189	164	152	137	
	Hours	1,792	1,320	1,080½	900	
STATEN ISLAND	Days	56	54	49	45	
	Hours	454	433	353	301	
MID-MANHATTAN	Days	6	6	6	6	
	Hours	78	63	64	64	
LINCOLN CENTER	Days	6	6	6	6	
	Hours	63	63	52	44	
Totals	Days:	416	375	355	313	
	Hours:	3,869	3,030	2,501	2,052	

Friends of Webster Library
500 East 77th Street, New York, N.Y. 10021 (212) 794-9291

March 17, 1977

The Honorable Claiborne Pell
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Pell:

The Friends of Webster Library, a Branch of the New York Public Library at 78th and York Avenue in Manhattan are pleased to support the Javits-Pell Bill. We are also glad to see your concern expressed in the form of hearings to be held here. This is a time when operating funds are desperately needed to keep all of our library facilities operating marginally.

The Friends over the past year have raised funds to increase the book collection and expand cultural programs in the Branch. We initiated a renovation which resulted in the Library being reopened and is currently open. For lack of operating monies, however, we are open only 45% of the time -- 18 hours a week. There is talk of further cutbacks in June.

We ask..What is the Federal Government going to do to require the State of New York and the City to live up to its requirements to keep libraries viable? Our Mayor has allocated a total of 37 CETA positions to the entire Branch system out of a total of 288 requested this Spring. Think of how we feel when, as dedicated users and supporters, our Libraries rank the lowest in city service priorities!

We salute your Bill. We hope that you will learn the facts in the hearings and carry them back to Washington and make some impact on solving the crisis surrounding the Library System. We need to have our Libraries open 40 hours a week. Only then will our efforts be fully realized.

Sincerely yours,

Beverly Peyser

Beverly Peyser
Coordinator
Friends of Webster Library

new york library association

60 east 42 street suite 1242 new york ny 10017 (212) 687-6625

April 13, 1977

Senator Claiborne Pell, Chairman
U. S. Senate Subcommittee on Education,
Arts and Humanities
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Pell:

During my testimony at the hearing on LSCA conducted by yourself and Senator Javits in New York City on March 18th, you raised a question about private libraries which I have since explored with appropriate sources. I am responding to you now with information based on the latest available figures from The State Education Department.

Of the 720 public libraries in the State, only one chartered library operates without any governmental source of funds. The Delancy Floyd Jones Library in Massapequa has an annual operating budget of $6,100 and is open ten hours per week. All other public libraries receive some village, town, city, school district or county funds. Attached is a table showing a breakdown of 1975 Operating Fund Receipts with percentages from each source.

The New York Library Association appreciates having the opportunity to participate in these very important hearings. If you require additional information, please do call on us again.

Sincerely,

Dinah Lindauer

(Mrs.) Dinah Lindauer

DL:pak

cc: Senator Jacob K. Javits

1975 OPERATING FUND RECEIPTS
(All New York State Libraries)

Public Money			
Local Aid	$123,096,717		68.4%
System Cash Grants	1,654,465		0.9%
State Aid	25,648,010		14.3%
Federal Aid - LSCA	3,245,611		1.8%
ESEA	674,231		0.4%
Gifts and Endowments	4,019,480	est.	2.2%
Other Receipts (Interest, Fines, Sale of Services, etc.)	21,582,304	est.	12.0%
Adjusted Total Receipts	$179,920,818		100.0%

Senator PELL. The subcommittee now is recessed until we meet again at 11 tomorrow morning in the Public Library in Providence, R.I.

[Whereupon, at 11:30 a.m., the hearing was adjourned until 11 a.m., Saturday, March 19, 1977, at the Public Library of Providence, R.I.]

LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1977

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1977

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON EDUCATION,
ARTS AND HUMANITIES, OF THE
COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCES,
Providence, R.I.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 11:30 a.m. at the Providence Public Library, Hon. Claiborne Pell (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding. Present: Senators Pell and Chafee.

Senator PELL. This hearing of the Subcommittee on Education, Arts, and Humanities will now come to order. I apologize to everybody here for being late. I was at a funeral, and it started a little later than was expected and it went on for a little bit longer at the end. I do apologize because my record for punctuality on starting hearings is usually pretty good.

This hearing of the subcommittee is concerned with S. 602, my bill to revise and extend the Library Services and Construction Act. This is the final scheduled hearing on this bill, there having been two other hearings, one in Washington and one yesterday morning in New York City.

The Library Services and Construction Act is the major source of Federal financial assistance to public libraries. Although the amount of money the Federal Government gives out to libraries is small compared to what the States and local communities spend, the Federal money is still a major support of innovative library programs. We must make sure that the Federal support continues to have this special impact.

I concentrated on three points in drafting S. 602. First, I wanted to support very strongly the development and extension of interlibrary programs, promoting cooperation between different libraries in communities and regions.

Second, although the total authorization for the existing Library Services Act is $252 million, this year only the sum of $60 million was appropriated. That is only one-fourth of the total authorization. Two sections of the act were left entirely unfunded, so my bill concentrates in funding all of the sections of the act, and funding them as far as possible.

Third and finally, libraries represent a way in which all of our citizens can attain knowledge. Libraries are an essential part of our "learning establishment." And as such, they have to develop programs so that all of our citizens have equal access to the knowledge contained within our libraries.

94-000 O - 77 - 12

Well, all I'm interested in learning from the witnesses today is what direction they feel the revision and extension of the Libraries and Construction Act should take. During the hearings held so far, we've heard may librarians support a funding component for urban resource libraries. I'm wondering whether a separate component is necessary. I'm further wondering whether a new focus should be placed on urban libraries or whether urban library problems might be solved by fully funding the existing titles in the act. I would hope several of the witnesses today could address that particular concern.

I would express my personal delight at being here in the Providence Public Library which does such an outstanding job. I've used it many, many times and they've even been kind enough to exhibit my manuscript collections twice or three times. So I thank them for their hospitality today. I hope my colleagues in Congress may turn up here with me. They've all been invited.

[The following information was subsequently supplied for the hearing record:]

THE JAVITS AMENDMENT TO THE LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT (TITLE V - LARGE URBAN PUBLIC LIBRARIES): Some Implications for Massachusetts and Selected Other States

Compiled by:
Planning and Evaluation Unit
Massachusetts Bureau of Library Extension
648 Beacon Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02215
March 15, 1977

Implications of Javits Amendment to LSCA (Title V)

According to 1970 federal census data, there are 153 cities with populations in excess of 100,000, yielding a total population of 56,103,000 in this category.

States with no city of more than 100,000 population (New England states underlined):

1. Alaska
2. Delaware
3. Idaho
4. Maine
5. Montana
6. New Hampshire
7. North Dakota
8. South Dakota
9. Vermont
10. W. Virginia
11. Wyoming

Will these states receive nothing or will they receive the $20,000 minimum?

The Bill is not clear.

Massachusetts Factors (app.) - based on 1970 Federal Census

	Pop.	Total State	%
Boston	641,071	5,689,170	11.3
Worcester	176,572	"	3.1
Springfield	163,905	"	2.9
New Bedford	101,777	"	1.8
Cambridge	100,361	"	1.8
	1,183,686	5,689,170	20.8 = % of pop. benefiting directly

TOTAL POP. (U.S.) IN CITIES OVER 100,000 = 56,103,000

TOTAL POP. (MASS.) IN CITIES OVER 100,000 = 1,183,686

Therefore, Massachusetts would receive 2.1% of total Title V authorization.

Municipalities in Massachusetts would receive the following percentages of the Massachusetts apportionment:

Boston	54.2 %
Worcester	14.9 %
Springfield	13.8 %
New Bedford	8.6 %
Cambridge	8.5 %
	100.0 %

Massachusetts money - assuming various Title V appropriation levels:

Appropriation	10,000,000	25,000,000	60,000,000	80,000,000
Mass. Allocation	210,000	525,000	1,260,000	1,680,000
Boston	113,820 (1)*	284,550 (3)	682,920 (7)	910,560 (10)
Worcester	31,290 (2)	78,225 (4)	187,740 (10)	250,320 (14)
Springfield	28,980 (2)	72,450 (4)	173,880 (9)	231,840 (12)
New Bedford	18,060 (3)	45,150 (7)	108,360 (17)	144,480 (23)
Cambridge	17,850 (2)	44,626 (4)	107,100 (10)	142,800 (14)

* Figure in parentheses represents % of FY 1976 total library budgets reported by these communities; e.g., $113,820 in Title V funds would represent approximately 1 % of Boston Public Library's 1976 budget.

Seven states would receive over fifty percent of total available funds:

	Pop. in cities over 100,000	% of state pop. benefiting directly	Would receive following % of total Title V funds
New York	9,467,380	52 %	16.8 %
California	6,498,444	33 %	11.6 %
Illinois	3,641,290	33 %	6.5 %
Pennsylvania	2,812,435	24 %	5.0%
Michigan	2,126,112	24 %	3.8 %
Ohio	2,454,959	23 %	4.4 %
Missouri	1,391,292	30 %	2.5 % = 50.6 %

Allocations for selected other states receiving substantially smaller percentages of total Title V funds:

	Pop. in cities over 100,000	% of state pop. benefiting directly	Would receive following % of total Title V funds
New Jersey	745,177	10 %	1.3 %
Connecticut	669,097	22 %	1.2 %
Rhode Island	179,116	19 %	.3 %
Arkansas	139,703	7%	.2 %

The City of New York would receive approximately 14 % of the total nationwide allocation; Chicago, 6 %; Los Angeles, 5 %.

It is interesting that the city of Stamford, Connecticut, (pop. 109,000) with an average family income of $16,000 (1970) would receive more money than New Bedford, Mass. (pop. 100,345) with an average family income of $9,000. And, New Bedford serves as a regional resource center.

There are undoubtedly many other examples of the inequity of pass-through funding without considering the community's ability to provide increased support, the particular library's role as a regional resource, etc.

RP/sm

The Pell Amendment to Extend and Revise the Library Services and Construction Act: Implications for New England

Compiled by:
Planning and Evaluation Unit
Massachusetts Bureau of Library Extension
648 Beacon Street
Boston, Massachusetts 12215
March 8, 1977

STATE POPULATIONS IN SMSA's OF OVER 100,000 (based on 1970 census data)

	Rhode Island	Massachusetts	Connecticut	New Hampshire	Maine	Vermont
A. Total Population	946,725	5,689,170	3,031,709	737,681	992,048	444,330
B. Population in SMSA's over 100,000	801,745	4,641,024	2,159,361	135,235	141,625	38,633*
C. % B of A	84.7%	81.6%	71.2%	18.3%	14.3%	8.7%

*represents population of Burlington since Vermont has no SMSA over 100,000.

Number of Municipalities eligible to receive

Massachusetts	168
Connecticut	77
Rhode Island	24
Maine	9
New Hampshire	7
Vermont	1

Municipalities of over 25,000 population not eligible

Massachusetts:	Pittsfield, Fitchburg, Leominster, Gloucester, Taunton, Marlborough
Connecticut:	Bristol, Danbury, Meridan, New Britain, Southington, Torrington, Middleton
Rhode Island:	Newport
New Hampshire:	Concord, Portsmouth, Nashua
Vermont:	None
Maine:	Bangor, Lewiston

SMSA's Crossing State Lines

Providence - Pawtucket - Warwick SMSA --	Rhode Island Pop.	= 789,186
	Massachusetts Pop.	= 121,595
	Total Pop.	= 910,781

Note: The population growth rate for the Massachusetts portion of this SMSA (1960-70) was 35.5%; for the Rhode Island portion, 7.9%.

Springfield - Chicopee - Holyoke SMSA --	Massachusetts Pop.	= 592,922
	Connecticut Pop.	= 6,893
	Total Pop.	= 586,029
Fall River -- SMSA	Massachusetts Pop.	= 149,976
	Rhode Island Pop.	= 12,559
	Total Pop.	= 137,417
Lawrence - Haverhill SMSA --	Massachusetts Pop.	= 205,641
	New Hampshire Pop.	= 26,774
	Total Pop.	= 232,415

Note: The growth rate for the New Hampshire portion of this SMSA (1960-70) was 97.7%; for Massachusetts, 10.5%.

Projections of "Major Urban Resource Library" Quotas based on 66.7% of excess over 60 million

A) Title I appropriation =	70.0 m	90.0 m	110.0 m	130.0 m	150.0 m	200.0 m
B) "Primary Purpose" Appropriation	63.3 m	70.0 m	76.7 m	83.3 m	90.0 m	106.7 m
C) "Urban Library" Appropriation	6.7 m	20.0 m	33.3 m	46.7 m	60.0 m	93.3 m
D) % C of A	9.6%	22.2%	30.3%	35.9%	40.0%	46.7%

Projections of "Major Urban Resource Library" Quotas based on 100% of excess over 60 million

A) Title I appropriation =	70.0 m	90.0 m	110.0 m	130.0 m	150.0 m	200.0 m
B) "Primary Purpose" Appropriation	60.0 m	60.0 m	60.0 m	60.0 m	60.0 m	60.0 m
C) "Urban Library" Appropriation	10.0 m	30.0 m	50.0 m	70.0 m	90.0 m	140.0 m
D) % C of A	14.3%	33.3%	45.5%	53.8%	60.0%	70.0%

COMMENTS

1. We are interpreting these amendments to mean that any autonomous public library system within a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area of population 100,000 plus, regardless of the size of the service areas of the individual library, would be eligible for special grants priority as a "major urban resource library." This seems to be what the amendments say. If this is the case, a total of 286 New England municipalities* would be eligible for consideration, ranging from East Brookfield, Mass. (pop. 1,800) to Hartford to Boston.

*We are not certain that all have libraries.

2. The above interpretation may not be correct. Following is that section of the amendments defining major urban resource libraries:

> "'major urban resource library' means any public library located in a standard metropolitan statistical area having a population of 100,000 or more individuals, as determined by the Commissioner."

This may mean that the Commissioner of Education has the authority to designate any one (or perhaps more than one) library in the SMSA as a major urban resource library.

3. In New England, certain libraries already serving as area resource centers are excluded from consideration: Bangor, Maine and Pittsfield, Fitchburg, Taunton, and Falmouth in Massachusetts.

4. The amendments state that "...not less than 66 2/3 percent of that portion of the allotment of each State attributable to the amount in excess of such $60,000,000" shall be used for strengthening major urban resource libraries. (Emphasis added.) Presumably, then, 100% of the excess could be so allocated.

5. The fact that SMSA's often cross state lines would seem to prophesy administrative complications. Which state would get the money? Or how would it be divided?

6. Even if we are incorrect in our basic assumption regarding eligibility, the proposed amendments would seem to dilute the "primary purposes" of LSCA without providing any meaningful subsidy to major urban resource libraries. The following data is from the 1974 LIBGIS survey -- the latest comparative data available (total U.S.).

(A) Population of Area Served	(B) Number of Libraries	(C) Total Expenditures	(D) 10% Subsidy	(E) Average (D÷B)
*500,000+	50	$363,965,411	$36,396,541	$727,930
**250,000-499,999	64	114,512,597	11,451,260	178,926
100,000-249,999	220	154,097,422	15,409,742	70,044
		TOTAL =	63,257,543	

*one in New England
**none in New England

These are FY 1974 figures. To provide a modest 10% budget subsidy to all public libraries serving a population of over 100,000 would probably take at least 75 million in current dollars.

This does not take into consideration whether or not all these libraries (A) need such a subsidy, or (B) would be justified in receiving it because of their services as resources for larger constituencies.

State agencies are in the best positions to make these judgements.

Also, these libraries would presumably be eligible for other special purpose grants.

7. Also -- even if we are incorrect regarding our basic assumption -- it is obvious that Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Connecticut would get a substantial percentage of their normal formula allocation of Title I funds over 60 million, and New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont will get very little. But the state agencies in Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut would be required to disburse their funds in accordance to the definition of "major urban resource library" -- whatever that definition might turn out to be.

Senator PELL. Our first witness is my colleague in government and my friend Mayor James Taft, mayor of Cranston.

STATEMENT OF HON. JAMES L. TAFT, JR., MAYOR, CRANSTON, R.I.

Mayor TAFT. Thank you very much, Senator Pell. I do have here a prepared statement which I will not read. There is much expertise in the audience.

As you well know, the cities today are wracked with problems. Some of the problems seem overwhelming, and there are problems that we can't solve on our own. I know that you as a member of the congressional delegation have done a tremendous job in recognizing these needs. Just the other day you proposed an amendment to the Emergency Public Works Act which is going to provide some $10 million in additional funds to the State of Rhode Island. I also recognize your interest in the area of education, the broad area of education. And, here you are today proposing I believe it's S. 602 which makes proposals with respect to our library systems.

I come before you today as a mayor of a city to state that the burdens on our libraries, as you well realize, are going to increase over the years, in the immediate future. The burdens on the libraries increase during economic hard times, and we are certainly having these here in the Northeast. We have an energy problem which keeps people away from other recreational outlets. They depend more on their libraries. With the cost of living, the young attempting to get an education use our libraries more extensively.

Of course, I speak to Cranston now with respect to our senior population. Our senior population requires more service and better service from the libraries. In Cranston we now are experimenting with a home delivery service which is a new service. It's an experimental grant funded through the State of Rhode Island and with Federal funds. We provide, or our library system provides, books to those that can't get out of their homes. The books are delivered through the meals in a social setting program.

So the burdens are increasing, and the cities and towns of course today as you well realize don't have the resources. In Cranston I have now submitted a capital budget providing over the next 3 years for the appropriation, should the people adopt it under a referendum, a sum of $1.9 million for the construction of a central library which we need. Our system has grown as a reaction to demand rather than with proper planning, if I might, into the future. We serve now more as a reaction than as a result of a long-range plan. We are attempting now to plan. We are attempting to construct a library and we are going to need some help in that area.

Of course, I would urge full funding, and this additional funding should take into consideration inflation and other things in the act that you propose.

In addition, I'm very much concerned with the youth of the city of Cranston and, of course, our senior community, that our libraries have the resources to react to these problems. I'd like to see a better home service, a more extensive home service. There are hundreds, and I'll say thousands in the State of Rhode Island that can't get the books that they want to read and that they need for this recreational outlet.

They can't get or receive these books from our libraries because the local cities and towns can't afford these programs. I'd like to see programs like this funded in the act that you propose or assistance in this area from the Congress.

You all know that we have at best a stable tax base. Our only source of revenue in the cities and towns are property taxes, and at very best this is stable if not shrinking. We have our problems raising funds and, you know, when we raise taxes in the local community to provide resources for these services, it's counterproductive. The senior citizens and the poor can't afford to stay in their homes. We force them into public housing at increased cost. So I think as a mayor, I know as a mayor, that if we had a properly funded program from the Congress, if the Congress pitched in and helped us out that our communities would benefit greatly. The people in our communities that need it most would benefit greatly.

As I said a moment ago, I have submitted today a written statement, and I won't bore you with reading this statement. I acknowledge your interest in the field and that of our new Senator, John Chafee who just came in. I would like to thank the congressional delegation for its acts since January 1 in recognition of the hard times that our cities are faced with, and I would urge, of course, the support of your bill S. 602 with the remarks that I have just made.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much for your courtesy and inserting the statement because spontaneous dialog like this and comments submitted get the ideas into our heads and perhaps into legislation afterwards. (The material referred to may be found in the files of the subcommittee).

Before reacting to that statement, I'd like to welcome my colleague Senator from Rhode Island and also a member of the Committee on Human Resources. In an efficiency move we have changed the names from what they used to be. It really isn't more efficient though, we just have a new name. I'm delighted to welcome on the panel my colleague, Senator Chafee. Do you have any remarks you would care to make?

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN H. CHAFEE, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

Senator CHAFEE. Thank you very much, Senator Pell. I'm delighted to be here and I appreciate your inviting me. After all, this is your bill and I'm extremely interested in it and I am delighted to see our old friend Mayor Taft here who's given so vigorously a lift to the library services in Cranston. As you know, Senator, when I was in the statehouse we started the first Department of Library Services, and, of course, the first State aid to State libraries and with little push and assistance from the Federal Government. So I think as I see it from a State point of view, the virtue of the Federal programs is that it encourages the States and municipalities to do more. Certainly that's what we found with the increased Federal support. We had to do more on the State level, and I think the net result was far greater assistance to total library services. I don't think, I know it was far greater assistance to State libraries overall than would have been if we had been left on our own. So I don't know whether you've gone into an

explanation of this bill, but I would hope that it does require State participation or local participation because I found that always is the greatest encouragement in achieving these things, in other words, make local people do something as well as the State.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much, Senator Chafee. I would add I'm being reminded we are considering not only our bill S. 602, but that Senator Javits has offered bill S. 941. We worked very closely together in the past. We are very close. I have no closer personal friend in the Senate, and we are working out some kind of formula to help urban libraries. His bill does go a little bit overboard for New York, so we are trying to work out a compromise so that other municipalities will be helped as well.

Returning to the points made by Mayor Taft, the major problem with our bill is funding. So we have to work on the Appropriations Committee in that regard.

The library construction has been funded in the past, and that should be of help. But turning to Cranston specifically, how does your city library system work?

Mayor TAFT. Right now we have the William Hall Library which we lease from the Hall Trustees, and this serves as our main branch. We have a branch on Rolfe Street in Cranston, the Auburn Library, a branch in the Knightsville area on Cranston Street, and we just constructed or completely renovated a facility, the Arlington Library. We also have a store-front-type activity in the Thornton section of Cranston. Again, our system hasn't changed since the mid-1960's or since the early 1960's. This all came about when we appointed a library board to take control of the privately owned libraries.

We have expanded our services, but it's been with local dollars. For instance, we've raised our contribution. In Cranston in 1966 we were paying something like 50 cents per capita in our budget. Right now in 1976–77 it's $3.77 per capita. We get 40 cents per capita, which is a combination of State and Federal funds, and, I believe—and I'm not entirely sure of this statement—but somewhere between 10 and 15 cents of that 40 cents is Federal money, so around 13 cents per capita.

What we'd like, of course, is some assistance in constructing a main facility. It's something long overdue in coming. We've been, as I said 1 minute ago, reacting to the needs. We set up on community library in the Eden Park section, for instance. We have a very inadequate facility in the Thornton area. We have community libraries but we'd like to coordinate all of this into a central office. I might commend incidentally while I'm here the services of Jim Giles, our executive director who is in the audience. I'm sure he will be speaking or at least he's here to listen and to observe. He's so enthusiastic. I will tell you he went to Fort Lauderdale and stayed 3 months and came back to Cranston. He got his old job back, Senator.

Senator PELL. He came back in the winter or the summer?

Mayor TAFT. He went down for the winter and came back in the summer. What I'm trying to get across is this: In the service area as distinguished from the construction area many things can be done with an adequately funded, I stress an adequately funded, Federal program. This service to senior citizens and to the handicapped could be tremendous. We could combine, it as we are doing in Cranston on an

experimental basis, the meal programs. Those that take the Meals on Wheels and Meals In A Social Setting meals to the people bring the books, and there is a book selection, and these programs can be worked out. And I know you know because of your action in the Congress of the problems that we have on the local level funding from the property tax these programs. It's just impossible, it's just impossible, especially in these economic times. The Federal Government does have an expanding tax base that we don't have. They are reducing taxes now and there are tax rebates. I wished we could do this with our property tax.

Senator PELL. I must say I am not so enthusiastic about the tax rebates. I think we want all of these extra services, and you either pay for them through increased taxes or you do it the dishonest way, you print the money which causes inflation. But basically it's what people want. They don't want to realize they are paying the tax. If you ask how many people want taxes to be raised to provide these services no hands go up. It's a difficult question.

Senator Chafee, do you have any questions?

Senator CHAFEE. No. I have some views on taxes, too, but I suppose this isn't the best place to bring them up. I know you know it, Senator Pell, I think we all do, that there is no group that I've dealt with in the State Government that are more dedicated and more interested in what they are doing than librarians. They just are enthusiastic, and the word dedicated is so overworked but I can't think of a better word than that. I haven't seen Jewel Drickamer. Oh, yes, welcome back. I don't know whether Miss McPartland is here from East Greenwich. In any event, it was my great pleasure in the statehouse to know a lot of librarians and they all were wonderful people to be associated with. Mayor thank you very much for your statement.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much, Mayor Taft. Again, my apologies for being late.

Mayor TAFT. I'd like to thank you both, Senators, especially on the subject we talked about a moment ago, on that Public Works Act for Rhode Island and I know we are going to do just as good a job there as in the library area. Thank you for hearing me today.

Senator PELL. Our next witness, the first from the library community is Miss Jewel Drickamer accompanied by Miss Robin Berry, director of the Rhode Island State Council of the Arts.

STATEMENT OF JEWEL DRICKAMER, NEW ENGLAND LIBRARY BOARD, AND MEMBER, LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE, CHIEF OFFICERS OF STATE LIBRARY AGENCIES, ACCOMPANIED BY ROBIN BERRY, ACTING DIRECTOR, RHODE ISLAND STATE COUNCIL OF THE ARTS

Ms. DRICKAMER. I'd like to begin by thanking you for having the hearing in Rhode Island. It's certainly a signal honor to us, and we very much appreciate it.

Senator PELL. May I add, you fielded far more people than were fielded in New York yesterday at the hearing.

Senator CHAFEE. That's the enthusiasm of Rhode Island librarians I was talking about.

Ms. DRICKAMER. And all of the trustees and backers and users. I have served as president of the New England Library Association and I am currently a member of the New England Library Board and a member of the Legislative Committee of COSLA, which is the Chief Officers of State Library Agencies. I am going to read excerpts from the written testimony and then I'll certainly be open to questions by these two good Senators both of whom have supported libraries to my knowledge.

Senator PELL. I would like to assure you your full statement will appear in the record as if read.

Ms. DRICKAMER. On behalf of Rhode Island libraries, I'd like to express my appreciation to the Members of Congress for supporting library legislation. The categorical grants they have seen fit to give us for people-oriented programs such as library services has meant that millions of Americans have received improved information and education services. Dollar for dollar, I feel confident that Federal money spent for library purposes have resulted in materials bought, staffs trained, and services given to citizens with a high cost-benefit ratio.

Rhode Island is also very proud that the call for a White House conference on library and information services came from you, Senator Pell. We look forward to this being funded in this Congress, and then we'll move forward with a State conference to precede it.

Senator PELL. I regret to say I was not successful in getting it going as you know as soon as I wanted in the past. It's now slipped over again. I think it will be going in 1979.

Ms. DRICKAMER. We are just riding with it to have ours come along. I think it would be very productive for this grassroots kind of thing at the State and national level for planning library services for the future. It is still important, and I would like to say so.

I speak here on behalf of large special collections which I feel are sound investments of our Nation, and on behalf of each small library, public, school, and academic because there are the access points for the people to get their information. In Rhode Island, the infusion of Federal funds has resulted in a solid program of State library funds and an increase in local public library support of 200 percent over a decade. Nevertheless, there are problems of thousands of citizens still not having enough information, of materials which have not been purchased though they are needed, and the interrelated consolidation of library efforts still needing to be promoted. Cooperation needs to be continued and expanded with Federal support.

Therefore, I recommend a 5-year extension of the Library Services and Construction Act with specific authorization for at least 3 years. I would be content if for the last 2 years you set such sums as would depend on the studies that are going on both in the States and in the Federal field.

Title I—library services has been the largest funded part of the act for us, and I'm sure you are going to hear today of the efforts that have been made on behalf of the Spanish community. Since 1972 our department has made a real effort to see that there are special collections in the State, and selective acquisition is taking place for the following groups: Portuguese, Spanish, French, Italian, and Polish.

Since the public library is the agency through which the citizen should and does have access to the information in its broadest sense,

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it seems to me a continuing partnership of Federal, State, and local funding such as Senator Chafee spoke about is one of the best ways of assuring a free flow of information. Rhode Island does not have a county level of government, of course, and Federal and State funding is one important way that there can be some equalization of service among communities of different sizes and different tax capabilities.

I recommend that either the funding for public library services in title I be greatly increased so that the large core libraries can have a greater share in order to maintain their preeminence, or some formula be adopted to give them additional funds. I would hope that this could be done without taking away the funding from the smaller- and medium-sized libraries which also have much need of Federal moneys for their development and support.

I'd like to note, for instance, that the Pawtucket Public Library and the Warwick Public Library have maintained excellent hours of service including Sunday hours with very modest per capita support, and Barrington and Westerly have maintained a high standard of service over a long period of years. They, along with the Providence Public Library, as a principal public library need both Federal and State funds to continue in service to the State.

I'd like to say that these five public libraries in Rhode Island along with others have offered over and over again a community focus for the humanities. Exhibits of local artists' work—paintings, sculpture, and so on have been held; loaned are and exhibits of prison art; craft exhibits including an unusual display of early quilts; ethnic art and culture such as the current collection of Polish items in the South County Library lent by the Pawtucket Public Library, as well as local communities are examples. As you know, libraries have offered music programs, and special exhibits in connection with the theater and films. I'd like to say that the most stunning of this last year's offierings was the three-part Bicentennial exhibit called American Builders' Sources funded by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities at the Providence Public Library.

Under title I also comes two special kinds of library service. I'd like to mention briefly that there was virtually no library service to the 6,000 residents of the State institutions prior to the introduction of Federal funds for this purpose. Now half of these institutions here in Rhode Island have libraries in place. Others are served by people from our staff of high caliber. We do have State funds for this service overmatching the still-needed Federal component. I would hope that there would be continued Federal moneys for this part of our work.

Nine years ago blind persons in Rhode Island were served by another State and only some 200 were being served. Now the regional library for the blind and physically handicapped in our department offers more than 2,000 citizens who are blind and handicapped what I think are truly superior services, and this is another part of this title I work which I would hope would have continued Federal funding.

TITLE II—PUBLIC LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION

You heard quite a bit from Mayor Taft about public library construction, title II which has not been funded federally for the few

last year. This title sparked one of the most forward-looking sections of our library law. And although Rhode Island is fortunate in having this excellent construction section, I recommend title II be maintained with an increased level of funding. You might be interested in knowing that we estimate in the very near future $8,500,000 worth of library buildings still need to be done. I doubt all of these communities will be fortunate in securing public works moneys. We have accomplished almost $7 million to date, so this is not an idle program we talk about. We are working in this field. I recommend title II be funded in order there be specific moneys for public library construction in the next 3 years.

Title III—Interlibrary Cooperation: This has had very minimal Federal funding. Rhode Island has been fortunate to have a good library climate and to have had in place since 1968 a statewide system of library service that includes all types of libraries. These five interrelated library systems cover the State and are connected by teletype and delivery vehicles so that a sharing of materials and training is a reality. Backing up this service to the public are three special research centers, the libraries at Brown University, the University of Rhode Island, and Rhode Island College. Rhode Island has consistently added its own State moneys to title III. This year it is in the amount of $93,182. Although this title does not have to be matched, it is part of the commitment to libraries on the part of the State government in Rhode Island of which we are proud. This is the most flexible title and a very important one. If new emphasis and new money can be devoted to this most forward-looking title, each State can build on the coordination among libraries it has already achieved. I would like a new look at directions and Federal regulations at the same time so that we can really have a breakthrough in service to the citizen that is worthy of a national program with all kinds of libraries helping.

I recommend therefore a substantial increase in the funding of title III.

Title IV—Older Readers Services has not been funded. More than half of the public libraries of Rhode Island do offer some specific programs for the elderly, but these need expansion and additional effort. There is a need for more programing within the library, more staff to consider the special needs of some of this clientele, and more funds for special materials. Only 10 years ago a few public libraries in Rhode Island did anything for the homebound. Now, slightly more than half have relatively useful programs, but this is not enough. You may have heard of the pilot project in the city of Cranston working with Meals on Wheels. We are proud of the vehicle called Parnassus on Wheels which serves homes and nursing homes in the rural areas of Coventry and Foster. We are pleased that staff and volunteers do help the elderly in many libraries. However, all citizens ought to have this access.

I recommend significant funding for title IV so that libraries can continue to reach the growing population of the elderly in Rhode Island and in many other States.

But it wouldn't be true to suggest that with all the good things going for us in Rhode Island and New England that we have truly reached a level of quality library service for all. First, there is a finite limit to local tax efforts. Second, there is a limit to resources available in any

single State, and third, there are many persons who need to be educated to the usefulness of the thousands of items of information and education that are attainable.

An extension of the well working Library Services and Construction Act at this time when the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science is diligently focusing on a plan for improved library services nationwide would be in the best interests of all citizens.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for this opportunity to present testimony on the importance of a Federal component in developing library services as one of our national goals, and in the consequent need to extend this act.

Senator PELL. Before getting to any questions, we'd like to hear from Miss Berry.

Ms. BERRY. My name is Robin Berry and I'm acting director of the Rhode Island State Council of the Arts. I am also a former librarian, so this conference, this committee is very important to me for a number of reasons. I'm basically here to discuss briefly the title I services component of this bill. I've given to the community some statistics that were pulled together by a brand new research assistant that we hired, so they are not totally complete but it's a good idea. In the last 2½ fiscal years the State Arts Council has worked with over 20 libraries in the State of Rhode Island reaching directly well over 5,000 people of all ages and all income levels. Our focus has been primarily in inner city, rural, and working class communities. Our feeling was that the literacy level of these communities was decreasing rapidly, and studies that we have our hands on show that coordination through various art forms is needed to raise literacy levels. If a person can create a painting, their ability to read goes up.

Also as the repository and dispenser of human knowledge, mankind's knowledge, we feel one of the best ways to reach people is to give them an example and an idea of what it is to write, what it is to paint rather than just to always to go to the book and not have a direct experience with the very things that they are writing about.

Our programs are very varied depending on the needs of the community. Through the public arts employment program four libraries received funds. One, the South County Regional Library put a poet in residence. In Woonsocket, they commissioned 10 artists to paint paintings which are now on interlibrary loan. In Central Falls there is a Spanish and a Franco-American all-history project going on.

Through the Providence Public Library we've done some massive work through all of the branch libraries.

Hundreds of kids, particularly kids working through Cynthia Neal and the children's library have been touched by working professional artists doing everything from poetries to murals to dance theatres, et cetera.

I feel this flexibility that libraries always traditionally have allows them to be a service organization unlike any other service organization because they can reach out, they can go to the elderly, they can go to the handicapped, they can go to all ages and all incomes. I feel that arts programing in a library is a very comfortable place for services and it's a beautiful partnership, at least we found at the State Arts Council level.

We have been working directly with all of these 20 libraries. We've also been working indirectly with libraries through our arts and aging program and creating an environment through these programs to hook them into Meals on Wheels programs such as has been discussed here. Thank you.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much indeed. I agree very much with you that the arts should be molded, woven into the education process. We've done that in the Congress. We've changed the name of our subcommittee from just the subcommittee on Education to the Subcommittee on Education, Arts and Humanities and we are making every effort we can to graft education and arts together. We already have it in our last education bill, a provision museums would be considered like classrooms and I would hope if we ever created a department of education it would be a department of education and culture, though as you know the administration enthusiasm for a separate department of education diminishes as the bureaucracy, the new bureaucracy gets entrenched.

The question I'd like to ask Miss Drickamer would be: (1) Do you have any provisions in the Rhode Island libraries for the handicapped now; how many of your libraries have ramps on which they can wheel their chairs?

Ms. DRICKAMER. Only the libraries developed with the Library Services Construction money in the last few years have had this mandated and have so proceeded to build. We have a few examples preceding this, such as, the Warwick Public Library and we have a number of others that have been more recently done with L.S.C.A. money where there were provisions followed very closely for everything from entry to height of telephone to height of fountains and all of the things that are important to people who have problems with crutches, wheelchairs, so on. We have just been asked to make a survey of the 86 buildings we have, and it is a rather shocking thing to find how many do not conform to this.

Senator PELL. How many?

Ms. DRICKAMER. I would say all but 10 in some way or another, some drastically, some less so.

Senator PELL. From viewpoint of access, how many libraries in our State have ramps?

Ms. DRICKAMER. A handful.

Senator PELL. Less than 10?

Ms. DRICKAMER. Less than 10. Some of them have a single slight step and this sort of thing, but it could be obviated. In fact, the Warwick Library is a good example of a place that didn't realize that the step from the parking lot onto the walkway was a problem and have recently corrected this to be a ramp. So that our thinking, our consciousness has to be raised on this. I'm sure all of the new buildings that are coming along will reflect this interest.

Senator PELL. I would hope so. Now, in connection with the interlibrary program, I'm very impressed with the private libraries we have had: The Redwood Library with Donald Gibbs, the Providence Athenaeum. What relationship is there between the public system and the private libraries?

Ms. DRICKAMER. Only one of friendly cooperation, but this does exist very definitely. We, of course, cannot give them public moneys but we do work back and forth with them, and I'm sure that some of my staff have given programs in the Athenaeum for example and some other people from libraries have worked closely with Sylvia Moubayed.

Our festival this summer emphasizing ethnic people was done in cooperation with the Providence Public Library and the Athenaeum and our department.

Senator PELL. How many private libraries are there in the State besides the two I've mentioned?

Ms. DRICKAMER. These are the main private libraries except those connected with universities such as Brown.

Senator PELL. In other words, if you have a book that they want or vice versa you would exchange that book?

Ms. DRICKAMER. I think that we would direct the patron there rather than request a loan. They have membership requirements that make it a little more difficult for them really to lend but I think that they are very open both at Redwood and the Athenaeum, within their constraints which they have in their membership rules, in helping people to get material. I am not sure everyone can take everything out.

Senator PELL. If a person in Woonsocket wants a volume and the only place where it is is the Redwood Library, could he get that through your system?

Ms. DRICKAMER. No. This is still not found in our system.

Senator PELL. Thank you.

Sentaor CHAFEE. Do you have any rough idea—I'm not trying to put you on the spot because it may be a statistic you don't have—of the roughly million people in the State, this is man, woman and child, old or young, figures in the millions, how many do you think of those people use at some time our library services somewhere in the State? Do you have a rough figure, just out of curiosity?

Ms. DRICKAMER. They say if 30 percent of a community use it, it's good, and I do know that some of our communities have upward of that. They have made surveys to determine this. It very much depends upon the education level, the excellence of a library, the problems of access in driving to it, where it is, and so on. But I think that we can say that really it's coming up to 40 percent where people, some people use it some time. Of regular registered users, we don't have a handle on it. One of the things we'd like to do with our own State conference is to get a needs access and a survey of this very sort of thing, and we have a pilot project going on thanks to the Westerly Public Library where they are making this kind of inquiry. I believe they are using a sampling of 500 users and 500 nonusers to find out how often they use it, why they do not use it, what needs are not being met by it, what they know about it, so on. And we will take this as a sampling of what could be done on a bigger scale.

Senator CHAFEE. Thank you.

Senator PELL. Thank you. When, incidentally, is the Rhode Island White House Conference scheduled to be?

Ms. DRICKAMER. We are planning to have it at approximately 1 year before the White House one, so we've been waiting to schedule it. We want the momentum of it to carry over. It may be that if the funding comes early and the White House one is later it could be a year and a half before.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Drickamer follows:]

Statement of
Jewel Drickamer
Director, Rhode Island Department of State Library Services
on extension of the
Library Services and Construction Act
before the
Subcommittee on Education, Arts, and Humanities
of the
Senate Committee on Human Resources
Providence, Rhode Island

March 19, 1977

My name is Jewel Drickamer, and my position is Director of the Rhode Island Department of State Library Services. I have served as President of the New England Library Association and am currently a member of the New England Library Board and a member of the Legislative Committee of COSLA (Chief Officers of State Library Agencies). I am here today to support legislation to extend the Library Services and Construction Act.

On behalf of Rhode Island libraries, I should like to express my appreciation to the Members of Congress for your support of the Library Services and Construction Act, and of library services nationally.

It has been my good fortune to see the dramatic expansion of library services with the impetus of federal library funding over an eighteen year period of state library work in both Connecticut and Rhode Island. The support of the United States Congress for categorical grants for a people oriented program such as library services has meant that millions of Americans have received improved information and education services. Dollar for dollar, I feel confident that federal monies spent for library purposes have resulted in materials bought, staffs trained, and people served with a high cost/benefit ratio.

Rhode Island is also very proud that the call for a White House Conference on Library and Information Services authorized by PL 93-568 was initiated by you, Senator Pell. We look forward to the appropriation of funds by this Congress so that this conference and a Governor's Conference on Library Services in our

state can proceed. I am sure that both these state and national citizen efforts will produce a sound program of future library service, especially one that coordinates all information resources in a useful and efficient pattern.

Even now, I can say that, especially in Rhode Island, the federal impact has achieved a strong beginning of the working together of all types of libraries to serve citizens in all parts of the state. I speak here on behalf of the large special collections which are among the soundest investments of our nation, and on behalf of each small library, public, school, and academic, which is the access point for the individual user. In Rhode Island, the infusion of federal funds has resulted in a solid program of state library funds and an increase in local public library support of 200% over a decade. Nevertheless, there are problems of thousands of citizens who have not been reached, needed information which has not been purchased, and an interrelated consolidation of library efforts which a continued and expanding federal support can continue to help to resolve.

Therefore I recommend a five year extension of the Library Services and Construction Act with specific authorizations for at least three years and, for the remaining two such sums as necessary depending on the studies now going forward at both the state and national levels.

Title I - LIBRARY SERVICES

The largest and most effective part of LSCA has been, of course, the Title that provides expanded library services. Although Rhode Island has consistently overmatched federal funds with state funds, the weight of federal monies and, with it, of national goals, has had a strong influence. Every size of public library has improved the calibre of both collection and staff in the last decade and made a strong effort to reach out to segments of the public that had not yet been reached.

I am sure that you are going to hear today of services to ethnic groups in Rhode Island, particularly the growing Spanish community. Since 1972, the

Department has encouraged the public libraries to build special collections and services, and a Selective Acquisition program designated libraries to serve the following language groups: Portuguese, Spanish, French, Italian, and Polish.

In the last few years, added efforts have been made in Rhode Island public libraries to serve special age groups, the elderly, young children, and the pre-teens who need so much in the way of life information and who sometimes are overlooked since their reading abilities and interests are transitional between children and adults.

Since the public library is the agency through which the citizen should and does have access to information in its broadest sense, it seems to me that a continuing partnership of federal, state, and local funding is one of the best ways of assuring a free flow of information. Rhode Island does not have a county level of governance, and federal and state funding is one important way that there can be some equalization of service among communities of different sizes and different tax capabilities.

I recommend that either the funding for public library services in Title I be greatly increased so that the large, core libraries can have a greater share in order to maintain their pre-eminence, or that some formula be adopted to give them additional funds. Presently, in a grant program of $880,525, the Providence Public Library as our Principal Public Library receives $223,366 with an additional grant-in-aid amount of $71,646, both a mix of federal and state funds. Like most large libraries in central cities, this library is in need of additional funds from all sources. If this can be done without taking away from the medium and small sized outlets the funds which they also need for upgrading their services, it would enable this large library further to aid the state.

I should like to note that both the Pawtucket Public Library and the Warwick Public Library have maintained excellent hours of service including

Sunday hours with a per capita support that is modest and that the libraries in Barrington and Westerly have maintained a high standard of service over a long period of years. These four libraries serve effectively as Regional Library Centers.

These five public libraries in Rhode Island, along with others, have offered over and over again, a community focus for the humanities. Exhibits of local artists' work - paintings, prints, sculpture; exhibits of loaned art; and exhibit of prison art; crafts exhibits including an unusual display of early quilts; ethnic art and culture such as the current collection of Polish items in a South County Library lent by the Pawtucket Public Library, as well as the local community, are examples. Libraries have also offered music programs, local history programs, and special exhibits in connection with the theatre and films. The most stunning of this last year's offerings was the three-part Bicentennial Exhibition called American Builders' Sources funded by a grant from The National Endowment for the Humanities at the Providence Public Library.

Under Title I also come two kinds of special library services. There was virtually no library service to the six thousand residents of state institutions in Rhode Island prior to the introduction of federal funds for this purpose. Now half of these institutions have excellent libraries with staff in place and the others are served by Department staff of high calibre, with state funds far overmatching the still needed federal component.

It is difficult to place a value on the life-improvement and pleasure afforded to these confined individuals through the use of their libraries and library programs. The Commandant of the Veteran's Home has stated that men who never before left their wards have come to the library, that scores of others are served at their bedsides, and that his administrative duties have been lightened by the presence of the library.

Nine years ago, blind persons in Rhode Island were served by another state and only some 200 were being served. The Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped within the Rhode Island Department of State Library Services now offers to more than 2,000 citizens superior services. This careful, patron-tailored, friendly operation which makes optimum use of Library of Congress Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped materials has daily enriched the lives of Rhode Island citizens. The most recent additions to this program are: 1) a series of "Low Vision Displays" offered through the public libraries to acquaint people with the service and to let them try some of the low vision aids available for their use, and, 2) a taped telephone message, called Tips-on-Tape, available twenty-four hours a day to blind and handicapped readers. They are acquainted, through it, with items about everything from reduced travel rates to special kitchen tools to current concerts.

Title II - PUBLIC LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION

This title sparked one of the most forward-looking sections of our own Rhode Island Library Law. I cannot do better than repeat the statement I made which the Library Journal published this year.

I pointed out that state funding for public library construction started in the littlest state in 1964 and then I added that "the state level effort has changed the face of Rhode Island as far as public library facilities go. The first version (of the law) let us pay flat grants. This was changed to allow us to pay our half and the debt service over a 20 year period. The latest amendment let us consider local revenue sharing monies as 'local' so that state funds could match. Just now some libraries are requesting federal Public Works funds. In one case, the state will match local endowment funds to make it a three way project if it is funded. We are flexible and fortunate and have used funds to the very best advantage for new buildings, renovations, and additions."

Although this state is fortunate to have an excellent construction section in its own law, I recommend that Title II be maintained with an increased level of funding. It is estimated that a minimum of $8,500,000 of public library construction still awaits funding, comprising some nine projects. It is doubtful that all these will have the fortune of securing public works monies.

I recommend that Title II be funded in order that there be specific federal monies for public library construction in the next three years.

Title III - INTERLIBRARY COOPERATION

Rhode Island has been fortunate to have a good library climate and to have had in place since 1968 a statewide system of library service that includes all types of libraries. The Five Interrelated Library Systems which cover the state are connected by teletype and delivery vehicle so that a sharing of materials and training is a reality. Backing up the service to the public through public libraries, are three Special Research Centers: the libraries at Brown University, the University of Rhode Island, and Rhode Island College.

Through NELINET (New England Library Information Network) a number of academic libraries and the Department are connected with the Ohio College Library Center. Consideration in planning is being given in Rhode Island to the feasibility of linking public libraries, school libraries, academic libraries and special libraries in a computerized network for circulation control, interlibrary loan, bibliographic control, selective acquisition, and statistical analysis. This is only in its initial stages and both federal and state monies would be needed to assure that whatever is planned would be compatible with a national network.

One of the significant regional developments made possible by federal and state monies is the cooperative effort represented in the New England Library Board and its activities. The first of these, in time, is the New England Document Conservation Center in North Andover, Massachusetts. This is a center

dedicated to the preservation of library and archival materials. In addition to the actual capability for the repair and conservation of books and records, this center operates a Disaster Service which can be reached at any time. Rhode Island has had occasion to use it on four different occasions: when faulty air conditioning resulted in a flood in the Rhode Island Historical Association library; when a school library burned in Newport; when the city hall of East Providence was totally destroyed in a winter weekend fire; when there was a flood in the Riverside Branch of the East Providence Public Library. The Conservation Center is also distinguished for its education program with sessions attended by individuals from all over the world and by courses taught at the Graduate Library School of the University of Rhode Island.

NELB also sponsors the review journal--Appraisal: Children's Science Books; it operates NESS, the New England Serials Service, a for-a-fee effort to provide hard-to-find copies of periodical articles; and NELB has an active continuing education Task which is promoting a Library Personnel Interchange, a pilot project began by the NELA New England Regional Planning Committee and co-sponsored by the Association of State Library Agencies of the American Library Association.

Our statewide program of library service in Rhode Island, through five Interrelated Library Systems, has made a beginning attempt to knit all kinds of libraries together. Rhode Island has consistently added state funding to Title III. In fiscal 1977 this is in the amount of $93,182. However, this is the most flexible Title and a very important one. If new emphasis and new monies are devoted to this most forward looking Title, each state can build on the coordiantion among libraries it has already achieved. A new look at directions and federal regulations may then result in a breakthrough in service to the citizen that is worthy of a national program.

I recommend a substantial increase in the funding of Title III, Interlibrary Cooperation, in order to continue and expand this effort to coordinate library

expertise and particularly resources of all types of libraries; public, school, academic, and special.

Title IV - OLDER READERS SERVICES

More than half of the public libraries in Rhode Island offer specific programs for the elderly, but these need expansion and additional effort. There is a need for more programming within the library, more staff to consider the special needs of some of this clientele, and more funds for special materials. A couple of grants from the Division on Aging have proved how very helpful outside monies are in stretching both the people and materials resources of libraries. The first was for vehicle service to the homebound elderly and others in the rural areas of Foster and Coventry. The second was for special films for the elderly through the Rhode Island Library Film Cooperative. This $5,000 federal grant, with a local amount matching, elicited the following report from the Director of the Film Cooperative:

"The films purchased with grant funds reached 12,715 people. The overall project reached 47,858 people, well above the 30,000 older persons anticipated in the grant proposal. It is evident from the response to the project that it was a success. One further point that must be made is that this project allowed the Rhode Island Library Film Cooperative's service to expand, not only in terms of numbers but also in terms of the number of senior centers and nursing homes served. The Rhode Island Film Cooperative is now recognized as a viable service agency for older persons in all areas of the state.

"Unlike many projects the "Films for Elderly" project will not go out of business now that the funding has stopped. The films added to the Film Cooperative collection through this grant are now permanent parts of the collection. The service to older persons will continue as part of the Film Cooperative's regular service. While the Film Cooperative will be hard pressed to expand this service without

additional funding, it will make every effort to do so."

As for the homebound, ten years ago only a few public libraries in Rhode Island served the homebound in any way. Now slightly more than half have relatively useful programs. This is not enough. We have a pilot project in the city of Cranston working with Meals on Wheels; we are proud of the vehicle called "Parnassus on Wheels" which serves homes and nursing homes in the rural areas of Coventry and Foster; and we are pleased that staff and volunteers offer books and films and programs in many libraries. However, all citizens ought to have this access.

I recommend significant funding for Title IV so that libraries can continue to reach the growing population of the elderly in Rhode Island and in many other states.

CONCLUSION

It would be untrue to suggest that with all the good things going for us in the library world of Rhode Island and of New England, we have truly reached a level of quality library service for all. First, there is a finite limit to local tax efforts. Second, there is a limit to the resources available in each state. Third, there are the many persons who need to be educated to the usefulness of thousands of items of information and education that are obtainable.

An extension of the well working Library Services and Construction Act at this time when the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science is diligently focusing on a plan for improved library services nationwide, would be in the best interests of all citizens. It would result in a continued effort of useful sharing of library expertise and resources and in a higher quality of library services in each state.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for this opportunity to present testimony on the importance of a federal component in developing library services as one of our national goals, and in the consequent need to extend the Library Services and Construction Act.

Attachments: Maps (3)
Comparable Statistics (2)
Grant-in-aid to cities and towns (1)
Incentive grants (2)
Library meeting lists (3)
Population of elderly (1)
Public Library Construction (2)

Senator PELL. Thank you, thank you very much indeed. Thank you, Miss Berry.

Senator CHAFEE. Thank you.

Senator, I regretfully have to leave. In order that I might continue to serve in the Senate in the future, I'm going to attend the St. Joseph's Day Parade at Atwells Avenue.

Senator PELL. Since my reelection comes up 4 years before yours, maybe we ought to exchange places.

[At this time Senator Chafee departed.]

Senator PELL. The next witness is Miss Jean Nash, director, Robert H. Champlin Memorial Library, West Warwick, representing the Rhode Island Library Association.

STATEMENT OF JEAN NASH, DIRECTOR, ROBERT H. CHAMPLIN MEMORIAL LIBRARY, WEST WARWICK, R.I., REPRESENTING THE RHODE ISLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Miss NASH. Well, I add my thanks to those of the others for your interest in libraries. I should say, I'm the director of the West Warwick Library System in a town of approximately 25,000 people. The library system consists of two buildings, one a small 100-year-old building which is probably what we would have now if it weren't for the Library Services and Construction Act. If Senator Chafee hadn't left, I found an old news release of March 1966 where he's giving a check to the trustees of the West Warwick Library System.

Senator PELL. If you said it loud enough, he can still hear.

Miss NASH. At any rate, Mr. Champlin left some money for the construction of a library that bears his name, but with the Federal, State, and local moneys we were able to have a better library.

Today I am speaking in support of the extension of the Library Services and Construction Act because I have seen what has been made possible in Rhode Island libraries through financial support by the Federal Government. I have been chosen to represent the Rhode Island Library Association and the grassroots level library because I go way back. I remember what it was like when libraries had to go it alone. I will give you a little of my background.

I began library work in Massachusetts 30 years ago and I've been in Rhode Island since 1956. I was branch librarian in the Providence Public Library System for 13 years and coordinator of children's services, and then later coordinator of community services at the Pawtucket Library. For 2 years I served as president of the Rhode Island Library Association, and I mention these facts because I believe I'm sufficiently aware of the problems and the accomplishments of libraries throughout the State to speak for the smaller and medium-sized libraries of Rhode Island as well as specifically for West Warwick.

It would take a book, not testimony, for me to relate the improvements I have seen take place in the libraries and library service from the time I moved to Rhode Island in 1956 until present. Many new libraries have been built, new services and programs are offered, and libraries and supportive staff in libraries are all better informed since the founding of the Department of State Library Services in 1964. I truly believe that Rhode Island stands as a model for the rest of the

country in interrelatedness, and that because in essence all libraries in the State are now linked together through the interrelated library system, the people of Rhode Island are being served more completely and efficiently than at any time in the past. Many towns and cities are not growing, and indeed some are losing population and some cannot grow because of already dense population. They share the problem of a limited tax base. Even if the town or city is library conscious and willing to support its local library, there comes a time when the competition for money from schools, police and fire departments and the like is just too fierce, and it is the library that's most likely to have its appropriation cut resulting in curtailed services and hours of opening.

Rhode Island's interrelated library system assures the library patron in the tiniest community of access to the same materials that the patron in the larger cities takes for granted. For while we are admittedly a mobile society, there are those: Children, the elderly, mothers of small children, those too poor to own automobiles who do not find it easy to get to the large libraries. For these people, and for anyone else, there is the Interlibrary Loan System. Nearly every library in Rhode Island has been able since 1968 to be a part of the great network of libraries throughout the State. There are five regional libraries, a principal public library, the Department of State Library Services school, academic, and special libraries all equipped to serve the regular or occasional library patron through the teletype, delivery system, and telephone aid. If necessary, the system can locate material through resources in New England or other areas of the country—45,000 requests are processed annually. To be more specific about West Warwick, this means for us that we are part of the Western Interrelated Library System which has Warwick Public Library as its base. From July 1975 through June 1976 West Warwick Public Library System borrowed 941 items, and in turn, loaned quite a few to other libraries in the western region. What does all this mean? It means that we are able to serve our citizens more efficiently. We don't have to say, "Sorry, we don't own that book," and have that be the end, because although we don't own it and in some cases do not even want to own it because it's too expensive for our budget and our limited appeal, we are able to request it from a larger library, or from a library that specializes in the subject area of the desired book. Through daily delivery from Warwick Public Library to West Warwick we are able to satisfy the borrower within a few days usually. To borrow an expression, "The revolution of rising expectations" has hit libraries. The public does seem to be more aware of what their public libraries can do for them. They are sophisticated in their requests and are turning more frequently to the library for help in all areas. Especially when the country experiences economic setbacks do we in libraries receive more and more requests for aid through our materials. To deprive the citizens of smaller communities of our now highly developed network of library services would be a severe blow to those we have educated to consider the library a primary source of help.

Among the many items borrowed by various libraries throughout the State to serve the special patron are large print books for the visually handicapped. Being able to borrow instead of buying saves libraries much money and insures more variety for the library user.

Collections of children's and adult books are borrowed from the Department of State Library Services also to augment existing collections in the smaller libraries.

The Rhode Island Library Film Cooperative is substantially supported by money from the Department of State Library Services, (member libraries are assessed also,) and the excellent films in their collection are used extensively by libraries and neighborhood organizations. Help with our audiovisual projects and the use of the equipment at the Department of State Library Services has proved invaluable to many Rhode Island libraries. We are kept aware of what is happening in the State, and have a clearing house for dates, through the monthly Department of State Library Services newsletter. It is hard to imagine what working in a library isolated from other communities would be like after our pleasant experience with cooperation made possible by Federal funds.

For West Warwick, loss of the Library Services and Construction Act funds would mean a future of coping with inadequate space to serve not only our own townspeople but by borrowers from the several surrounding towns. Many of these towns need desperately to build new libraries. Even though West Warwick charges $5 per year for a nonresident library card, we have nearly 600 people registered from neighboring towns. Champlin Library itself, although only 10 years old, is cramped for space and really needs a new wing.

We look forward to applying for grants to serve our rapidly increasing Portuguese population, and to do more for the elderly, the homebound, and the pre-school-age child. I cannot stress too strongly how much I hope that Congress will see fit to continue, and perhaps expand the Library Services and Construction Act so that libraries may preserve the progress they have made, and go on to find new ways in which to serve the public more effectively.

Senator PELL. Thank you, Miss Nash. Now, if this act were fully funded as in the past, what sort of programs would you engage in your library? Would you build the new wing?

Miss NASH. We desperately need more space. We have done away with our meeting room and moved the reference room downstairs. We did make a tiny meeting room by paneling off a former storage area. We need a new wing for children's services because we have more and more people all the time. People are aware of the library. It isn't fair to cut them off once we have told them how great we are.

Senator PELL. How many volumes do you have?

Miss NASH. We have about 33,000 in the main library and 11,000 in our branch.

Senator PELL. Do you have any access to open stacks?

Miss NASH. Yes; they are all open.

Senator PELL. They are all open stacks.

Miss NASH. Yes; with the exception of the Physicians' Desk Manual. We have to keep that behind the desk because they steal that.

Senator PELL. Speaking of stealing, what number of books get pilfered and are not returned?

Miss NASH. Actually, we don't lose too many to people actually stealing them. We do lose from people borrowing books, having legitimately charged them out and not bringing them back.

Senator PELL. What do you do about going after those books?

Miss NASH. We have postal notices, telephone calls and we go out after those books.

Senator PELL. If the notices are ignored, do you go after them personally or not?

Miss NASH. Yes; we do. Some people on the staff do, oh, yes.

Senator PELL. What number of books would you say are not returned each year? I am curious myself.

Miss NASH. Perhaps 5 percent of the circulation.

Senator PELL. In the future do you feel this act would improve your library any more from construction or more do you see from volume of books?

Miss NASH. Well, I know that the town of Coventry needs a library desperately, and Virginia Carter, the librarian there, did her very best. Because of the climate of taxes, and so forth, they were not able to build one. So we are serving another town. I think right now construction would help tremendously for some of the towns which need larger libraries.

Senator PELL. When you say you service Coventry, you have to charge them $5.

Miss NASH. We do if they are going to take out the book. They may use all of our reference facilities and anything except borrowing of the books.

Senator PELL. Do you have any climate control in your library to keep your papers or is it just steam heat in the winter?

Miss NASH. I'm sorry?

Senator PELL. Do you have any kind of control of climate, of weather within your building?

Miss NASH. Oh, yes, and we have had direction from the town hall to keep the thermostat turned down to 65°.

Senator PELL. What I'm driving at is, as you know with time, too much heat or too much dryness destroys books.

Miss NASH. No, no, we don't. I thought you meant as far as keeping expenses down. That's where most of our appropriation goes these days, for utilities and we don't have very much left for books.

Senator PELL. One of the tragedies is that there are so many books that were printed in the last century that we know will crumple in a very few more years because of the quality of their paper.

Miss NASH. We are lucky to have the Federal Preservation—I forget the name—Federal Documents, whatever. Miss Drickamer knows about that. They have their headquarters in Massachusetts for that.

Senator PELL. I'm on the so-called Commission on Historical Documents and Records, and we are very interested in that, too. Thank you very much, Miss Nash.

Miss NASH. Thank you.

Senator PELL. Our next witness is Mr. Charles Taylor, director of the Providence Public Library, representing urban libraries. I would like to thank him very much specifically for according us his hospitality today. Welcome, Mr. Taylor.

STATEMENT OF F. CHARLES TAYLOR, DIRECTOR, PROVIDENCE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Mr. TAYLOR. I have already submitted the full testimony, and I am going to summarize that.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much. The actual testimony will appear in full in the record.

Mr. TAYLOR. Before I start my formal presentation, I would like to personally thank you on behalf of all of use here present and those not present for your active support for good library legislation. Your voting record amply demonstrates that you are solidly behind development of public libraries in the country.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much. I've always had a tremendous respect for books. I'm happy to say that I've been on the Library of Congress Joint Committee ever since I've been in the Congress and my father was on the same joint committee when he was in the Congress about 50 years ago. I come by it naturally.

Mr. TAYLOR. In its publication "Toward a National Program for Library and Information Services, Goals for Action," the National Commission on Libraries and Information Service stated the strength of the public library is its democracy, its service to all the people across age, ethnic, economic, and cultural lines. It caters to children, to young adults, adults, and senior citizens, and it is a major educational force in American life.

Public libraries are being seriously weakened by deficit budgets resulting from cuts or no increases in municipal or State budgets or by failure to get Federal Revenue sharing dollars. Local municipalities, particularly urban communities are increasingly hampered in their fiscal ability to upgrade and expand, or even maintain the present level of public library services which is already below minimum standards recommended by the American Library Association and the various State Library Associations.

The Providence Public Library since 1968 has had to reduce staff from 233 to its present level of 169. In our last fiscal year ended June 30, 1976, the following cutbacks had to be made: No salary increases for the entire staff; termination of 9 employees; elimination of 11 unfilled positions; reduction in hours of work of 28 part-time employees; close central library two additional evenings, reducing evening service to two nights; close all branch libraries on Saturday. The litany could go on and on, but what it all adds up to is this: That the library crisis is not local or regional but national in scope; that it is not confined to any single type of library; that the crisis cannot be resolved by legal effort alone; that if the crisis continues, irreversible damage will be done to a key natural resource, our libraries.

Unlike most public libraries, the Providence Public Library derives only 35 percent of its operating income from private endowment built up over many, many years from generous gifts and bequests. If our trustees had not been willing to invade the principal from these investments, our services over the last 7 or 8 years would have been reduced to a completely ineffective level.

From 1969 to the present they have had to transfer almost $900,000 from principal funds to underwrite our operating deficits. This pattern simply cannot continue, despite a $450,000 projected deficit for next year.

Here at the Providence Public Library the horrendous problem of rising book costs and declining book budgets is revealed when we compare 1969, one of our better years with 1976.

In 1969 the average cost per book was $9.50. Our total book expenditures were $127,701. Averaging out then, we were able to add 13,442 books. In 1976 the average cost of a book had risen to $16.32. Our book budget had dropped to $81,725. Averaging out, we were able to add 5,007 books, less than half of what we had added in 1969.

The flow of Library Services and Construction Act money to the Providence Public Library through the Rhode Island Department of State Library Services has benefited not only our local community but the entire State of Rhode Island. In the statewide system of interrelated libraries, the Providence Public Library is designated as the principal public library and as such receives a substantial grant to make its resources and services freely available to every citizen of Rhode Island. LSCA money makes up part of that grant. As a local public library, we receive a State per capita grant in aid. Part of that grant is LSCA money. Over the years the Rhode Island Department of State Library Services awarded us, along with other libraries in Rhode Island, incentive grants for special purposes. LSCA money is present in these grants.

Construction funds under LSCA title II has made it possible to alter unusable space in the central library to house expanded and more efficient cataloging and order departments and a new data processing department. Title II money also allows us to enlarge the heavily used and overcrowded Mount Pleasant Branch Library and to remodel the interior of the South Providence Branch Library which serves the most severely disadvantaged neighborhood in Providence. Our book collection has been strengthened by LSCA funds particularly with specialized materials in the arts, music, business, science and industrial areas where the costs go well beyond the average $16 figure cited previously.

With no risk of overstatement I can say that without the availability of LSCA money to the Providence Public Library our ability to deliver specialized materials and services to our local and State constituency would be jeopardized to the point of virtual elimination.

I would like to close my testimony by sharing with you a few very brief accounts of what the Providence Public Library, really any library, means to people in an individual and personal sense. Bernard B. is an albino. Frustrated because he could not see well enough to read, and defensive and isolated from his peers because of his appearance, he was an unhappy and often irritable child a year ago when he first came to the library. Large type books and other appropriate materials opened up a new world for him. Now he is an eager, responsive participant in library workshops where he is readily accepted by other children and finds great satisfaction in reading.

Mr. M., an elderly shut-in, is an opera buff who listens to the afternoon opera network on radio. Our home services librarian checks

with the art and music department and gets the schedules and the libretto of the opera being presented so he may thoroughly enjoy this great musical experience.

If we are to go on serving the needs of Bernard B., Mr. M. and the thousands of others who rely on us to enrich their lives, then we must have balanced governmental funding at the local, State, and Federal levels. This is the only way we can achieve the content and quality of public library services commensurate with the needs of the modern society.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much, Mr. Taylor. I must say I'm shocked when I think how you've had to go down in your number of employees and the services you offer. On the other hand, our testimony is typical of the experience of many urban libraries right across our country.

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; it's all too true.

Senator PELL. On reflection, there is a drought of Federal support in the last few years which I hope we can change.

In connection with reading ability in our State. I was wondering if you knew offhand any statistics? I remember reading some time ago that we have, as you know, of those who are over 32, only a third have finished high school, two-thirds have not, and I think somewhere in the same age group about 7 percent were not able to read. Do you happen to know what those figures are?

Mr. TAYLOR. I can't give you the exact figure, Senator. It's been some time since I've reviewed them, but I do know this. As a result of a review fairly recently on the part of many of my administrative staff, we were able to work up a program which is being funded through the Providence community action program and the mayor's office of community development in some of our branches that is specifically aimed at fighting the problem of illiteracy both in the young and elderly, or all ages. I know that the figures were shocking and large, I'm sorry I can't give you an exact citation. But because of our concern and with again the help of Federal funds coming through these two agencies, the Providence Public Library was able to address itself to that very problem.

Senator PELL. I'll ask the staff of the subcommittee to develop that information and get it in the record. Could you describe for me a little bit your conservation department, your binding department here. Do you do binding for your own books?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; we send our books out to a commercial bindery. Most public libraries have found, except for the huge metropolitan libraries, that it is more expensive to try to bind their own books than to send them to commercial binderies. We do rather extensive repair work and a certain degree of conservation with the help of a repair conservation specialist who is part of our catalog department. In fact, we have a new person just about to start because the staff member who had done this for many, many years recently retired. But it is an important part of what we do to get extra mileage out of our material because we can't always replace them.

Senator PELL. Do you have that process whereby you can get rid of the foxing or rot in a book by putting the volume into a pressure chamber and pushing chemicals into it?

Mr. TAYLOR. We do not have it here on the premises, but in some of our more important historical material, rare book material, specialized materials we work with specialists who do use that particular treatment.

Senator PELL. Speaking of rare books, do you have a rare book room?

Mr. TAYLOR. We do have a special collection which is in essence a rare book room. It really is a tremendous resource to the entire community, the State community, and it has implications nationally as well because we have one of the finest collections of whaling log books and journals which came as a bequest to the library many years ago. We have rich collections on the Civil War and slavery, many, many collections. I must say in all honesty that we have been able to do very little if anything in keeping up these collections because the money coming to us in terms of the tax dollars that support us, go to the higher priority of outreach programs, materials for the elderly, the handicapped, and so forth. These simply must take higher priority over specialized materials, as important as they might be.

Senator PELL. In your rare book section, special book section, do you have humidity control?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, we do have. I believe when the room was set up humidity control was introduced as part of the proper climate control to house these special materials.

Senator PELL. I know I am with Historic Documents and Records Commission and I made sure no Federal grants go to hardback books that do not have a certain proportion of rag in their paper content. That is now accepted as a matter of Federal policy.

How many branch libraries do you have?

Mr. TAYLOR. There are nine branch libraries Eight are actually a legal part of the Providence Public Library and the Knight Memorial Library which was formerly the Elmwood Public Library is operated by private endowment through the Rhode Island Hospital trust department and we have a contractual arrangement with that library. In effect, it operates as our ninth branch library.

Senator PELL. Do you have any bookmobiles?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have one bookmobile.

Senator PELL. Where does that go? Where does it mainly operate?

Mr. TAYLOR. It goes throughout the inner-city areas: to housing, to the elderly, to playgrounds, to schools, anywhere that we can reach people who find it difficult by natural barriers or constraints or personal problems of getting to branch libraries or to the central library.

Senator PELL. I was startled to see how you had to reduce your number of books, that is your acquisition of books each year while the production of books actually increases—5,000 books were added. We publish how many a year in America, about 30,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. Oh, yes.

Senator PELL. Or more.

Mr. TAYLOR. Or more.

Senator PELL. I'm delighted because I just checked and you have the three books I've written.

Mr. TAYLOR. I should have checked that before I came upstairs.

Senator PELL. I gave them to you, too. That might be a factor. If this act were not extended in its existing form, what would it mean to you?

Mr. TAYLOR. It would be just a horrendous blow to us, Senator Pell. We are able to infuse LSCA money into books, into outreach programs, it really permeates everything we do. We have had to cut back so much because of the economic constraints on our budget that any loss no matter what the magnitude would really severely jeopardize our viability as a public library and as a statewide resource. I can't tell you how much it means to us.

Senator PELL. Speaking to you as a representative of urban libraries, are you familiar with Senator Javit's bill?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; I am. I was going to ask your permission to discuss this matter. This library is a member of the Urban Libraries Council. Just a day or two ago Dr. Ervin Gaines, who is director of the Cleveland Public Library and is also executive director of the Urban Libraries Council, called me and asked if I would request a clarification from you in S. 602, on line 19 in the bill which reads: "Major urban resource library means any public library located in a standard metropolitan statistical area having a population of 100,000 or more individuals, as determined by the Commissioner." The Urban Library Council is concerned about the use of the "standard metropolitan statistical area" which seems to be a new ingredient in library legislation. They really want to know if only libraries serving 100,000 population or all libraries in the SMSA having 100,000 population or more will receive by the trigger funds that you speak about in your bill, because it will make a great deal of difference whether it's divided amongst many libraries within an SMSA, or go to the one library serving the 100,000 population.

Senator PELL. This is not concrete. As I mentioned earlier, Senator Javits worked out a formula that would be of particular help to New York and they would get three times more than anybody else, and only 12 States would be improved and 38 States would lose. Obviously that's not going to fly. But we are working out a formula now. My bill has SMSA's in it of which there are 240 in the United States. Incidentally, in Rhode Island we would be the beneficiary of being part of three SMSA's: Fall River, New London, and Providence. I wouldn't be surprised if we eventually went to a 140 different cities definition which would mean more money for each city. There are 140 cities with over 100,000 population; 240 SMSA's with over 100,000 population. So if that happened, that would be of benefit to the Providence Public Library but it would be very incumbent upon you to not treat it as your own individual loot but to really spread the largess to other parts of the State.

Mr. TAYLOR. I would like to make a part of the record too that both personally and speaking for the trustees of this library and for the staff we are acutely sensitive to the needs of other libraries throughout the State. We do not wish to grab and run with something that just has local impact. We recognize our responsibility to the entire State, and we would wish that all could benefit on an equal basis. But we do have particular needs as an urban library, and that's why I'm sure

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Dr. Gaines called to ask that I speak for the council and ask for the clarification. I appreciate that.

Senator PELL. Which does the council prefer, cities or SMSA's?

Mr. TAYLOR. I really cannot speak for the council. I think the council would say the cities because they feel, the council feels, that the hardest needs exist in the urban areas, and if it is subdivided further by libraries that may be relatively small within a SMSA that it will weaken the portion going to the urban libraries. I'm sure the council would like to see all get their fair share.

Senator PELL. I think the possible compromise between Senator Javits' bill and mine may be the change-around from SMSA's to the cities, but this is all something that would be discussed as a result of the testimony today and yesterday and earlier in Washington.

Before you leave, I'd like to pay tribute to your chairman of the board of the trustees, Knight Edwards and your very hardworking and conscientious board of private trustees who as you point out are responsible for about a third of the funds that you have.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you.

Senator PELL. I'd pay tribute to Knight Edwards and any trustees who are here and to you also, Mr. Taylor. Thank you for being here.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you, Senator Pell, I appreciate it.

Senator PELL. I would add Mr. Taylor falls into a distinguished line of directors, particularly Mr. Stuart Sherman who was here for so many years and who is now running one of the private libraries, the John Hay Library at Brown.

Our next witness is Mrs. Olive Parsons, chairperson, board of directors, Newport Public Library, representing library trustees from Newport.

STATEMENT OF OLIVE PARSONS, CHAIRPERSON, BOARD OF DIRECTORS, NEWPORT PUBLIC LIBRARY, REPRESENTING LIBRARY TRUSTEES FROM NEWPORT

Ms. PARSONS. I have filed four copies of the statement with your staff. I am reading an edited portion in the interest of time.

Senator Pell, my name is Olive Parsons, a resident of Newport, Rhode Island. I'm presently President of the Board of Trustees of the Newport Public Library. I speak from the point of view of a trustee who is deeply involved in the operation, expansion of services and above all in the growth of the collection of our library in a city of 35,000 population. This act is very important to us. We in Rhode Island can certainly appreciate the value of this act based on the record of the Department of State Library Services' accomplishments since 1964.

Now as to my library: We clocked 3,500 visits a week, 10 percent of the population. Our circulation in 1976 was 178,000 volumes. However, circulation is but one criterion of the use and the importance of a library. The reference department patronized by students of all ages, the use of periodicals, business publications, newspapers, a place to come for information, access to wisdom and knowledge spread out upon the shelves for free, a staff that is trained, courteous and helpful,

a quiet spot to study and a comprehensive Children's Room with its own collection, the librarian and programs, an outreach program to the homebound, nursing homes, the operation of a bookmobile which reaches children and other who through a lack of transportation, find it impossible to go to the library, all of this is a modern public library, books and more, and much more; a meeting room that is used for various groups, adult educational classes, film showing for children and adults, microform, free loan of framed picture reproductions, records and tapes with listening stations and more to come in the future.

Book prices have increased about 20 percent in the last 3 years, yet our book allocation from the city of $20,000 was cut in half 2 years running when the library budget was submitted to the council. Council members in Newport have been sympathetic to our needs, but the money simply was not there. It is always the book budget that suffers as any trustee or librarian can tell you. Other library costs cannot be eliminated: salaries, services, heat and light. We have already been forced to alter next year's budget before submitting it because of fuel costs. From the State Department of Library Services we receive a grant-in-aid. For the past 4 years we have received a grant from the Rhode Island Foundation which has been of inestimable help but which will not go on indefinitely. Were it not for the Gift and Memorial Fund initiated by the Board of Trustees a few years ago, we would be in dire straights indeed for book money.

Now to the bill S. 602. I've studied the substance of this bill quite carefully. Obviously, I can address myself to it only from the point of view of a trustee in general and from the background of my own library in particular.

We've all been aware of the curtailment of the library hours in many cities and towns and the closing-down of neighborhood branches and certain departments in larger libraries. This, at a time when pressure is on for ongoing adult education, updated children's programs and services to the handicapped, when more and more money is poured out for improvements of all sorts in the lives of the citizens. While recognizing the needs of minorities, the handicapped, the blind, the need for new construction in some localities, the value of many projects and programs I feel, and I speak for my Board as well, that service to the majority of library users is quite as important as services to the disadvantaged.

When a taxpayer comes to the library, he is treated as an individual. Indeed, this is an opportunity for government to show its interest in a person rather than in people. I would like to see additional Federal money funneled from the State agency to the local libraries, perhaps at the per capita rate of at least 25 cents extra, earmarked specifically for books and periodicals. A wide variety of periodicals is an essential in today's world in order to keep abreast of the happenings of our time, particularly so for student research. Maybe we need a juggling of priorities.

The Department of State Library Services exercises final responsibility for the form, content and design of the allocation of State and Federal money. However, there should be more input from trustees, librarians and users into these plans which I'm sure the Department

would welcome. I feel that library trustees could become more articulate and more involved as public relations representatives of their own libraries and that they should exert themselves as fundraisers throughout their communities. The citizenry ought to know what a small part of its tax dollar goes to the public library and what a bargain it is.

One last point. A library is not a day-care center, a social service agency nor a school. Yet, as an information center the library is a part and an important facet of community life and not an end in itself. Each library has its own individuality and its own needs, yet it is expected to perform today in many fields according to Federal and State guidelines, hence the need for Federal help. With costs continually rising and more of the population depending on the Federal Government for support and sustenance, State library agencies should have more flexibility in assigning priorities for the use of Federal money, and additional Federal funds should be appropriated to support local public libraries. Municipalities can no longer afford to shoulder 80 percent or more of mounting expenses.

I thank you for your patience and for the honor of testifying before you.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much, Mrs. Parsons. Would you describe to me what luck you are having in raising private funds for the support of your library, or in general in Rhode Island what percentage of your budget is raised privately.

Ms. PARSONS. Oh, no as such percentage. In the last 5 years by letter-writing and hard work I've been able to raise maybe $8,000 which has been for special funds. We have the Rhode Island Foundation Fund, which brings in—that varies according to what they choose to give us. The next one is going to be $5,000, but that is not going to go on forever. We have a small private fund that helps to keep the bookmobile on the road, the Townsend Fund, which brings in about $6,800. The city gives us $195,000. We asked for more but we've been cut the last 2 years. For books we wanted $20,000. We have asked for $20,000 for books and received $10,000. Now we are going to need more with the price of books going up.

Senator PELL. Would you like to see a provision in the act to provide a matching formula giving a certain amount of the Federal dollars for each private dollar raised? Do you think that would be helpful?

Ms. PARSONS. That was suggested to us by the Rhode Island Fund. I'm going to try to do that in the next year. We have the Friends of the Library, they have benefits. We do get extra money when we go out and scramble for it. I think the challenge is good. One hopes one can continue to scramble and maybe get more people in it.

Senator PELL. I am the recipient of some of your scrambling.

What is the relationship you have with the Redwood Library?

Ms. PARSONS. Of friendliness.

Senator PELL. Do you exchange books?

Ms. PARSONS. Oh, no.

Senator PELL. Wouldn't you if a reader came in or they had a reader, wouldn't you be able to——

Ms. PARSONS. We would direct them to the Redwood for something very special, but for any book we don't have we can use the inter-

library loan network. The interlibrary system is simply marvelous and works beautifully and the service is superb. I know because I have used it myself.

Senator PELL. Do you think in a city the size of our own, 35,000, someday the Redwood and the public library should be combined?

Ms. PARSONS. No; definitely not, I personally don't. This is my own personal point of view shared by others. The Redwood is a particular type of library, a library and athenaeum, and one library is not competing with the other.

Senator PELL. I'm wondering if our city is large enough to support two separate library systems or whether there should be one unified system.

Ms. PARSONS. I don't know too much about the way the Redwood is supported. Its funds are private anyway.

Senator PELL. Yes.

Ms. PARSONS. And endowed, and it's a different-type library.

Senator PELL. Do you have open access to your shelves in your library?

Ms. PARSONS. Yes, but we have no rare book section.

Senator PELL. You have the basic reference material, you have the New York Times index, for instance?

Ms. PARSONS. Yes, and we have microform: microfilm and microfiche. We are trying very hard to build up a good reference. We have added in the past few years; 5½ years ago we had roughly 40,000 volumes, 41,000. We have 58,000 now.

Senator PELL. Do you have the new Encyclopaedia Brittannica and its new version?

Ms. PARSONS. I think we have. I wasn't quite sure. It's been hard work keeping up with a lot of it because we've done a lot of expansion over these last couple, or 3 years and we're building all the time.

Senator PELL. Captain Henry does a great deal of work with you.

Ms. PARSONS. Captain Henry runs the library. I try to get extra money.

Senator PELL. I thank you very much, Mrs. Parsons, for your testimony.

Our next witness is Mrs. Judith Murphy, director, Project Personna, and Ms. Maria Puigbo, assistant director of Project Personna, representing special library users.

STATEMENT OF JUDITH MURPHY, DIRECTOR, PROJECT PERSONNA, ACCOMPANIED BY MARIA DOLORES PUIGBO, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, PROJECT PERSONNA

Ms. MURPHY. Good afternoon, Senator. Thank you very much for the opportunity to testify, first of all, on behalf of special service for the Hispanic community in the State of Rhode Island. Thank you for inviting Maria Dolores. You have kept a friendship intact in addition to providing a Hispanic perspective as well as an Anglo-American one. Mrs. Parsons in her testimony a couple of seconds ago mentioned a couple of things a library is not. A library is not a day-care center, a library is not a school, and a library is not a social service agency. But I think some of the things we do in the Providence

Public Library become close to being all of those things, and some of the things we do at Project Personna as well.

During the last 5 years or so awareness has grown that the inner-city neighborhoods of Providence, Pawtucket, and Central Falls are becoming home for a new and rapidly growing cultural group. While there are presently no reliable surveys, we would estimate, local surveys would estimate there is a Latin American community of approximately 25,000 in Rhode Island.

Project Personna was organized as a volunteer program to respond to the acute needs of Spanish-speaking persons unable to speak English in a society whose people and institutions depend almost exclusively on that language, as one such program which attempts to service new communities. In 1971, the project received funds from PROCAP which was then a project for Providence, one of Mr. Nixon's favorite programs, local agencies. In 1974 with funds received from the United Way and a local foundation, the project was able to continue and expand its services and program. And since the earlier date, 1971, Project Persona had been sponsored by the Providence Public Library and has operated its program for the Knight Memorial Library in the Elmwood section of the city which pretty much happens to be the geographic heart of the Latin American community in the city of Providence bordered on one side by Cranston Street and the other Prairie Avenue.

The principal and most important problem facing Spanish-speaking immigrants to Rhode Island is the language difference or the language barriers. Persons unable to speak English have little access to employment opportunities commensurate with their potential. Approximately 2,000 adults, 2,000 persons in the State, principally although not exclusively Spanish speaking, participate in the language and educational components of the project each year. When I say not exclusively, I am referring obviously to the new Laotian and Cambodian influx our State has seen in the last year or so. In addition, over 3,000 social service referrals and other types of assistance are made each year by the project staff.

The objectives of the program are to facilitate learning of English; to involve Spanish-speaking adults in bilingual educational activities, and to aid them in entering English-speaking activities of the same nature; to stimulate and maintain pride in Latin culture and history, and four, to provide resource information with respect to the available agenices that serve families and individuals in attempting to solve the variety of problems they encounter every day.

The activities of the project were designed and implemented as a direct result of an assessment of community needs. Each year a sample survey of approximately 200 adults, Hispanic adults, are polled as to needs as they see them and suggested direction they'd like to see libraries take.

Language-learning activities continue to be at the heart of the program. Non-English-speaking persons may choose to participate in a structure program of daytime or evening instruction. They borrow films from the language tape center. They may receive weekly classes in what we call survival English as a second language which is taught by volunteer instructors in the homes of the students.

Spanish-speaking adults may prepare for the high school equivalency examination in Spanish and learn to read and write in their native language in the library as well as in English.

Just a tiny aside. The attaining of the high school equivalency diploma is a first step taken when he comes to Rhode Island; when he or she first arrives, the shock of finding themselves in a culture whose mores and customs are so radically different from their own to say nothing of the language difference itself which often psychologically is immobilizing to individuals. Many of the people who have just arrived in Rhode Island instead of jumping into English as a second language, Propect Personna will try to get them a high school equivalency in Spanish, an examination that is given in the State of Rhode Island in Spanish as well, and with the diploma comes an incentive to learn English, a goal that seemed impossible in their own country, for example, having the high school diploma is now made possible and you see future horizons.

Briefly, other activities of the Project Personna library program include a daycare training series for Spanish-speaking mothers which offers workshops in Spanish in all aspects of child care and upon completion of the course they are eligible to become licensed daycare mothers.

Special interest workshops of consumer or legal interests are also offered on a regular basis as are education and career counseling workshops. As I mentioned earlier, the Providence Public Library vis-a-vis Project Personna presently serves our 2,000 non-English speaking adults. We have to turn away many, many more because of space limitations, dollar limitations and time limitations. In our Providence Public Library scheduled hours they may be open, it has been drastically reduced during the last couple of years. For every individual we serve, we turn away. If we are serving 2,000, we could be serving 4,000, Hispanic principally. Maria Dolores will now briefly attempt to describe some of our restrictions and some of the problems we've had and the enormity of the task ahead of us.

Ms. Puigbo. Thank you. My name is Maria Dolores. I work with Project Personna as a counselor. When Spanish-speaking people arrive in Rhode Island, either from their own country or even from another State here in the United States, they go through a period of shock. Their lifestyles are suddenly and radically changed. They have to face so many problems, so many new problems daily they never had to face before. When a friend tells them that there are several institutions which can help them, the question is where, where can I find some help. The answer might be: a A church. But some people believe that in churches there are only priests and they just talk about God. We need something else, they say. A school: Come on, we are too old to attend school. We are not kids any more. A nationalists A Latin American or Central American political center. Oh, no, we don't want to get involved in politics right now. We came here to feed our family. We are trying to find a better life, not a worse one.

Finally, someone suggests a library which offers various kinds of services such as classes, help in filling out applications, social services, interpretation and translation. Is that right. That's surprising for us.

In our countries a library is a place that ususally is just reserved for the intellectual class.

Anyway, they say, let's try it. They like the idea of a library trying to reach them and looking for solutions to their problems at the same time that they borrow books, even in Spanish, also. A library is like a mother, it inspires security and protection. They feel so unprotected, we feel so unprotected in a strange country.

The library and its staff have had to make tremendous effort in order to adopt this new face, educational and social, both physically and psychologically.

Physically, classrooms have had to be improvised, moving chairs and tables to meet requirements that the architect could not forsee when he designed the building.

Psychologically, they have had to give up some of the peace and quietness so typical of a library. The library has been invaded by crowds of people and the staff has had to communicate with them and make the effort to understand them. The books have got dust from the chalk used by the teachers.

In spite of all of this effort, there is still much more to be accomplished. There are many more people whose needs are not met yet. We have a serious problem of noise and room.

I don't want to seem negative about it. I am not. I feel a great respect when I see all of these people, that they trust us and seem anxious to learn. We have to be thankful for all of this financial aid which we hope will continue and be available not only for the Spanish community but also other ethnic groups: the French in the Woonsocket Public Library; the Polish in the Pawtucket Public Library and the Italians in the Westerly Public Library should be effectively served.

And finally, I would just like to say this new social mission does not degrade the traditional notion of the concept of a library. I think on the contrary, it gives a new dimension.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much. Miss Puigbo, I'm interested. I think the record should show your own background. What country do you come from?

Ms. PUIGBO. I come from Spain, Barcelona and I studied for my master's degree in social studies. I came here because my husband got a fellowship to work for his Ph. D. at Brown University. I was so happy when I got my job because it's the greatest opportunity. I have to say I was so happy, I was hoping to learn finally how to speak English correctly, but since I started I've had just English classes twice.

Senator PELL. I was interested too when you mentioned the different languages. You didn't mention Portuguese and yet, there are more Portuguese, I think they are the largest number of immigrants coming into Rhode Island now, as many as all of the other nationalities put together.

Ms. PUIGBO. I'm sorry about this omission. I hope there is not Portuguese people around.

Senator PELL. Do you find that is the greatest number?

Ms. PUIGBO. Yes; one of the biggest ethnic groups here, one of the biggest.

Senator PELL. From the viewpoint of the books that are available are there more Portuguese books available than the other three nationalities?

Ms. PUIGBO. I'm not familiar with which kind. Maybe Judith knows. Do you have that kind of information?

Ms. MURPHY. Very, very, very little. However, the Fox Point Branch of the library services principally in the city of Providence the Portuguese community. The Knight Memorial down in Elmwood, the library we work out of, has the largest collection of Spanish material. I'm not really certain, I think Barrington has a large Portuguese collection as well.

Senator PELL. You mentioned there was a Vietnamese and Laotian group. How many people roughly are in Rhode Island from that area?

Ms. MURPHY. It's small. It's interesting that when the Vietnamese came to Project Personna to learn English, they were the first Indo-Chinese group that arrived and it was fine. They learned English very quickly and culturally adopted fairly easily. Then the Cambodians arrived and the Vietnamese left the program. They would not continue to study side by side for some reason.

Senator PELL. Was their basic language French when they came?

Ms. MURPHY. No; it was Vietnamese, it was not French. Some do speak French, some Cambodians speak French. The Laotians come with several different dialects. Some are illiterate in their own language. They are mountain tribes, and some speak Laotian, and there is another dialect.

Senator PELL. I didn't realize that we had a fairly substantial number from there. Another question of approach: You mentioned the desire, the advisability of people of foreign-language background often getting their equivalency in their foreign language, studying it. Doesn't this postpone the time when they will melt into our own country, because basically we are from the point of view of culture and language an English-speaking country.

Ms. MURPHY. I don't think so. I think the high school equivalency diploma which takes months for some individuals, perhaps 2 months to attain, 2 months of study serves as a real motivating factor rather than postponing the melting theory. I don't even know if that theory exists anymore, we are a melting pot. I think people tend to be proud of their origins and try to maintain as much of their national culture as possible, and whether rightly or wrongly, it happens people stay in their communities and don't melt into so-called the mainstream of society as rapidly as one would like them to.

Senator PELL. I agree with you. I think that people are becoming more and more proud of their roots as that great book of Mr. Haley's has brought out. But from the viewpoint of the commercial life and normal life, it is basically an English-speaking country. I would think the sooner they get a mastery of English the better off they would be.

Ms. MURPHY. You have to remember the cultural shock that confronts people when they come from another country, especially the Hispanic country whose customs are so different. People are taken back by the so-called quote coldness of Americans, and the standoffishness of Americans, just for one little example. There are so many

different shocks that confront somebody coming into our society, and psychologically you are immobilized for a period of time. People want to make a new life and it's not as easy as they suspected it was going to be.

Senator PELL. I'd be interested in Miss Puigbo's point of view on that.

Ms. PUIGBO. I am from Barcelona. The people there seem very much like the people of Pawtucket.

Senator PELL. Do you feel they are more standoffish in Pawtucket?

Ms. PUIGBO. I don't know. Could you please repeat your question?

Senator PELL. Do you feel the people of this State or the State of Rhode Island are more standoffish than they are in Spain?

Ms. PUIGBO. Well, if you are talking about the Spanish in general, I will say, yes, but Barcelona as you know is in the north. People are a little bit cold. Besides, I have to say I've been so lucky here. I find wonderful people and I never feel any kind of coldness around at all.

Senator PELL. Eventually you probably should take the exam for diplomatic service.

Miss Murphy, are there any barriers now to the use of libraries for Rhode Islanders who do not speak English? Do most libraries make an effort to try to look after them?

Ms. MURPHY. Speaking for the Providence Public Library where I have my limited personal knowledge, most of the library branches now employ a second language, a person of the language that the community around the library represents. In other words, down at the Knight Memorial we have a young woman, who is here in the back row, from Puerto Rico who works as a librarian, and I know that's true of Fox Point and for other branches of the library as well.

Senator PELL. What about for the more rare languages like Greek?

Ms. MURPHY. We throw up our hands and go to the dictionary. No, I don't think so. Probably every once in a while you come across a Greek person or a Lebanese-speaking person, whatever. There are so many ethnic communities here, we try to identify the language and serve the languages one at a time.

Senator PELL. This is of particular interest to our State itself because it's not generally realized our State has the highest percentage of foreign born of any State of the Union.

Ms. MURPHY. I can believe that. It's an incredible State in that respect.

Senator PELL. I thank you both very much indeed. Our next speaker is Mr. Charles Joyce, chairman of the New England Library Board, representing the New England Library Board. Introduce your colleague.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES JOYCE, CHAIRMAN OF THE NEW ENGLAND LIBRARY BOARD, ACCOMPANIED BY MARY SPILLANE, MASSACHUSETTS BUREAU OF LIBRARY EXTENSION

Mr. JOYCE. Senator Pell, I'm Charles Joyce and this is Mary Spillane. We are both employed by the Massachusetts Bureau of Library Extension. I am speaking as chairman of the New England Library Board which advocate a simple extension of L.S.C.A. without the

major changes included in your bill and in the bill filed by Senator Javits, S. 941.

L.S.C.A. has been and can continue to be a sound vehicle for extending public library services to those who for any reason do not receive them in the usual ways or to a reasonably adequate degree. Its emphasis on target groups which have generally in the past been deprived of these services is a credit to Congress and makes the act much more significant than it could be if its modest funding were simply passed through indiscriminately to the entire population.

The two Senate bills, on the other hand, would forfeit both the political effect of reaching the entire population and the major service impact on those most in need, which is the primary strength of the present law.

The Javits bill, S. 941, with its new title V for urban libraries, would apparently miss 11 States entirely including 3 in New England, and would reach only 153 cities having about one-fourth of the national population. This would not necessarily be the one-quarter most in need of such extra funding, and there would be no authority on the part of the States to assess such need and to allot the funds accordingly, as is possible, and in fact required, by the present law. Under the Javits bill, seven States would receive 51 percent of the appropriation in title V. New York City alone would get 14 percent of the total. Such an arrangement does not seem very practical either intrinsically or politically.

Your bill, Senator Pell, S. 602, does cast a much wider net but I believe retains the same basic weakness and adds one more weakness as the Javits bill. The bill might serve the three southern New England States very well, except for this question over the confusion of S.M.S.A.'s which cross State lines, but would do very little for the northern three. Vermont, for example, does not have an S.M.S.A. with 100,000 population, and using Burlington, in lieu of such, would reach only 9 percent of that State's population. Simi'ar effects would be felt nationwide, with the small rural States, which are s ill the ones most lacking in decent library services, getting some very short stick ends. This handicap is compounded by the lid which S. 602 places on funds for the present title I priorities. With at least two-thirds of any funding over $60 million going to the S.M.S.A.'s, the present target groups and the smaller States generally would have very little to look forward to from an increase in funding.

Perhaps urban libraries should have this kind of attention, but not at the expense of the isolated, the poor, the blind, the institutionalized and the disadvantaged, who may be found on farms, in towns, and behind walls as well as in large cities. The present act, if properly administered, takes care of these people wherever they are and does not do badly by urban libraries either. The special strength of this act, which has produced relatively great effect with minuscule funding is the latitude and responsibility it gives to the State library agencies to seek out the areas, groups, and individuals with the greatest unmet library needs and to meet them in a variety of ways. No passthrough, per capita plan can match the flexibility and concentrated, purposeful impact of this program. And given the wide differences in library needs, development, and service patterns in the 50 States, no other approach is likely to succeed nearly as well in the immediate future.

Urban library needs can be met perfectly well under the present law if urban library directors, like other applicants, can make a reasonable case for the specific needs of their constituents. New York, for example, paid out 45 percent of its L.S.C.A. title I money from 1971 to 1975 to its five major metropolitan areas. Massachusetts from 1968 to 1975 channeled 52 percent of its L.S.C.A. grant funds to or through its five cities with over 100,000 population.

What is wrong with L.S.C.A. is not any lack of attention to the urban libraries but Congress failure to provide all of the authorized funds and many States reluctance to do their own share in meeting the objectives of L.S.C.A. The direction taken by Senator Pell of generally raising authorizations is helpful in the former case, at least in principle. The new section 8 in the House bill, requiring dollar for dollar administrative matching funds, is certainly helpful in the latter instance.

Other major changes should await the conclusion of the various State conferences on libraries, culminating in the White House Conference in 1979. A simple extension of L.S.C.A. for 4 years, as will be voted on next week by the House, is much in order, and the New England Library Board urges this committee to support such an extension.

Senator PELL. Miss Spillane.

Ms. SPILLANE. I would briefly like to say I will be answering questions with Mr. Joyce, and I think today that you have received a very good overview of what the L.S.C.A. program has done over the past 20 years to stimulate library development in Rhode Island. And, of course, your records surely reflect your commitment and concern for library services not only in Rhode Lsland but in the country as a whole.

Perhaps now we could discuss some of the nuts and bolts of the three bills that have been filed to extend this program. After hearing from key national library figures last week in Washington, the special concerns of the debilitated New York library system yesterday and, of course, your own constituents today, what do you feel now is the best direction in terms of the L.S.C.A.?

Senator PELL. I will not make a decision right now. It's a question of melding together the evidence to be received at these hearings. I will point out S. 602 really is an extension of the present program with a trigger device added for the S.M.S.A. which makes a compromise on cities or other areas and means there will be full funding of existing programs first. But the trigger device gives an incentive to the Conference of Mayors to get behind this legislation, more important to get behind the appropriation because you, Mr. Joyce, say the direction taken by Senator Pell of generally raising authorization is helpful, at least in principle. I'm not sure it is because it raises expectations and aspirations. What is needed is to raise appropriations when you would have four times of what we've had, and the only way we are going to get that is to build up a little bit more political force and fire. And one of my thoughts was that the mayors from distant cities, they see what this could mean to them and would get behind the bill and seek to get more funding.

Mr. JOYCE. I think your bill though, Senator, will appeal to some States and others will miss out pretty much. Rhode Island would have 85 percent of its population reached by your bill, but that percentage in New Hampshire is 18; 14 percent for Maine and 9 percent in Vermont. It would have very little appeal there I'm afraid, and similarly in smaller States.

Senator PELL. But you would not agree with my thought the needs in urban areas, maybe even more than in rural areas is for increased library services?

Mr. JOYCE. The need in my mind is not measured by population. The present bill does cite several target groups of people who can't use or get normal library service wherever they maye be. It doesn't matter, in a large city or a small town. They can't receive ordinary library service, and that is what matters. It does not depend upon the population approach at all.

Senator PELL. I don't think a new title is necessary to fund urban libraries, but it could be achieved through increased funding of title I.

Mr. JOYCE. Present law does cover urban libraries as well. There is no difficulty on title I.

Senator PELL. It would seem to me that the plight of the urban libraries is greater. Again I don't know, I don't have my facts here. I got the impression that the plight of the urban library reduction in service seems greater than the plight of the rural libraries. Do you have any knowledge of that?

Mr. JOYCE. That is true in some States. Those need to be met by title I, particularly if more money were appropriated for title I, a fairly small amount now, $57 million. It's a small amount now.

Senator PELL. We hope to see that.

Ms. SPILLANE. I might add we do not ignore the fact many of our States, perhaps the majority of our States, have compelling urban problems. I think what we are trying to say is your trigger device leaves something to be desired for the general growth of that title, that you put a ceiling on anything over $60 million under title I. 66⅔ percent would go to urban libraries, so that cuts off the growth on development for the rural areas and outreach services to special needs clienteles. I think last week in Washington you summarized the dilemma quite well by stating perhaps the greatest need is to validate this problem of our appropriations only being 25 percent of authorization, and that's where we should put the pressure. I think our urban representatives would join hands with other rural representatives to do this, to lobby for this kind of increase as well. This is where the focus should be in our minds.

Senator PELL. It would be good, but here I can't be of any great help to you because I am not on the Appropriations Committee. Where I can help is with the authorizing committee. That pressure ought to be put on it, but we are becoming increasingly—whether we like it or not—an urban society. As you know, 5 percent of our people produce all of the food not only which we need but which the rest of the world needs. We are becoming an urbanized society, and one of our greatest objectives is to try to make the city what it should be, a place of beauty and quiet and privacy and convenience. There is no reason why a city cannot be built along those lines. The library is one of the great

cultural cornerstones to that development. Currently under title I, I believe it is $57 million worth of appropriation which is not much. My bill would only assist urban libraries after $60 million had been reached. So that would mean it would be some incentive to move up that little bit. The present problem would be funded. Would you see a compromise here where we might go up to $90 million, $80 million, something of that sort? Do you think there should be no special treatment or urban areas, that they can be adequately covered now under title I?

Mr. JOYCE. Under the present funding standard it may be a remote point, but this bill could eventually make hundreds of millions of dollars possible. At that point a cap of any kind on present priorities would inhibit those priorities and would send most of the money to the urban libraries. If Congress wanted a bill of that kind, I think it should await the outcome of the State conference and the White House conference. Then address special urban needs, perhaps as part of some encompassing urban bill, or as part of a National Library Act which you yourself suggested.

Senator PELL. This would be something we have to argue out in Washington. The different States will each have their own different views. As pointed out, the Javits approach only helps 11 States. So that obviously is not going to fly. But we have to figure out something that seems reasonably equitable and affects both the majority of the States and the majority of the people which as you know is how Congress works.

Mr. JOYCE. The present Brademas bill does that and probably will pass the House next week, too, in its present form.

Senator PELL. That is correct, and Congressman Brademas has introduced it. As you well know, his district does not have a city of 100,000 people or an SMSA of 100,000 in it. Some of us who are faced with the problems we have here, I am acutely conscious of the plight of Providence. We are a declining population with many problems and it needs a revitalized public library, so this is what I'm faced with, too.

I thank you both very much indeed. I thank you for being with us.

Is there anybody in the audience who has anything they would care to add to this hearing?

Mr. CROSBY. I'm sure there are several people in the audience who would like to briefly testify if they might from the floor. We'll be going up the aisle with the mike. Then they can stand and prioritize their own points. I would first like to introduce Mr. Edmund Beck who is a legally blind person representing a special group. I'd like to give him the first opportunity.

Senator PELL. Have him identify himself.

STATEMENT OF EDMUND BECK, A BLIND PERSON

Mr. BECK. Thank you, Mr. Crosby. I'd like to offer my greetings to Senator Pell. I'm totally blind, and my name is Edmund Beck. Prior to losing my sight about 6 years ago, I'm ashamed to admit I read only about three or four books a year. However, thanks to Jim Giles, about 3 years ago I joined a group, a modern reading group that met at the Auburn Library and I now probably read about 40 volumes a year. I'm a great booster of the regional library that's tremendously

helpful to me. Besides books, I also am able to read magazines such as Newsweek and Readers' Digest, Changing Times and Choice magazine, and there are also a couple of magazines pertaining to the blind. I hope that funding will be available that will be helpful to the blind as well as the physically handicapped and all others.

Senator PELL. Thank you. Are there any others? I'm interested in hearing any special comments with regard to this legislation. We all agree libraries are great, but what we want to do is to add new thoughts as to how the legislation can be improved and what areas we may have caught in today's hearing.

STATEMENT OF JOHN GASHEEN, EDUCATION DIRECTOR, PROVIDENCE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

Mr. GASHEEN. My name is John Gasheen. I'm the education director of the Providence community action program. Let me try to address the issue you raised, Senator, in order to speak to the change in the legislation that would increase the proportion of moneys going to urban populations. I'd like to make a couple of comments with regard to the library importance and the quality of life in the city, particularly with reference to the neighborhood because my agency has been for a number of years working with the library specifically to enhance the services provided to low-income neighborhoods in the city of Providence.

There are perhaps a couple of elements in that. One is that by using the branch library, that the services are brought to people who might not normally use the library and one of the things that occurred in the last several years in the city of Providence, as Mr. Taylor described, was a continued deterioration of the economic base of the Providence Public Library which from my point of view is also coupled with increased services being offered from that library. Normally those two things seemed to be in conflict at a time of reduced expenditure or certainly what that expenditure can buy. There seems to be a reducing of services. In the last several years there has in fact been particularly in the branch library level an increase, and amongst that is an increase of addressing the particular populations that the Senator raised before. There are, for example, in the libraries now, one of the branch libraries is associated with a neighborhood center and health center to better serve the needs of that neighborhood. Another library branch integrates with the services of the school which is right next door so that in those cases there is a reduction of duplication of services tied with increased use by populations that would not have prior to that time taken advantage of the use of the library.

For the last several years we have worked with the Providence Public Library to extend after school, vacation and summer programs that are available to particularly children though not exclusively.

The Senator asked the question before about reading. The figures for the city of Providence public school population indicate that at the end of the eighth grade the average student scores in reading were approximately 2 years behind national norms in grade level. Consistent with that is the fact that over the course of not only Providence, but, of course, national that what happens in reading programs is that

children may tend to progress during the school year and tend to lose in terms of measured scores over the course of the summer.

One of the thrusts of the directions of the library in cooperation with the community action program has been to attempt to address that need in summer programs that would move toward reducing the loss by children during the summer months. A key effort is needed since what happens is children leave school, are tested in the spring, and when they come back in the fall they are tested at a lower score on the average than in the spring. This, of course, is kind of a punitive lag that develops that more directly hits urban populations than it does other suburban- and middle-income populations.

I'd like to say a couple of other things about the staff of the Providence Public Library as an example of how urban libraries can use their resources. Your comment before I spoke was you'd like some addressing of the particular issue of legislation. Part of that is the statement of how we may love libraries that are useful. I think even more so in the last year the Providence Public Library, what they have done is reallocated their resources internally so that perhaps about 15 percent of staff time has been devoted toward planning, developing greater skills, of planning programs to meet the needs of children in low-income neighborhoods. And in the course of doing that, they have currently increased their services, and we happen to work with them in two branches where we have some funds that are supporting some of this. What has happened in the last year at the same funding level has been a tripling of the time of services being made available in two branches and a considerable increase in the two other branches as well. One of the things I have done is try to work with the libraries to move them toward doing that, and I have been quite impressed with the fact they have made that allocation of resources. We, from the point of view of the community action program, are really interested in that mission of the Taft program which is to change institutional mores so they can more fully serve the needs of the urban population. We have many demands upon our dollars. It has been very difficult for us to maintain in the last couple of years that level of service working with the library. I think that the nature of the legislation, the modifications you are proposing, Senator, would enable the library to continue that and to continue to bring the library to populations that have not used those well, and coupled with creative use of those reserve resources enable those populations to both use the resources of the library more fully and concurrently coordinate those with other educational and cultural endeavors, such as the public school system, and I would certainly urge consideration of that legislation.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much.

Next we will hear from Elmore Thompson.

STATEMENT OF ELMORE THOMPSON, MAYOR'S OFFICE FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, SOUTH PROVIDENCE, R.I.

Mr. THOMPSON. I work at the Mayor's Office for Community Development, but today I am here and I would like to just speak particularly as a private citizen from a low-income neighborhood in the city of Providence, South Providence particularly. You've heard and I've heard several panelists voice their support of your bill, and I would

like to add to that the black community as far as my community's support behind that bill. One thing in our community that we are concerned with is the level of services that have been rendered to us through the South Providence Branch Library. That service under the direction of Mrs. Virginia Miles has been excellent since its conception. Back in 1956 when I was discharged from the service, I had the opportunity to return to school, and I also used the facilities in the evening of that library. At this point it is impossible for any of the adult working students to use those, to have that kind of service due to the fact the services have been cut back. There is no longer any evening service in that particular branch library.

The black community in South Providence has and will continue to support the public libraries, but I see as a citizen from South Providence that the services that we have there at this time due to the cutback and also for the need that exists there in many cases is inadequate. The children's hour, the story hour that was instituted there some time back, I would get a kick out of, while I was in the library sometimes, just listening to Mrs. Flack read stories to the kids there. The kids would pile in, sit down quietly and wait for her and Mrs. Miles to start the story hour. This is one service I think should continue or should be reinstituted in the service in that community because many kids are idle during the summer months when there is no kind of resource for them to take advantage of. They either stay on the streets or pile in and overflow the boys' or girls' clubs and become frustrated because the services that they would like to use they could only use at specific hours, that they have other activities or school hours or other activities to be involved in.

I would like also to say the working adult student that works 8 hours a day and tries to attend evening classes on his evenings off, when he can't use the facilities of the branch libraries, you place him at a great disadvantage. He does not have the facilities to purchase the updated editions of the different encyclopedias nor does he have the time to sit down and listen to some public program. His only recourse is to go to the library. If that library door is closed, in many instances you are closing the books and you are contributing to the closing of the minds of potential productive citizens. Thank you.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much.

Now we will hear from Joan Hoye.

STATEMENT OF JOAN HOYE, ADVERTISING AGENCY WORKER, PROVIDENCE, R.I.

Ms. HOYE. I work for a local advertising agency. I also have five children and I use the library extensively in my work, and members of my family, both the Main and the Washington Park Branch, and I would agree with the problem that the branches are not open in the evening. If the children want to come down to do some work on homework assignments, they have to come downtown rather than being able to walk down the street to the branch library. I would like to agree with what you said about what the cities can become and the importance of the libraries in revitalizing our cities, and I think Providence is involved right now and is really trying to grow and revitalize and

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stop a lot of the problems that they have had, and I think the growth of the Providence Library is very important to this. I think it can be very important to businesses who want to locate in downtown Providence, knowing they have the resources of a topnotch library and to people who are interested in living in the city.

I would also agree with the emphasis that I think is in your bill on expanding interlibrary loan services. I think a lot of people are not aware of the possibilities of interlibrary loan services. Perhaps if you have one urban branch or urban library that is really topnotch in resource and you expand the interlibrary loan services, this is the way to take care of people who have trouble getting, you know, to that main library.

Senator PELL. Thank you.

Our next witness will be Mary Lou Blecharczyk.

STATEMENT OF MARY LOU BLECHARCZYK, PRESIDENT, PROVIDENCE NON-PARTISAN CITIZENS LEAGUE, PROVIDENCE, R.I.

Ms. BLECHARCZYK. As a kind of a background, I served my city as a councilwoman and assistant mayor. I'm currently president of our Nonpartisan Citizens League, but it's as a citizen and mother of five, a consumer of library services I speak now. I'd like to make a pitch for my community. I'm concerned, Senator, about the proportionate funding which would apparently tend more toward the urban areas. This is fine. I received the services of Providence when I was growing up, but it does eliminate communities such as East Providence which is currently sixth in size. We have a population of approximately 52,000 and chances are it will not expand beyond 60,000 or 70,000 simply because 85 percent of our land is already developed.

However, we have peculiar needs to our community. In October 1973 I testified by request before your National Commission on Libraries and Information Sciences in Boston. At that time I stressed what my opinion was as an elected official the city needed. We needed more money available for books, for staff. Since that time our situation has changed drastically. We still need money for our services, especially to provide services for our own extensive Portuguese people. The number has increased I've been told by one-third to 50 percent, that much growth in people moving into our community in 3 years. We have in our city stores, even the large supermarkets have listings in both Portuguese and English. There is a very viable, intense need in this "nonlarge" urban city, a very small city, but our needs are changing, our needs are growing.

The people here have to be acclimated, also have to be made part of the community. The further expansion of the interregional services, the increased funding for Providence will not meet our needs for a couple of very simple reasons. We can't control travel here. You can't take care of mass transit because we have no effective public transit in the city of East Providence. We have to maintain our services to people through our local neighborhood branches. The only public transit runs down into Providence, but to get to it through this, you have to travel what is a tremendous distance. The newcomers, the older people, your categorical groups, cannot avail themselves of onsite services in Providence or any of the large major areas.

I am concerned that you expand if possible financial services to the nonlarge cities. We also have a special problem in that what money we had hoped to use toward the expansion and revitalizing of our branches will have to go toward the city hall. Do also consider funding for construction in those areas where there has been a catastrophe or where there had been good older branches but where the lack of money currently available would prevent this kind of renovation.

We have one branch which can be readily accessible by the handicapped simply because it was built under a Federal construction loan. We can't do it now, but, please, don't forget these, the smaller area which will never classify as a large community.

And also, you had spoken effectively of using the conference of mayors as a vehicle of effective change and an effective means of increasing appropriations. I had participated at the National League of Cities and Towns, and at that time a very large group including the smaller areas felt the most effective mayors were those from Rhode Island. I feel quite sure your Rhode Island mayors, both of the smaller towns and cities as well as the large ones will get behind you on that.

Thank you for the opportunity of letting we citizens speak to you.

Senator PELL. Thank you. I would add that my bill, the statistical area approach would cover your community, but we'll see what emerges. You can see the problems, I think, on both sides.

We are going to have to cut this off after a few more questions. I have to leave at 2 o'clock.

Our next witness will be Mary Heneghan.

STATEMENT OF MARY HENEGHAN, ADMINISTRATOR, EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS REGIONAL LIBRARY SYSTEM

Ms. HENEGHAN. I am administrator of the eastern Massachusetts regional library system, that operates out of the Boston Public Library. I spent 13 years of my professional career working in this building, and I know the problems here in Providence both in times past and the problems today. I also know the problems that exist in Massachusetts, and I think it's unfortunate Mr. Joyce in his testimony did not give any allowance for those problems. I would just like to go on record at the present time to say that some of us will submit a formal statement to you identifying some of the great needs of both urban libraries and the fact that LSCA has not met those needs as it has been handled through certain State agencies. But we will submit a formal statement.

Senator PELL. I'll keep the record open for 2 weeks for any additional statements anybody cares to make, and I would say if anybody who is here present doesn't have an opportunity, they can write a letter and it will be included in the record as long as it gets to us within 2 weeks.

Now we will hear from Herman Rose.

STATEMENT OF HERMAN ROSE, DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS, PAWTUCKET, R.I.

Mr. ROSE. I am from Pawtucket and I work with the Department of Community Affairs which is a State agency. I'm here to thank you as

Pawtucket Library cardholder 42858. I've been an engineer and a planner and an administrator and now a trainer in community development. I have many personal and professional comments to make, but I'd like to skip over those and get down to two or three points that have not been mentioned.

One is that over the last 6 or 7 years 10 or 12 percent inflation rates require the Congress to almost double the appropriations just to stay even. For the needs that are coming for the next 5 years Congress must double the appropriation again. I was very pleased to hear that the authorization allows for the fourfold increase.

Senator PELL. When you say double the appropriation I'm all for it, but do you think the taxes should be doubled to pay for it?

Mr. ROSE. Let me give you one statistic.

Senator PELL. One follows the other.

Mr. ROSE. I can only remember with a little bit of difficulty in Arlington, Mass., 55,000 residents have been surveyed by their own citizen task force helped by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In that survey they specifically asked what services should be increased and whether the taxes should be increased for those services. One area predominated, that was adult social services. The largest scoring element in adult social services from Arlington was libraries. Evidently the citizens of a town who don't want their taxes to go up are willing to increase it for libraries.

In Rhode Island we have a great sense of place. If you go to Portsmouth, people talk about the library. If you go to Warwick, people talk about the library. The first mayor of Pawtucket left a free library in memory of his wife. We need that type of political leadership today. There are two or three more areas that I think are rising in the next few years. If Congress traps itself and it cannot allow a system of education to take place, it's going to be because the Library Services bill was not funded at appropriate levels. There are many, many things citizens can do together. Almost every citizens' group begins in a library. I hope that the new Department of Education and Culture will allow libraries to have an equal share with colleges. College libraries in this State try hard, but they are certainly not open to the public, but the equipment, the materials and the books funded with Federal dollars always seem to be superior to what is present in the public libraries. I think it's time that the adults, the special groups that are served by libraries are given equal treatment with the other elements of education.

The mayor testified earlier today that Cranston was only able to spend $3.40 per capita. If I recall my last trip to a bookstore, that's less than what most average books cost. So it's all of us together, Federal, State and local which are holding back, not the librarians. We are holding back the people by not providing sufficient library services. I see great expension. There is very little cooperation between the Library of Congress and the 50 State libraries that serve the State legislators. Congress is turning more and more to the State legislators for more leadership. There is going to be a new MARC–2 that was demonstrated. I was in Washington early in February, and this is going to have a tremendous cost-benefit relationship on making card catalogs available to the average person or public official. It's going to

take some money for that network to spread. I can't see us waiting for 1979 or 1981 or 1984 to put a library in place that will serve citizens and will serve citizen officials. Thank you.

Senator PELL. Thank you.

Next we will hear comments from Virginia Hatch.

STATEMENT OF VIRGINIA HATCH, REPRESENTING THE URBAN LEAGUE OF RHODE ISLAND

Ms. HATCH. I represent the Urban League of Rhode Island. We have been doing a research project on black and Indian heritage for the last 2 years, and I just want to speak for the special services in both South Providence and also in the Providence Public Library. Virginia Miles from South Providence did all kinds of special help for us. We have had the use of the audio-visual types, we have done a slide presentation, we have synchronized it using the services here. We have used your Music and Arts Departments where we were able to get authentic slave songs and authentice Indian music and certain periodicals, and I just want to say thank you for these services. It is tremendously important that they get expanded.

Senator PELL. We appreciate your thoughts. Thank you very much indeed.

Our final witness will be Wilson Lamb.

STATEMENT OF WILSON LAMB, CLARK MEMORIAL LIBRARY, RICHMOND, R.I.

Mr. LAMB. I am Wilson Lamb from the Clark Memorial Library in Richmond. I'm glad to get in even as the last. I'm going to make it very short and say I want to offer the perspective of the library that is the opposite of the ones that seem to be getting some sort of favorable treatment. Our library is in a town that has 2,700 people living in about 27,000 acres. We are trying desperately by the way, at least I am, to keep great numbers of people from coming in. However, I do not believe that our need is different from the needs of people in the city. We get 40 cents a head from the State which amounts to a thousand dollars a year, more or less, for our library. We have been very successful with the town government and we get almost $2 per capita from the town. I don't want to go over all of the things we get from L.S.C.A. and therefore from the Government, but I would like to say it makes all the difference in our service. We get hundreds of books per year which we circulate in addition to those we buy. Our financial aid from the department is approximately our book budget. So it's pretty obvious we can't tolerate any reduction and still serve the library. I believe democracy requires libraries to exist and to serve people through information services, but I would like to urge that this bill be reviewed very carefully and any sections which may discriminate against truly rural populations be removed. Our need is extreme. We do not have industry, we do not have wealth, we do not have means to generate large amounts of money. We are now desperate for a library. We have a little room in an old, old community hall. We have something like 600 square feet in which we have 8,000 books. We are trying

very hard to improve that collection and we believe we can demonstrate the need. We are becoming more proficient at finding customers and serving them. When the State bookmobile burned up, our people wanted to keep getting books, so the librarian rode around in her car dispensing from the back seat. I will conclude, I think that is enough, with the thought, that I hope you will not allow any restrictions or limited definitions of library districts or towns or communities. I think all of this is superfluous. Each district deserves to be reviewed as an individual with a particular population having particular needs and that that district be allowed to receive funding in proportion to its ability to raise its own money and in proportion to its needs. Thank you.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much. As you can see, our job is not easy in the Congress because you have different views. We will try to be as fair as we can, and also to take into account political problems while making sure that the legislation passes through. If there is anybody who has any more statements or evidence to offer, as I said the record will be kept open for 2 weeks and it can be sent to the subcommittee in Washington or to me and it will be included in the record. I think we've seen that the common denominator amongst the witnesses and all of us there today has been a belief in the libraries. The library really is the central jewel in the diadem of our information systems, a head gear of knowledge. The library is very important, whether it's a rural community or a middle-sized town, in a small city or a large city.

As was mentioned earlier, I was very glad that that remark found an echo. I believe that a city really can be a place of beauty and quiet and privacy and a great deal of thinking. My own thinking in this regard comes from a man some of you may know. Constantinos Doxiadis in his science of ekistics, the development of human settlement, and we must move in that direction without losing sight of the necessity of looking after the interests of the country, the area that is not urban. This is the quandary we face. The best solution would be to try to get full funding for the bill that's presently in being, but that could only be accomplished if we get more political support behind the Libraries Act so that more Members of Congress, more of the Senators will push the appropriations committee to come nearer to full funding.

[The following letters were subsequently supplied for the hearing record:]

APR 05 1977

Middletown Free Library

1521 WEST MAIN ROAD • MIDDLETOWN, RHODE ISLAND 02840 • 846-1573

March 25, 1977

The Hon. Claiborne Pell
325 Russell Office Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Pell:

The Board of Trustees of the Middletown Free Library supports the passage of S.602 which would extend the Libraries Services and Construction Act for four years.

The section of the bill appropriating $97 million for library construction is most needed. This library has outgrown its present small structure and needs to expand into a new building. We may be seeking such funds to match local appropriations to renovate a former Navy building for a library.

The bill's emphasis on urban libraries is sound. The library cooperative network in Rhode Island could not function without the resources of the Providence Public Library, the principal library in the State. Libraries do cooperate at all levels in Rhode Island due in part by former LSCA fiscal support.

The Middletown Board of Trustees looks forward to the passage of S.602.

Sincerely yours,

N.W. Hall

Norman W. Hall
Chairman, Board of Trustees

Re: LIBRARY ASSISTANCE ACT

LOUIS R. VAN DE VELDE
151 MAIN STREET
WICKFORD, RHODE ISLAND 02852

APR 05 1977

March 31, 1977

Sebator Claiborne Pell
Senior United States Senator from Rhode Island
325 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington DC 20510

Dear Senator Pell:

It was good of you to come to Providence earlier this month and hold a hearing on your LIBRARY ASSISTANCE ACT. I am writing to add my thoughts to the record, which I understand is still open for petitions.

Architecture is manifestly going to be enormously critical to America's success in energy conservation over the next few years. And our efforts at conservation are going to be just plain critical. Public buildings, especially those that are used by many people on a relaxed, informal basis as libraries are, can set people thinking conservation (and alternative energy sources such as solar) every day. It will be such a fine, persuasuve thing to have our libraries show a concrete committment to solar energy and conservation. People are sure to want to imitate. They will vreate the demand that the building industry is waiting for.

One other thought: Big cities and big city libraries have big problems and need big support, true. But much of the impetue fro new style (energy efficient) building will come from the families using the libraries and passing them every day in the smaller places. Please consider pressing to keep the bill balanced so that the country areas and the suburbs receive enough for them to make a substantial showing in the new architecture.

Thank you for your patience in listening.

Sincerely,

Louis van de Velde

Louis van de Velde

VOLUNTEERS IN ACTION, INC.

229 WATERMAN STREET, PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND 02906
(401) 421-7472, 421-6547

March 28, 1977

The Honorable Claiborne Pell
United States Senate
325 Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Pell:

Volunteers in Action, a voluntary action center serving the state of Rhode Island, wishes to add its testimony to that of others at the Senate Hearing on the Library Services and Construction Act held today at the Providence Public Library.

VIA has cooperated with the Providence Public Library in listing the books on voluntarism which are available through the Library and has circulated this list to participants of our training conferences and published it in our newsletter. These books are constantly in demand with many people on waiting lists. Small agencies such as ours also look to the Library for information on funding sources, since we are unable to afford governmental and private periodicals in our budgets.

We appreciate, therefore, your interest in and support of the Library and urge the maximum amount of funding possible. Extension of the Library Services and Construction Act, with special consideration for urban libraries such as the Providence Public, will make it possible to expand resources to volunteers and agencies utilizing volunteers.

We appreciate your holding the Subcommittee hearing in Providence and the opportunity to add our testimony to that of others.

Sincerely yours,

Betsy A. Garland

Betsy A. Garland
Executive Director

Elizabeth S. Lawson

Elizabeth S. Lawson
President

RHODE ISLAND SCHOOL OF DESIGN

Providence, Rhode Island 02903

Mahler B. Ryder
24 Summit Avenue
Providence, RI 02906

31 March 1977

Senator Claiborne Pell
325 Russell Senate Office
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Pell,

Although I was unable to attend the hearing held on behalf of the Library Services and Construction Act (S-602), I am delighted that the event did occur and I applaud your efforts.

As I have stressed publicly libraries are, to me, more than static repositories of knowledge and are or should be, thought of as conduits of societal achievement and diversity of opinion.

I am deeply indebted to the library personnel and services in Boston, New York, Providence and Columbus, Ohio as well as the America Houses in Frankfort and Kaiser Slautern, Germany. Their very existance supports, I think, the growing concern that information gathering must be less condensed if it is to be less censored as is possible when magazines, newspapers and television become the only mode of input.

Sincerely,

Mahler B. Ryder
Asst. Professor
Rhode Island School of Design
Chairperson: R.I. Chapter, National
Conference of Artists

cc: F. Charles Taylor,
Director
150 Empire Street

EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS REGIONAL LIBRARY SYSTEM EMRLS

APR 4 1977

March 30, 1977

Senator Claiborne Pell
United States Senate
Senate Office Building
Room #325
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Pell:

I was present at the regional hearing which you conducted on LSCA at the Providence Public Library on Saturday, March 19. I regret that actual time and place of the hearing was not announced to librarians in Massachusetts because I am sure many would have attended.

My professional career as a librarian includes working in libraries in communities of under 100,000 as well as in larger communities either as a staff member or as a library consultant. The testimony in Providence pertaining to the library cooperation which currently exists was wonderful for me to hear. I well remember the morning when Stuart Sherman asked me if the Reference Department could handle one more activity. We could and did and others have worked to see this program grow and develop.

You heard testimony from the Director of the Bureau of Library Extension in Massachusetts asking for a straight extension of LSCA. Many of us believe that the present LSCA law should be changed to include specific assistance for urban libraries. The current legislation provides for the strengthening of metropolitan public libraries which serve as national or regional resource centers. (S.353a.2C). I happen to believe if metropolitan public libraries had received a fair share of LSCA monies through the years, then the Urban Libraries Council might not even have come into existence.

Whether or not, the urban libraries receive special funding either under your bill (S602) or the one submitted by Senator Javits (S901), I do believe some limit should be placed on the amount of LSCA money which a state library agency can expend for administration, operations, and/or strengthening the state library agency. I would hope that you might direct your staff to contact not only directors of urban libraries but also librarians and trustees in some of the medium-sized libraries who depend upon the resources, services, and personnel of the larger libraries to supplement their local libraries.

Thank you for the opportunity to present this information for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Mary A. Heneghan

Mary A. Heneghan
Regional Administrator
Eastern Massachusetts Regional Library System

Westerly Public Library

March 29, 1977

Senator Claiborne Pell
325 Rayburn Senate Office Building
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Pell:

I would like to add this statement to the testimony given at the Senate Committee hearing on LSCA which you held at Providence Public Library on March 19, 1977.

I am the Regional Coordinator of Public Library Services in Washington County, Rhode Island, and have held this position for over seven years. In 1967 I was the first Librarian for the Blind and Handicapped in R.I. and, as such, established those library services in the R.I. Department of State Library Services under Title 4B of LSCA. I have also been a high school librarian and teacher.

In all of these years it has been so clearly evident that federal laws and federal funds have made all the difference in the world to the library services available to high school students, handicapped people, and to the general public.

By having far-sighted federal laws and programs and federal laws to make mandatory the expansion of state and community library services the citizens of every community are benefited, regardless of size.

The expansion of library services means an expansion of knowledge. Democracy works a little better, citizens with access to information insist on a more responsive government. Community libraries in R.I. must continue to offer the services available through the state-wide interrelated library system if they are to continue as libraries at all. No library can exist as an isolated entity. Even though every library in R.I. depends primarily on local funds for its support, every trustee will also state that its membership in the complete state-wide network, the access to information, the access into larger and specialized collections offered through the regional system is an absolute necessity for its continued existence as a library today.

The local public libraries of South County are truly a great asset to their communities. Their continuence in this role is contingent upon the continuation of The Library Services and Construction Act and its support of interrelated library services.

Kay Hearn
Regional Coordinator

Westerly, Rhode Island 02891/tel. 596-2877
Extending statewide service to South County

UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND
KINGSTON · R. I. 02881

University Library

March 28,1977

Senator Claiborne Pell
325 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Pell:

I was delighted to have the opportunity to attend the hearing on your bill S.609, which was held at Providence Public Library. All libraries are in need of financial aid and obviously no one law will solve the problem. I am in favor of having the funding based on the SMSA base, since this is broader than Senator Javits' proposal.

During the question period a Mr. Herman Rose made a sweeping statement relative to interlibrary loan service from the University of Rhode Island. Since I felt the statement to be invalid,I spoke to him after the hearing was completed and on the telephone since. I gather he had some difficulty at the University Extension Division. A citizen of the state of Rhode Island would usually go to Providence Public Library and the requests would be sent to URI or another institution to be filled. I am very sorry he made such a generalization concerning the University of Rhode Island.

Thank you once again, for having the hearing in Rhode Island. I had never had the opportunity to attend one before.

Sincerely,

Anne Shaw

Anne Shaw
Government Publications Librarian

UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND
KINGSTON · R. I. 02881

University Library

March 24, 1977

The Honorable Claiborne Pell
United States Senate
Committee on Labor and Public Welfare
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Pell:

I regret that I was unable to attend the public hearing on libraries which you held last Saturday, but I understand that you will accept written statements on matters applying to libraries and two aspects of the proposed legislation do give me some concern.

The bill seems clearly to admit only public libraries to the category of "major urban resource libraries" while many of the major resource libraries of this nation, urban and otherwise, are academic. In our own state Brown University is, it seems to me, a major urban resource library. The University of Rhode Island Libraries consider themselves to be a major resource to the citizens of the state and attempt to provide services which reflect that role. As in the past, academic libraries may well fall under the interlibrary loan provisions of the bill, but support for collection development under that portion of the legislation is severely limited.

Academic libraries, while sometimes less universal in their subject coverage, will often cover subjects in greater depth than public libraries, and it is this which gives them their special, irreplaceable role in the totality of library resources. The unfortunate truth is that academic libraries, with decreasing book budgets or static budgets in the face of the high inflation rate in published materials, are being forced to limit not only the areas in which they collect but the depth of their collections as well. The result is that they are becoming less and less able to fill their special role of backstopping the public libraries when highly specialized books and journals are needed. I need not detail the implications of this for higher education itself.

My second concern is that, even if academic libraries were to be admitted to the category of major urban resource libraries, many, like this University's, may fall outside any standard metropolitan area and so fail to qualify.

I spent the first five years of my professional career in a major urban library so I am cognizant of the importance of strong public libraries, but I am also convinced that no one type of library can satisfy all of the information needs of this nation. We must maintain strong libraries at all levels, and I urge you to consider what support is appropriate to each level.

Sincerely,

George R. Parks

George R. Parks, Dean
University Libraries

GRP:ab

MAR 30 1977

Bellevue/Newport Health Center
Bellevue Avenue at Parker
Newport, R.I. 02840

March 25, 1977

The Hon. Claiborne Pell,
Russell Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Senator Pell:

I am writing this letter to express my very great interest in the passage of your bill extending the Library Services and Construction Act, whose present expiration date is September 30. As an almost constant user of public libraries in Rhode Island for almost thirty years, I have been in a position to appreciate the great value of the progress made in library service in the State during that time,-especially in interlibrary loan activites. The price of hard-bound books is now so high that it must mean a great deal to many of our citizens to be able to borrow (through inter-library loan, if necessary) a book which they cannot afford to buy, but find essential to their pursuits. It has meant much to me!

As a nursing-home resident, I have also seen much of the great benefit conferred by our libraries in both Westerly and Newport upon those older people no longer able to use books with regular print. I refer to the service offered by these libraries (and, doubtless, other libraries) in bringing special, large-type books to nursing-home patients who are no longer able to read regular print. The availability of these books very appreciably lengthens the time during which such patients can still occupy and entertain themselves by general reading, and puts off, by so much, the evil day in which they must accept the fact that they can no longer read.

I must confess that,in these days when money is desperately needed in so many directions, I question the wisdom of a further increase in the Federal funding to library systems. It is to be hoped that a not-too-far-distant time may offer a fitter opportunity for such things. But I do most earnestly hope that the present funding can be at least maintained by the passage of this bill.

Very sincerely yours,

Elinor N. Cobb
(Miss) Elinor N. Cobb

94-000 O - 77 - 16

CITY OF OAKLAND

OAKLAND PUBLIC LIBRARY · 125 FOURTEENTH STREET · OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA 94612

ASIAN COMMUNITY LIBRARY

APR 1 1977

亜洲圖書館・아시아도서관・アジア圖書館

March 24, 1977

Senator Claiborne Pell, Chairman
Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Pell:

We are writing in support of SB602, which allows for the continuance of Library Services Construction Act (LSCA) funds to support library services for the disadvantaged. We feel that a good example of a successful LSCA project is the Asian Community Library in Oakland, which opened in 1976 with LSCA funds.

Prior to its existence, there was no public library in our local area or anywhere else in the United States that provided an adequate Asian langugge collection or even English language materials on Asian Americans and Asia. We are sure that without federal support, such a library as the Asian Community Library would never have happened, in light of the economic blight of our urban cities today.

As members of the Community Advisory Committee of the Asian Community Library, we are cognizant of the need for library services that meet the information needs of Asian Americans and other unserved groups. We would like to see continued support for projects such as the Asian Community Library. Therefore, we strongly urge you to vote in favor of SB602.

Yours sincerely,

Bill Sato

Bill Sato, Chairperson
Community Advisory Committee
Asian Community Library

MAR 30 1977

Providence Public Library
150 Empire Street, Providence, Rhode Island 02903
Telephone: (401) 521-7722

25 March 1977

Senator Claiborne Pell
325 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Pell:

Please consider this letter as added testimony to the hearing you held Saturday, March 19, 1977 on the Library Services and Construction Act.

I am the coordinator of programs the Providence Public Library performs as the Principal Public Library. One of my duties is supervising interlibrary loan. In this position I have witnessed the generousity of the Providence Athenaeum which makes available free access to their many special collections for the Rhode Island citizenry. This Athenaeum also allows any of its regular circulating collections to be loaned on interlibrary loan at its own expense. The Providence Athenaeum is a unique institution and the amount it is able to afford public access to its charming and dynamic collections is continually amazing.

Thank you for this opportunity.

Sincerely,

Elliott Green Chesebrough

Elliott Green Chesebrough
Coordinator, Principal Public Library

cc: Miss Jewel Drickamer
Mrs. Sylvia Moubayed

March 21, 1977

The Honorable Claiborne Pell,
325 Russell Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C. 20510.

Dear Senator Pell: Regarding S.602-A bill to extend the Library Services and Construction Act

I am a Trustee of the Westerly Public Library and was in attendance at your public hearing in Providence on March 19 on the above mentioned bill. Everyone working with Libraries in Rhode Island appreciates your strong support for Libraries. Obviously you have recognized the need for federal funding for Library Services and Construction, so I shall not dwell on facts and statements in support of need.

The two things I would urge in connection with S.602 are expediency and simplicity.

Expediency. Time is of the essence in passing any extension of the present LSCA which expires Sept. 30, 1977, as you well know, and with that expiration funding expires. Rhode Island, as well as other states, is working on the FY 1977-78 state budget now. Approximately 1/3 of the State Library Department budget is federally funded. Certain amounts in the State Library Department budget, such as Grants-in-aid to Cities and Towns, Grants to Regional Centers, and the grant to the Principal Library (Providence Public) are mandated by State Law but are funded by a mix of federal and state money. At the present time, the State of Rhode Island and the State Library Department have no assurance that federal funding will continue after Sept. 30 when the present LSCA expires and yet they in a position of budget planning knowing that certain amounts will have to be paid from State funds even if the federal funding ceases. This presents serious problems for the State Legislature and for Libraries. The Legislature could pass a budget anticipating that the federal funding will be continued after Sept. 30,but knowing that if LSCA funding ceases additional state tax dollars will have to cover that amount or the Legislature could cut the total State Library Department budget by the amount of federal funding that is not assured after Sept. 30, in which case the mandated state amounts would have to be paid and other Library Services will suffer.

It appears that now that the States will not have a definitive answer on the extension of LSCA funding for some time past the completion of their FY 1977-78 budgeting for your committee must still complete work on a Senate bill, bring it to the Senate for a vote; a conference committee must work out the differences between whatever Senate bill is approved and HR 3712. Once the conference committee bill is voted and signed into law, there is still the long process of appropriations under the new law. I fear Congress is handling the extension of the LSCA much in the same mannar as they handled the extension of Federal Revenue Sharing last year, which has worked a tremendous hardship on our Westerly Public Library. You will recall that President Ford had requested that Congress pass the General Revenue Sharing extension in time for cities and towns to know what they could expect from General Revenue Sharing for their fiscal year 1976-7. Westerly adopted their FY 1976-7 budget in April 1976 assuming only 1/2 of the year's General Revenue sharing would be forthcoming as Congress had not acted on the extension. Our Library

town appropriation for FY 1976-7 was cut back by Westerly with the promise that reconsideration of our full appropriation would be given if and when Congress extended General Revenue Sharing. Congress did extend General Revenue Sharing in October 1976 but the guidlines under the new law were not issued until March 1st, 1977, after the FY 1977-78 town budget had to be in the hands of the Finance Board. We are still trying to get additional town funds for our Fiscal Year 1976-77 and it's very difficult to get the town officials to consider FY 1976-7 expenditures while they are wrestling with FY 1977-78 problems. In the meantime, because our town appropriation for FY 1976-7 fell below our town appropriation for FY 1975-6, the State Department of Library Services has withheld our State Grant in Aid and our grant as the Regional Center for South County, quoting federally mandated "maintenance of effort" by cities and towns as a requirement for us to qualify for the Grants. Library Trustees are volunteers and we have spent a tremendous amount of time working with the town officials and with the State Library Department trying to work out release of these funds; all of this could have been avoided had Congress acted in a timely fashion on Revenue sharing so that the towns would have know in the spring of 1976 the total funds they would have under Federal Revenue Sharing for their FY 1976-77 budgetting. I should add that, while these funds are still in limbo, we are still operating the Westerly Public Library and digging further and further into the principal of our Endowment Fund which supports 2/3rds of our annual Library Budget even when all available town money and state grants are received.

Simplicity. The need is for dollars to flow to Libraries on the local level as directly and simply as possible for that is where the services are delivered to the public. The more entitlements, the more requirements under entitlements, and the greater the complexities in determining qualifications for money, the larger the bureau of salaried people at both the state and federal departments becomes just to work out implementation of the federal law. Any trustee of any local Library would testify that we need no more high salaried people, we need dollars. You have received testimony on rising costs for books, personnel, utilities, pension plans etc., all of which effect Library Services available and headaches for Trustees.

As to your S.602 proposal to use Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas for the flow of federal funding under your "trigger" proposal for helping Libraries in metropolitan areas, we in Westerly can foresee some complication. As a town in R.I., our funds flow through the R.I. Department of State Libraries but we are in the New London, Conn. SMSA. I don't argue with your effort to aid Libraries in larger metropolitan areas as long as Libraries in smaller towns and rural areas don't suffer, but I again stress simplicity and directness in getting that aid to the larger cities.

Having said all this, I must stress that whatever bill Congress eventually passes to extend LSCS is only helpful in the long run with adequate funding. Knowing that you do not sit on the Appropriations Committee responsible for funding whatever bill is passed, I would urge you and the entire R.I. Congressional Delegation to actively support and work for adequate funding for Libraries under the new act.

Yours very truly,
Jen Ladd.
(Mrs. Kenneth H. Ladd)
Glen Way
Watch Hill, R.I. 02891

KAY CASSILL 22 BOYLSTON AVENUE, PROVIDENCE, R. I. 02906
TEL. (401) 751-4949

March 20, 1977

Senator Claiborne Pell
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Pell,

Because I could not attend Saturday's meeting at the Providence Public Library regarding funds for urban libraries, I am writing now to add my voice for such support.

As a long time user of public libraries, as a writer and journalist, teacher and mother, I wholeheartedly support your efforts to increase funds for urban libraries. I believe there is an urgent and crying need for monies to continue the excellent work public libraries have always done in the education and enlightenment of the American people. At a time when too many funds are going toward destructive, or at least dubious causes, and at a time when taxes seem to spiral upward with less and less the American people can see of their good use, I believe that this one cause alone is worthy of every American's immediate consideration and firm, unyielding support. Too many of the good things of American life have disappeared or are disappearing at an accelerating rate. Please do not let the finest library system in the world disappear also because of insufficient funding, short-sightedness, carelessness.

I believe you are doing all in your power to save the urban libraries of this country--and to upgrade them--and you have my complete support.

Sincerely,

Kay Cassill

Kay Cassill

OPEN HEARING

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

ARTS AND HUMANITIES

OF THE

SENATE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCES

March 19, 1977

TESTIMONY submitted by Mary C. Mulvey, Ed.D.
Vice President
National Council of Senior Citizens
396 Smith Street
Providence, R. I. 02908

Providence Public Library Auditorium, 150 Empire Street

ADULT EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
PROVIDENCE PUBLIC SCHOOLS
396 SMITH STREET - PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND 02908
AREA CODE 401 - 272-4800, EXT. 241-242

MARY C. MULVEY, ED.D.
SUPERVISOR

Senator Pell, members of the Congressional Delegation, honored guests. As Vice-President of the National Council of Senior Citizens (NCSC), Director of the Rhode Island Council of Senior Citizens, (RICSC), Director of the Senior AIDES Employment Program and Supervisor of Adult Education for the City of Providence, I am very much involved with the lives of senior citizens. In discussing problems, hopes and dreams of the seniors I know so well, work with and relate to, I can only underline the great importance of revising and extending the Library Services and Construction Act, S-602, to fund Part B of Title IV, Older Readers Services. All funding of Titles I, II, III, and IV are essential; but I am understandably partial to Title IV, Older Readers Services, to better serve the senior populations.

Indeed, the funding of Title IV, especially with reference to Part B, the portion which has never been funded, would provide immeasurable benefits, dividends, and enrichment for the senior citizens everywhere, who look to libraries as a vital community force, for strength, wisdom, enjoyment, and a safe, happy environment, while pursuing all these desirable components of the good life. As Supervisor of Adult Education in Providence, my basic creed has always been, "Education is Life Long Learning". In no circumstance is this more evident than in the life of the aware senior, who looks to the library in his life as an ideal fount of learning. The books are right there! And so are beautiful recordings of the world's finest music to delight the soul of the most avid symphony and opera buff. So are the large print books which are geared, not only for the visually handicapped, but the older person who reads so much more easily with the larger print. So many materials can be purchased to meet the needs of the elderly, such as the fine films acquired by the Rhode Island Library Film Cooperative, based at the Warwick Public Library.

Although some services do exist, they are presently in modest supply; and libraries everywhere present these advantages, at best, in fragmented form. The additional funding of Title IV, Older Readers Services, would fuel the system and expand to satisfactory levels the mere beginnings of services currently available. Other services so necessary for the homebound, either handicapped or the many senior citizens fearful of the current urban scene, include the bookmobile. In the housing projects, in special housing for the elderly, the bookmobile visit is eagerly awaited as a great gift from the Magi, often providing the most vital link with the outside world for the individual. The bookmobile performs wonders in Providence and the Coventry-Foster areas in our State of Rhode Island. Yet, so much more is needed to serve over 35 additional communities. One can only imagine how many communities across the length and breadth of the USA would be enriched and fulfilled by more bookmobiles bringing these treasures of the mind to the homebound who are handicapped and elderly?

For the benefit of those who are mobile and can venture out, the path would be less difficult if the funding for construction would indeed be realized and utilized, in order to improve physical access to all libraries which often have steep stairs and lack elevators. Here in Rhode Island, only ten libraries have ramps. The handicapped and elderly should be better provided for!

Thinking of so many seniors I know so well, there will very likely never again be another opportunity to express some thoughts I have had for some time about a special way of serving their needs. Can you think back to childhood and remember what a library could mean to you? Do you realize how this concept of serving childrens' needs has been nurtured and developed through the years? Can you think of children now who have known the delight and enchantment of story hours especially geared to young, imaginative minds -- in a bright, designated corner of the library, which the children always thought of as their own, and where

they were always welcome? Well, wouldn't it be wonderful to serve senior citizens in this way? A SENIOR room....with its own advisor, projects, materials, large print books with easy access. This room would stimulate seniors to read more, and would provide an excellent way for them to broaden horizons while providing an ideal leisure-time function in a safe, excellent environment. Times have changed! Seniors now constitute a large, constantly growing segment of the population. Here's a concept to reckon with!

Certainly, books themselves must be brought to the public in the nations's hardpressed, financially deprived libraries. Charles Taylor of the Providence Public Library has said that, in 1976, the average cost of a new book was $16.32. He was therefore unable to buy more than 5000 new books during the past year! Think of what Federal monies support could do to improve the public libraries of the City of Providence and other cities.

Our work in Providence Adult Education is geared to the needs of the uneducated, undereducated, and the foreign-language speaking. We make all welcome, 16 years of age and older, who come to our Adult Learning Center at 396 Smith Street, or who stop in at one of our classes located throughout the city. We help adults at every level of education, from those who need work in the basics (improving reading, writing and math) called Adult Basic Education; those who wish to pass high school equivalency tests; and those new immigrants who work in our English as a Second Language programs. Our range is a wide, comprehensive one. Our programs and services are completely free--and we have served over 2300 adults in the past year in these programs. We hold classes in libraries; however, currently, because of curtailment of library hours due to funding problems, we have only one adult education class in a public library. This is the Knight Memorial Library....serving an important population in the Elmwood area. Previously, we were in the Smith Hill Library, South Providence Library and the main library in downtown Providence. Our classes include the Portuguese, Spanish,

Indochinese, Italian, French, Russian, Israelis....all who are identified as needing our help. We would like to work again in the libraries where our classes have been canceled for lack of space or curtailment of hours. The library truly presents the very best atmosphere for learning. Books are right THERE! Students can learn how to use the library. Libraries are well known focal points in communities, easy for people to find.

With Senator Pell, I agree that libraries are fine, hospitable centers for all in the community, of every age, educational and cultural level; and I commend him for his substantive support as delineated in the revision and extention of the Library Services and Construction Act, S 602. I am in support of all funding as noted, for Titles I, II, III and Iv, with special interest centered on Part B, which is now including Older Readers' Services. In expanding funds for S-602, you expand hearts, minds and hopes of the handicapped and the senior citizens throughout the USA. Two hundred years ago, Sheridan said "...a library in a town is an evergreen tree. It blossoms through the year". A revised and extended Library Services and Construction Act will bear immediate fruit and nourish generations of Americans to come.

Thank you for including my testimony for the record.

###

Councilman
CHARLES R. MANSOLILLO
96 Moore Street 02907

CITY OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

COMMITTEES

Urban Redevelopment, Renewal and Planning

Public Works

Mayor's Crime Commission

Bicentennial Celebration Declaration of Independence

APR 13 1977

April 7, 1977

Hon. Claiborne Pell
325 Russell Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Pell:

It has come to my attention that you have submitted for consideration before this Congress Senate Bill 602 which seeks an extension of the Library Services and Construction Act and provides additional funds for urban libraries where the population exceeds 100,000.

I earnestly support the adoption of this measure and urge you to employ the good offices of your position to influence your Congressional confreres to consider this legislation early and to grant it their approval thereupon.

The citizenry of the City of Providence and the Greater Providence area have been diligently served by the Providence Public Library for over a century. It is a public resource without parallel in our community and deserves the support of our community through its tax dollars from municipal, state and federal sources.

A strong Congressional commitment to Library funding is an investment in the greatest stock America owns -- the literacy and ingenuity of our people. Please devote your full energy to make and fulfill this commitment to the people of Greater Providence and of its sister urban communities nation-wide.

Thank you for your attention and consideration, and your continuing efforts to make Rhode Island and the nation everything that their great people deserve.

Sincerely,

Charles R. Mansolillo

Charles R. Mansolillo

CRM/ga

FREDERICK R. GRIFFITHS • 100 ANGELL STREET • PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND 02906

April 7, 1977

U. S. Senator Claiborne Pell
325 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Pell:

Your Subcommittee hearing in Providence was a much needed and greatly appreciated information service to the community. Thank you for implementing it.

Our national libraries, and the Providence Public Library in particular, are in dire need of LSCA funds. I hope that they will continue to flow in our direction in increasing amounts. PPL needs all the funds it can acquire if it is to meet its obligations as a major urban resource center.

Situated as it is in the core of downtown Providence, PPL is very much a part of the inner city. Our branches in Fox Point, Smith Hill, and South Providence also serve the urban dwellers specifically.

Please press on with your campaign to keep these vital education services alive in our community.

Sincerely,

Fred Griffiths

Library Trustee

FRG:kd

Executive Chamber, City of Providence, Rhode Island

Vincent A. Cianci, Jr.
MAYOR

APR 12

April 8, 1977

APR 19 1977

The Honorable Claiborne Pell
418 Federal Building
Providence, Rhode Island 02903

Dear Senator Pell:

I join in the chorus of thanks to you for scheduling your hearings of the on-going problems of public libraries in our communities. As a strong supporter of the Providence Public Library which plays a highly significant role in our capital city, I have repeatedly reaffirmed my commitment by increased funding during the first two years of my administration. Indeed, were we not constrained by our own tight budget and multiple needs for all areas of our community, we would like to do even more.

We do hope that your (S.602) is received favorably by the Congress and that additional monies so necessary to an urban library and other library services is passed, and we thank you for your efforts in this most important matter.

Warm personal regards.

Sincerely,

Vincent A. Cianci

VINCENT A. CIANCI, JR.
Mayor of Providence

VAC

cc: Mr. F. Charles Taylor
Providence Public Library

Senator PELL. I thank the Providence Public Library and all of its staff for being with us on this Saturday morning. I thank them very much for their hospitality, and now the hearing on this bill is adjourned.

○