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# WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER



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Attachments: Funding Table on Revised FY '81 Budget; Status of Legislation Chart; Rep. Brademas' Speech to State Librarians; Carter NLW Statement

### Appropriations, FY 1981

President Carter transmitted the details of his budget amendments for FY 1981 to Congress on April 15 (H. Doc. 96-294). As reported in the April 2 newsletter, funds for major library programs were not cut, although an \$8,000 reduction in the budget of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science was requested. Revised figures for NCLIS and other library related programs are attached to this newsletter.

Both Labor-HEW Appropriations Subcommittees have called Secretary of Education Hufstedler back to testify on the revised budget for education -- in the Senate on April 22 and in the House on April 24. For programs such as preservation of such institutional resources as libraries; funding for research, development, and statistics; support of demonstration projects including funds for assessment and dissemination of results; and training of educational personnel, Hufstedler noted:

The dollar amounts are relatively small, but the impact of these programs is often spectacular. New methods and information learned in a single project can spread to many classrooms across the country. These investments in our future are sound. They pay splendid dividends for students and teachers in coming years.

Concerning library resources, Hufstedler said that the "public parts of our national heritage and learning we must support even though we tuck in our departmental belt." Program cuts proposed in areas other than education include elimination of the state share (\$2.3 billion) of general revenue sharing, and a cut of \$751 million in CETA title VI public service jobs.

**ACTION NEEDED:** The House Labor-HEW Appropriations Subcommittee is expected to mark up (or make recommendations on funding levels for) FY 1981 early in May, and the Senate subcommittee will follow soon after. Library supporters who have not yet contacted their members of Congress to urge adequate funding for federal library programs should do so immediately. See the March 5 newsletter for list of the key Labor-HEW Appropriations subcommittees. Refer to the FY 1981 Labor-HEW appropriations bill; there is not yet a bill number.

## Appropriations, FY 1980

On April 16 President Carter transmitted to Congress a list of rescissions and deferrals (H. Doc. 96-299) of FY 1980 funds already appropriated. Major library programs are not affected. If agreed to by Congress within 45 days, the proposed rescissions would wipe out \$3 million in funding for Educational Information Centers, \$1 million for Telecommunications Demonstrations, and \$25 million for architectural barrier removal under title VII of the Higher Education Act. HEA title I Community Service and Continuing Education funding would be reduced by \$1 million to \$9 million.

Under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act title IV, the Part B school library program would not be affected, but Part C, Educational Innovation and Support, would be reduced by \$50 million to \$96,400,000, and the new Part D guidance, counseling, and testing funding of \$18 million would be eliminated. (ESEA IV-C and D are slated for reductions in the revised FY 1981 budget as well.) These title IV cuts would affect the state level administration of IV-B because many states take the allowable 5 percent for administration from the sum of the parts of ESEA IV instead of 5 percent of IV-B for Part B, 5 percent of IV-C for Part C, etc. If a higher percentage of administrative funds were taken from IV-B, this could in turn, reduce program benefits to the local educational agencies.

Funds proposed for rescission are automatically held up for 45 days. If Congress does not pass a rescission bill within that time, the funds again become available. The House Labor-HEW Appropriations Subcommittee is expected to consider the rescission proposal around the beginning of May.

## Oversight Hearings - Federal Library Programs

For the second year in a row, National Library Week Legislative Day was the date for an Oversight Hearing on Federal Library Programs. Held this year on April 15, the hearing concentrated on the need for adequate funding of the LSCA, ESEA & HEA library programs. It was chaired jointly by Rep. Carl Perkins (D-KY), Chair of the House Elementary, Secondary and Vocational Education Subcommittee, and Rep. Bill Ford (D-MI), Chair of the Postsecondary Education Subcommittee. Testifying were the following panel of ALA witnesses: Peggy Sullivan, ALA President-Elect and Assistant Commissioner for Extension Service, Chicago Public Library; Louise Bedford, Instructional Media Coordinator, Montgomery (Kentucky) County Board of Education; John Zimmerman, Library Director, Frostburg (Maryland) State College; A. Robert Rogers, Dean, Kent State University School of Library Science; and Ching-chih Chen, Associate Dean, Simmons College Graduate School of Library and Information Science.

Rep. Ford wound up the hearing with a strong and obviously sincere message which bears repeating for those who were not able to be in Washington on April 15: There is not much to celebrate on Library Legislative Day this year, although the budget is better than last year. I look for the slenderest of silver threads lately. I'm pleased to see the increase in LSCA III requested by the administration, but most of the recommendations are embarrassingly small. The White House Conference was a very successful meeting, and it obviously softened the hard pencils of the Office of Management and Budget. However, we have a standstill budget.

He understood that a few libraries were now charging a \$15 user fee. This has the same effect as a poll tax; it hurts the same kinds of people. Thomas Edison owed his education to the Detroit Public Library. Mightn't there be a Tom Edison out there who can't afford \$15? No "people" program lobby is doing well right now. Some of the lobbying must be done back home. Stir up the people back home. Get letters in to Congress to counteract the letters saying spend more on military hardware.

### Postal Service Act

Sen. John Glenn (D-OH), Chairman of the Subcommittee on Energy, Nuclear Proliferation and Federal Services, introduced the Postal Service Act of 1980 (S. 2558) on April 15. Hearings are currently underway in Glenn's subcommittee on the bill which, among other provisions, continues the present \$920 million public service subsidy for the Postal Service and allows libraries to return publications to publishers and distributors at the library rate. Teaching guides, maps and other interpretative matter would also be eligible for the library rate, but catalogs are not included -- probably inadvertently since "catalogs of books" are mentioned in Sen. Glenn's statement on S. 2558 in the April 14 Congressional Record (pp. S3656-8). Of more concern is the fact that these amendments to the fourth-class library rate would be in effect for only three years, through September 30, 1983. A more comprehensive Postal Service Act (HR 79) was passed by the House on September 7, 1979.

### ESEA Title IV Regulations

Final regulations for the Elementary and Secondary Education Act Title IV (including the IV-B School Library Resources and Instructional Materials program) were published in the April 7 Federal Register (pp. 23602-29). The regulations implement the changes required by the Education Amendments of 1978 (PL 95-561), including the creation of a separate Part D for guidance counseling, and testing, participation of private school children, and distribution of Part B funds.

Attached to the regulations as an appendix is a long section on comments and responses to the proposed regulations published May 14, 1979. One of the most controversial items in the proposed regs was a definition of "instructional equipment." which did not include "general purpose classroom or library furniture, shelving, stoves, refrigerators, band instruments, bleacher seats, gym equipment, equipment for staff offices, or other equipment not directly related to instruction in academic subjects." This definition generated a protest from music educators, the introduction of HR 5569 and HR 5772 amending ESEA IV-B by adding band instruments as a third eligible use of IV-B funds, and a congressional hearing November 28 by the House Elementary, Secondary, and Vocational Education Subcommittee. No further action has been taken on these two bills, as it was expected the final regs would relax somewhat the exclusion of musical instruments and provide an acceptable compromise.

The final regs allow the acquisition of musical instruments under certain conditions, but specifically allow physical education equipment as well. The definition of "instructional equipment" in the final regs "does include musical instruments and physical education equipment if used for instructional purposes in music or physical education classes in the school's regular instructional program." The Office of Education was apparently responding to over 100 persons who protested the exclusion of gym equipment, but it is very questionable whether the change corresponds with congressional intent.

The House Education and Labor Committee, in its report (H. Rept. 95-1137) on the Education Amendments of 1978, dwelt at length on the misuse of funds for IV-B and labeled as questionable expenditures "gym equipment such as bleacher seats and basketballs." Congress also limited instructional equipment to that used "in providing education in academic subjects," a statutory restriction which did not previously exist. Consideration is being given to a resolution of disapproval, which would require action by both Senate and House within 45 days of receiving the regulations -- in this case by May 18.

Copies of the ESEA IV regs are being sent to state departments of education and to all who commented on the proposed regs. Single copies are available while they last from School Media Resources Branch, USOE, 400 Maryland Ave., S.W. Washington, D.C. 20202 (202/245-2488).

EDGAR, Grant Selection Criteria

The final Education Division General Administrative Regulations (EDGAR) were published in the April 3 Federal Register (pp. 22493-631). These regs pull together the common requirements which apply to all direct grant and state-administered programs administered by the Education Division of HEW (soon to be the Dept. of Education). Request reprints from USOE, Rm. 2129, FOB #6, 400 Maryland Ave., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20202 (202/245-7091).

Two items related to EDGAR were also published in the April 3 Federal Register. Final regulations for consolidated grant applications for insular areas appear on pp. 22648-52. Proposed regulations amending the selection criteria for certain Education Division programs are published on pp. 22806-46. The proposed revisions are needed to avoid repeating the general selection criteria established by EDGAR. Programs affected include the HEA II-A College Library Resources Program (supplemental and special purpose grants only), the HEA II-B library training and library research and demonstration programs, and the HEA II-C research library program. Comments are due by June 2.

Because, for the most part, common provisions are no longer included in the regulations for individual programs, many final regs for education programs were held up until EDGAR, which was in preparation for almost a year, was published. Final program regs published since EDGAR include the ESEA IV regs described in the preceding article, plus the following:

April 3 Federal Register: ESEA V-A and B State Leadership Programs, pp. 22680-7. Part A, if funded, consolidates state educational agency administration of ESEA I and IV. Part B strengthens state educational leadership.

Gifted and Talented Children's Education Program, pp. 22690-700.

Community Education Program, pp. 22702-27. (Closing date extended to June 30, see pp. 22190-1.)

Women's Educational Equity Act, pp. 22730-40.

Metric Education Program, pp. 22750-65.

Consumer's Education Program, pp. 22758-62.

Adult Education programs (including educational programs for adult immigrants and Indochina refugees), pp. 22776-800.

April 4 Federal Register: Bilingual Education (includes application closing dates for the various programs), pp. 23208-44.

April 8 Federal Register: Ethnic Heritage Studies program, pp. 24040-2.

Other Federal Register Items

Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA). Proposed regulations for programs under titles I, II, VI, and VII. April 4 FR, pp. 23296-352. Revisions to existing regs. Comments due by May 5.

Libraries making available the Federal Register and Code of Federal Regulations. April 1 FR, pp. 21552-8. List will be updated at least annually. Any library that maintains these publications, makes them available to the public, and wishes to be included on future lists should write to: Director of the Federal Register, NARS, GSA, Washington, D.C. 20408 (202/523-5240).

## Copyright

The second regional hearing leading up to the first five-year review required by section 108(i) of the Copyright Act of 1976 was held by the Copyright Office March 26 in Houston, Texas. The next public hearings, according to an April 23 Federal Register notice (pp. 27588-90), will be held June 11 and 20 at the Washington Hilton Hotel, 1919 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C., beginning at 9:30 a.m. The June 11 hearing in the Conservatory room coincides with the Special Libraries Association meeting, and the June 20 meeting in the Georgetown Ballroom will be held in conjunction with the meetings of the Medical Libraries Association and the American Association of University Professors.

The Federal Register notice includes a series of questions to be addressed (identical to those asked at the Houston hearing), but the Copyright Office emphasized that they are particularly interested in hearing from individual users of libraries, and on problems, if any, with copying for preservation and replacement purposes and with replication of nonprint materials. Requests to testify and 10 copies of written statements should be sent by June 4 to: Office of the General Counsel, U.S. Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Caller No. 2999, Arlington, VA 22202 (703/557-8731). Supplemental statements will be accepted until July 20. Additional hearings will be held in Anaheim, California, in early October and in New York City in January. The purpose of all the hearings is to determine the extent to which the copyright law has achieved the intended balance between the rights of creators and the needs of users of copyrighted works which are reproduced by certain libraries and archives.

## Emergency Building Temperature Restrictions

Declaring that the country is still dependent on insecure oil imports, President Carter on April 15 extended the Emergency Building Temperature Restrictions until January 16, 1981. His proclamation was published in the April 17 Federal Register (pp. 26019-20). Effective since July 16, 1979, the restrictions generally require thermostat settings of 65° F maximum for heating and 78° minimum for cooling except to lower the room dew-point temperature to 65° F in nonresidential buildings. In libraries where special environmental conditions are required to protect essential materials, an exemption may be claimed. The manual, How to Comply with the Emergency Building Temperature Restrictions, is still available from Emergency Building Temperature Restrictions, Room GE-004A, Department of Energy, Washington, D.C. 20585 (800/424-9122 toll free).

## Library of Congress

The new LC James Madison Memorial Building was formally opened with a dedication ceremony on April 24. The subject of an attempted takeover four years ago for House office space, the not yet completed building serves as a memorial to Madison and will house special format collections and reading rooms, Congressional Research Service, Copyright Office, the Librarian's office and other administrative and technical services offices. Twenty years in the planning and under construction since 1971, it cost \$131 million and at 2,100,000 square feet, is the third largest public building in the D.C. area -- only the Pentagon and FBI buildings are larger.

## Brademas Speech to State Librarians

Attached to this newsletter is a reprint from the April 24 Congressional Record of the speech of Rep. John Brademas (D-IN) to the Fifth Assembly of State Librarians at the Library of Congress on April 17. Sponsored by the Library of Congress in cooperation with the Council on Library Resources, the Assembly meets every three years. Rep. Brademas chaired the House Select Education Subcommittee (with jurisdiction over the Library Services and Construction Act) until he became House Majority Whip in early 1979. He also serves on the Joint Committee on the Library.

FUNDS FOR LIBRARY AND RELATED PROGRAMS

<u>LIBRARY PROGRAMS</u>	<u>FY 1980 Appropriation</u>	<u>Carter Jan. FY '81 Budget</u>	<u>Pres. Revised FY '81 Budget</u>
ESEA Title IV-B - School Libraries	\$171,000,000 <sup>1</sup>	\$171,000,000 <sup>1</sup>	No Change <sup>2</sup>
GPO Superintendent of Documents	23,000,000	26,200,000	23,630,000
HEA Title VI-A - Undergrad. Equipment Higher Education Act - title II	-0-	-0-	No Change
Title II-A - College Lib. Resources	11,987,500	12,988,000	No Change
II-B - Training	4,988,000	4,988,000	No Change
II-B - Demonstrations	667,000	500,000	No Change
II-C - Research Libraries	333,000	500,000	No Change
Library of Congress	6,000,000	7,000,000	No Change
Library Services & Construction Act	177,491,000	196,526,000	No Change
Title I - Library Services	67,500,000	74,500,000	No Change
II - Pub. Lib. Construction	62,500,000	62,500,000	No Change
III - Interlibrary Cooperation	-0-	-0-	No Change
Medical Library Assistance Act	5,000,000	12,000,000	No Change
Nat'l. Commis. Lib. & Info. Science	9,925,000	9,831,000	No Change
National Library of Medicine	668,000	699,000	691,000
USDA SEA Technical Information Systems	34,732,000	34,899,000	34,558,000
	7,835,000	8,789,000	8,686,000
<u>LIBRARY-RELATED PROGRAMS</u>			
Adult Education Act	100,000,000 <sup>1</sup>	120,000,000 <sup>1</sup>	No Change
Community Schools	3,138,000	3,138,000	No Change
Consumers Education	3,617,000	3,617,000 <sup>3</sup>	No Change <sup>3</sup>
Corporation for Public Broadcasting	172,000,000	182,000,000 <sup>1</sup>	172,000,000 <sup>3</sup>
Educ. Handicap. Children (state grants)	874,500,000 <sup>1</sup>	922,000,000 <sup>1</sup>	No Change
Education Information Centers	3,000,000	-0-	No Change
Education TV Programming	6,000,000	6,000,000	No Change
ESEA Title I-Educ. Disadv. Children	3,115,593,000 <sup>1</sup>	3,369,772,000 <sup>1</sup>	No Change
II-Basic Skills Improvement	35,000,000	40,000,000	No Change
IV-C-Educ. Innov. & Support	146,400,000 <sup>1</sup>	146,400,000 <sup>1</sup>	50,000,000 <sup>1</sup>
IV-D, Guid., Counsel., testing	18,000,000	18,000,000	-0-
VII-Bilingual Education	166,963,000	192,000,000	No Change
IX-Ethnic Heritage Studies	3,000,000	3,000,000	No Change
Gifted & Talented Children	6,280,000	6,280,000	No Change
HEA Title I-A-Community Service	10,000,000	-0-	No Change
III-Developing Institutions	110,000,000	120,000,000	No Change
VII-Construction & Renovation	54,000,000	26,000,000	No Change
IX-A&B Grad/prof. Ed. Opport.	8,850,000	13,000,000	No Change
Indian Education Act	75,900,000	100,950,000	No Change
Metric Education	1,840,000	1,840,000	No Change
Nat'l. Center for Educ. Statistics	9,947,000	11,793,000	No Change
National Endowment for the Arts	154,400,000	167,960,000	160,060,000
National Endowment for the Humanities	150,100,000	164,325,000	155,241,000
Nat'l. Historical Publ. & Rec. Comm.	4,000,000	4,000,000	No Change
National Institute of Education	77,100,000	88,100,000	79,100,000
NDEA Title VI-Foreign Language Devel.	17,000,000	23,000,000	No Change
Postsecondary Educ. Improvement Fund	13,500,000	17,000,000	No Change
Public Telecommunications Facilities	23,705,000	23,705,000	21,705,000
Teacher Centers	13,000,000	14,300,000	No Change
Telecommunications Demonstrations	1,000,000	1,000,000	- 0 -
Women's Education Equity	10,000,000	20,000,000	No Change

<sup>1</sup> Advance funded program.

<sup>2</sup> Decreased request due to transfers of certain costs outside GPO.

<sup>3</sup> CPB funded two years in advance.

STATUS OF LEGISLATION OF INTEREST TO LIBRARIANS  96th Congress, 2nd Session  Convened January 22, 1980  Chart Date: April 28, 1980	HOUSE				SENATE				FINAL ACTION		
	Introduced	Hearings Reported by Subcommittee	Committee Report Number	Floor Action	Introduced	Hearings Reported by Subcommittee	Committee Report Number	Floor Action	Conference Report	Final Passage	Public Law
Arts & Humanities Endowments ext.	HR 7153	X			S 1386	X	X	557	X		
Communications Act Revision	HR 6121		X		S 611, 622	X					
Congressional Budget Targets - FY 1981	H Con Res 307	X	857		S Con Res 86	X		654			
Criminal Code Revision	HR 6915	X			S 1722	X		553			
Higher Education Act extension	HR 5192	X	X	520	X	X					
LC - rename main, annex bldgs.	HR 6994				S 2517						
Literacy Commission	H J Res 316				S J Res 70						
LSCA - maintenance of effort	HR 4271										
Nat'l. Commission - Info.Tech.in Educ.	HR 4326	X									
National Library Act					S 1124						
National Science Foundation authorization	HR 7115	X			S 568	X	X				
Paperwork Reduction Act	HR 6410	X	X	835	X	X					
Postal Service Act	HR 79	X	X	126	X	X					
Public Works & Econ. Dev. Amends.	HR 2063	X		180	X	X		270	X		
Revenue Sharing Extension	HR 7112	X			S 2574	X					
Small Community Lib. Services Asst. Act	HR 4234										
Tax Incentive - Manuscript Donations	HR 2498				S 1078	X					
Title 44 Revision	HR 5424	X		836	S 1436	X					
Tribal Community Colleges					S 1855	X		538	X		
Youth Act	HR 6711	X	X		S 2385	X					

For bills, reports & laws write: House & Senate Doc. Rms., U.S. Capitol, Wash., D.C. 20515 & 20510 respectively.



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# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 96<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

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## CONGRESSMAN BRADEMAS SPEAKS TO ASSEMBLY OF STATE LIBRARIANS

(Mr. PERKINS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

● Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, our distinguished colleague, JOHN BRADEMAs of Indiana, on April 17 addressed the Fifth Assembly of State Librarians in the Great Hall of the Library of Congress.

I have had the distinction of serving with Mr. BRADEMAs on the Education and Labor Committee since he first came to this body.

Few Members have contributed as much to the development and enactment of programs to assist our libraries as has Mr. BRADEMAs during his service on the Education and Labor Committee and on the Joint Committee on the Library.

In his speech, Mr. BRADEMAs touched on some of the pressing issues facing our libraries today, and I commend it to the attention of my colleagues in the House.

The text of the speech follows:

ADDRESS BY CONGRESSMAN JOHN BRADEMAs

I am honored to have been invited by Dr. Boorstin to speak in this magnificent hall to participants in the Fifth Assembly of State Librarians.

We meet at an auspicious time in the life of the Library of Congress, for, as you know, one week from today there will be dedicated just across the way the newest part of the remarkable institution which is the Library of Congress, the James Madison Memorial Building.

As a member, since 1969, of the Joint (House-Senate) Committee on the Library, I should like here to take a moment to pay tribute to the outstanding leadership that Dan Boorstin has given in his five years as head of the world's greatest library.

While the Madison Building is a tangible symbol of the Library's continued growth, I think of three initiatives by Dr. Boorstin, admittedly less costly but all indicative of his deep commitment to the world of knowledge and the life of the mind.

One is the Center for the Book. Created by an Act of Congress three years ago, the Center was established to celebrate and encourage reading. In Dr. Boorstin's words the Center will "use old and find new ways to keep the book flourishing, to keep people reading books, and to enlist other media to promote reading."

The Center for the Book represents, in the words of the 1977 statute, a "reaffirmation of the importance of the written word and the book" and a recognition of "the continued study and development of written record as central to our understanding of ourselves and our world."

A second innovation of Dr. Boorstin's is appropriate for one who is himself a distinguished historian—the Council of Scholars.

The Council will be composed of twenty-five distinguished thinkers whose charge it will be to unearth "areas of ignorance" in the Library and propose ways of overcoming them. The Council will hold its first meeting in the fall and, I predict, will prove to be one of the most intellectually stimulating activities associated with the Library.

I should mention here as well Dan Boorstin's intention of transforming the quarterly journal of the Library into a more easily available and more widely read magazine, to be called LO.

### AN ENGINE OF LEARNING

All these enterprises reflect what I believe to be two central commitments in Dan Boorstin's stewardship of this institution: first, that the Library of Congress must be more than a repository of materials, that it must serve as an engine of learning; and second, that the resources of the library must be made as broadly accessible to people as our inventiveness and intelligence can devise.

I should tell all of you that from my office in the Capitol, I can look out the window and see the building in which we now meet; it gives me immense satisfaction to be able to do so.

For like many of you, I grew up in libraries.

It was, indeed, in the James Madison Elementary School Library in South Bend, Indiana, that I came upon a book about the culture of the Mayas which sparked my interest not only in archeology but also the Hispanic world, an interest that led me years later to write a graduate dissertation on a Spanish revolutionary movement.

As a child I used to spend summers at the home of my grandfather in the small central Indiana town of Swayzee, and I practically lived in his library of some 5,000 volumes—mostly ancient, medieval and American history; English and American literature; and a heavy dose of biblical concordances.

And for me, one of the great joys of being a university student was the opportunity to work in some of the great libraries of the world—the Widener at Harvard, the Bodleian at Oxford, the British Museum, the Historical Archives of the City in Barcelona, and the International Institute of Social History in Amsterdam.

### INDISPENSABLE ROLE

All these experiences not only enriched my own life but impressed upon me the indispensable role of libraries in the development of mankind.

As a result of this background, when I was first elected to Congress, almost 22 years ago, I determined to remain involved in the world of learning and of libraries.

As those of you who follow these matters will appreciate, one of the most important of all decisions to a newly elected Congressman is his committee assignment. Having first won election to the House of Representatives in 1958, the year the National Defense Education Act became law, I felt strongly that the time had come for the Federal government to provide greater support for education in the United States. This, you will recall, was the year after the Soviets launched the first Sputnik and thereby shocked Americans into a re-evaluation of the state of education in our country.

So it seemed to me that the best way to play a part in what I had concluded would be a burgeoning Federal role in education was to become a member of the Education and Labor Committee of the House.

As a consequence, I have had the privilege over the past two decades of helping write nearly every major piece of legislation aimed at helping schools, colleges, universities, libraries and other institutions of learning and culture in our country.

If I may be forgiven for citing some examples, I was the chief sponsor of the law creating the National Institute of Education, the principal Federal agency supporting educational research in our country; and author as well of the Education for All Handicapped Children Act; of the legislation that continued the National Arts and Humanities Endowments; of the Museum Services Act and of several acts to provide financial aid to college students.

And for ten years, as you know, I was chairman of the Education and Labor Subcommittee with jurisdiction over services to libraries and so helped draft most of the legislation enacted in recent years of particular importance to them—the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Higher Education Act, Library Services and Construction Act, and the law creating the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.

### PROGRESS OF 15 YEARS

Think back for a moment, if you will, to see how far we have come in the last fifteen years in terms of Federal support for libraries.

It was in 1965, you will recall, that, under the leadership of President Lyndon Johnson, Congress passed the Elementary and Secondary Educational Act which for the first provided significant Federal funds to help grade schools and high schools in our country. Title IV-B of ESEA continues to bring help to local school systems for library and media center resources and teaching equipment.

In fiscal 1980, such aid for school libraries totaled \$171 million.

The Higher Education Act includes three different programs to help libraries. Title II-A provides grants to university libraries for the purchase of books, periodicals, and other library materials.

Under this program, so-called "basic, supplemental, and special purpose" grants have been made available—nearly \$5 million this fiscal year for assistance to college and university libraries.

This money has been used not only for books and periodicals, but also for magnetic tapes, phonograph records, and audiovisual materials.

Title II-B of the Higher Education Act is a recognition by Congress that a successful library needs more than books and materials, it also requires people. The law provides funds for training librarians as well as for research and demonstration projects to develop new techniques and equipment for handling information. In fiscal 1980, \$1 million was available under this program.

Title II-C of the Higher Education Act focuses on the needs of major research libraries in the United States, an area crucial to scholarship. This program received \$6 million this fiscal year.

#### LIBRARY SERVICES ACT

Let me now say a word about a Federal measure which has provided indispensable help to American Libraries—The Library Services and Construction Act.

This law, which Congress two years ago enacted through fiscal year 1982, provides major assistance—nearly \$63 million in fiscal year 1980 alone—to libraries across the nation.

Funds under LSCA, as you know, help your states extend and improve public library services; provide library services for the physically handicapped, institutionalized, disadvantaged, bilingual and elderly; aid in the construction of public libraries; and promote interlibrary cooperation.

And, of major and direct importance to you, funds under LSCA strengthen state library administrative agencies and assist you in developing effective library services.

Like you, I have been disappointed that still more Federal funds have not been made available for libraries, but that Congress has written such programs into law represents our recognition at the Federal level of the importance of libraries in our national life.

Although I hope that we shall be able to do even more for libraries in the future, I should be less than candid if I suggested that I see any significant increase in money forthcoming soon.

#### WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

Before I comment on the reasons for this situation, I want briefly to discuss another library project dear to my heart. I refer to the White House Conference on Library and Information Services. As you know, the final report of the White House Conference, which was ably directed by Charles Benton of Illinois, was published only last month.

As sponsor of the legislation that called for the conference, I found among its most gratifying aspects the fifty-eight meetings in the states and territories in preparation for the sessions in Washington. The state-wide conferences brought the participation of thousands of people, adoption of some 3,000 resolutions at the state level and a solid foundation for the national conference.

I am sure that most of you here played an active part in the conferences in your own states.

The White House Conference in Washington was attended by more than 800 persons, the largest number, I understand, who have ever taken part in any White House Conference.

Now I have read with keen interest the report and resolutions finally adopted by the White House Conference.

Because the theme of the conference was "Bringing Information to the People," it was not surprising that the conference recognized that libraries are becoming much more than reading rooms and circulators of books. The recommendations in the final report include a variety of proposals aimed at encouraging the expansion of the library's roles as a community information center and independent learning center.

#### POWERFUL ROLE EXPANDING LITERACY

For example, you and I know the powerful role that libraries have played in American life in expanding literacy, educating the poor, succoring the lonely, and awakening genius. The public libraries in our great cities, for example, were the schools and universities for hundreds of thousands of immigrants, preparing them for a full place in our society. And libraries must continue to bear this responsibility in helping our new immigrants to the cities, whether they come from the diverse cultures of Latin America, Asia and Africa, or from other sections of the United States.

So I was pleased that this aspect of library service received prominent attention in the report of the White House Conference.

In fact, the final report touches on a wide spectrum of issues that must concern anyone interested in meeting the library and information needs of the American people.

I have not time here to discuss all the recommendations of the White House Conference, but I list only several of the objectives the final report sets forth: strengthening networks for sharing resources, developing programs for special users, eliminating international barriers to the exchange of library materials and information, providing more support for training both professional personnel and library trustees, encouraging cooperation among institutions for better delivery of information technology and software.

As I say, these are only a few of the subjects which the delegates discussed and on which they took positions.

#### PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS

Clearly of special importance to you as leaders of state library systems are the recommendations of the White House Conference that most directly affect your responsibilities.

In this respect, the resolutions call for:

1. strengthening state library agency leadership and development;
2. building and improving state, multi-state, regional and national networks for improved resource sharing; and
3. supporting research, development and application of new technologies for better library and information resources.

Let me here strongly urge that all of you study with care the final report of the White House Conference and that you then let those of us in the House and Senate who sit on the committees handling legislation that affects libraries have your views and your reactions to the recommendations of the delegates.

The expiration of the Library Services and Construction Act in 1982 will provide us in the next Congress the opportunity thoroughly to examine that law and to consider the specific ideas proposed by the White House Conference.

#### PROBLEM OF INFLATION

Earlier in my remarks I alluded to the potential difficulties, as we enter the 1980s of generating increased Federal funds for library programs. The problem, as each of you is painfully aware, is inflation.

In the House of Representatives and the Senate, we are now debating the First Budget Resolution for fiscal year 1981. In my judgment, that budget will be balanced. To achieve this objective, however, there must be major reductions in Federal spending. Although I hope it will be possible to keep library programs intact and funded at least at current levels, no one can be certain that this will be the case until the actual appropriation bills are passed later this year.

The process of balancing the Federal budget is not easy. Indeed, it is painful because to those of us who are strong champions of education in general and libraries in particular, we may once again be reducing expenditures for programs that we believe are already underfunded.

To reiterate, however, it is my own judgment that the 1981 budget will be balanced because the American people clearly want it balanced and because, accurately or not, people believe that a balanced budget will lessen inflation.

#### OTHER PRESSURES

Beyond the drive to balance the budget as part of the effort to slow inflation are other pressures of a more fundamental nature that may well affect library programs.

I speak here of what seems to be a spreading belief in the country that the Federal government is too large, involved in too many programs, that there is too much Federal presence in our states and communities.

Many of you, no doubt, share that view while at the same time you want the Federal government to continue to support programs that directly aid your particular area of interest or line of work.

So let me say very frankly that you can't have it both ways any more than anyone else can. You can't for instance, seek help from Washington for libraries and simultaneously oppose Federal expenditures for, as an example, our crumbling cities and the people who live in them, for child health or for youth employment programs.

The several educational programs that I have sponsored and that, I assume, you support could not have been enacted without the help of citizens backing other Federal programs for other purposes. Ours is a government of coalitions, of people getting together to assist each other for the common good whether or not they have a direct interest in a specific program.

#### DIMINUTION OF COALITIONS

In recent years we have seen the diminution—if not the shattering—of many of those coalitions. Instead of outwardly diverse groups joining in behalf of a common goal, we have seen more and more groups exerting their pressure in behalf of a more narrowly focused, self-serving purpose. To a large extent, these special interest efforts have been successful.

So as you seek support for libraries and allied programs about which you care deeply, I urge that you recognize the interest you share with, for instance, the educational community, the arts and humanities, consumers, Blacks and other minority and disadvantaged groups and organized labor. And you should recognize, too, that many of the special interests that currently seek to curtail Federal programs in areas that affect the groups I have just listed are the same interests that balk at providing funds to libraries.

Each of us then, instead of looking solely at the needs of his own particular group, should be aware of the community interest that exists among many groups and should seek to assist one another. We must recognize the interrelationship of our concerns and neither ignore the legitimate aspirations of others nor insist that our needs are greater than those of others.

In inviting me to be with you tonight, Dan Boorstin said he hoped that I would be able to bring cheer and exhilaration to you. I am not sure that I have done that!

But despite what may sound like a relatively bleak report, I must tell you that I am not pessimistic about the prospects for continuing support from the Federal government for libraries.

#### MARATHON BUDGET MEETINGS

One reason I say this derives from the marathon, eight-day series of informal meetings on the budget that were held on Capitol Hill last month. Given our separation of powers Constitution, these meetings were unique in American history, for they involved, sitting around the same table, the Democratic leaders of the House and Senate, the chairmen of key committees—Budget, Finance, Ways and Means, Appropriations, Rules—and the top economic advisers of the President—the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers.

Day after day, with sheets of suggested cuts in front of us, motivated by a common commitment to balance the Federal budget for the next fiscal year, we agreed to cut millions here and billions there.

But—and this is my point—when someone suggested a reduction below the President's January budget for the item marked, "Libraries," there was a chorus of "noes!"

For we in Congress believe in libraries and what they mean to the life of our country. I invite you to recall that in the law creating the White House Conference on Libraries and Information Services, Congress spelled out that conviction in these words:

"Access to information and ideas is indispensable to the development of human potential, the advancement of civilization, and the continuance of enlightened self-government."

We meet at a time when the very ideas of self government and free political institutions are under attack in much of the world. So let me conclude these remarks by taking the liberty of repeating what I have said elsewhere: that the friends of libraries are the friends of freedom.

I believe that, and I know you do, too ●

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

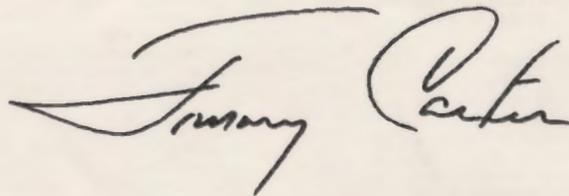
National Library Week  
April 13 to 19, 1980

No institution has made a greater contribution to our democratic society than the public library. Public libraries serve people of all ages and walks of life. They provide free access to knowledge through books and other related resources and offer the tools for individual growth, education, entertainment and personal self-fulfillment.

We live in very difficult times -- in an age of information and technological revolution. We are constantly making decisions on complex issues which require the ready availability of knowledge and information. We can look with pride and satisfaction to our nation's public library system in this regard.

The vitality of our society depends on the participation of all of us in the decision-making process. A well-informed citizenry is essential to the survival of our democratic institutions and to their continued growth and development. An enlightened public, openly debating controversial issues and constructively involved in the day to day community and country, will ensure the sustained progress of our society.

During this annual celebration of National Library Week I challenge all our people to join in discovering the pleasures and satisfactions which come from reading and to turn to our public libraries for the wealth of resources they offer.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial "J" and a distinct "Carter" at the end.