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Appropriations, FY 1981

Continuing resolution. The conference report (H. Rept. 97-124) on the bill (HR 3512) extending the FY 1981 continuing resolution through September 30 for library and other programs of several government agencies was approved by both House and Senate on June 4. Signed by the President June 5, it is now PL 97-12. The remaining 28 percent of LSCA funds which had been withheld because the continuing resolution expired on June 5 should be released shortly.

Rescissions. House-Senate conferees resolved differences in HR 3512 in the amounts they rescinded from funds already appropriated for FY 1981 for library programs as follows:

	FY 1981 Continuing Resolution	Admin.- Proposed Rescission	House- Passed Rescission	Senate- Passed Rescission	House/ Senate Conference
ESEA IV-B	\$171,000,000	-\$42,750,000	-\$21,375,000	-\$10,000,000	-\$10,000,000
HEA II-A	4,988,000	---	---	-4,988,000	-2,000,000
HEA II-B	1,167,000	---	---	-500,000	-250,000
NLM	34,899,000	-341,000	---	-341,000	---

Given the current political climate, the damage to library programs is much less than it might have been. Constituents of House and Senate Labor-HHS-ED Appropriations Subcommittee members (see 2/10 newsletter) should thank them, particularly Senate Appropriations Committee Chairman Mark Hatfield (R-OR) for hanging onto as much library funding as possible.

Supplementals. HR 3512 also covers supplemental funding requests for FY 1981; those of interest to the library community include:

	FY 1981 Continuing Resolution	Admin.- Proposed Supplemental	House- Passed Supplemental	Senate- Passed Supplemental	House/ Senate Conference
LC	\$176,844,000	\$9,789,000	\$8,028,000	\$8,028,000	\$8,028,000
NLM	34,899,000	799,000	-0-	339,000	-0-
NCLIS	691,000	4,000	-0-	-0-	-0-
GPO SuDocs	23,400,000	2,562,000	1,300,000	-0-	400,000

The supplementals listed are for increased pay costs except for GPO where the Superintendent of Documents had requested \$2.6 million to meet increased costs of the depository library program. The low amount received may make it impossible for SuDocs to print and distribute all documents required by law. Some documents may not be distributed at all; conversion to microfiche will be hastened.

ACTION NEEDED: Librarians and users concerned about depository distribution shortfalls should get in touch with House and Senate Legislative Appropriations Subcommittees (see 2/10 newsletter) within the next few weeks to urge adequate funding for FY 1982.

National Historical Publications and Records Commission

Bills to extend the expiring authorization of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) were defeated in the House on May 19 and then passed by the Senate on June 2. Both bills would extend NHPRC for two years at an authorization level of \$3 million, down from the current level of \$4 million. The House bill, HR 2979, was the first reauthorization measure to come to the House floor for a program zeroed out in the Reagan budget. It was attacked by Rep. William Dannemeyer (R-CA) as a budget-busting measure; he sent out a "Dear Colleague" letter urging its defeat. HR 2979 was brought up under suspension of the rules, a procedure used for noncontroversial legislation allowing no amendments and requiring a two-thirds majority for passage. It was defeated 165-231. The "nays" included a number of Representatives who usually support education and library assistance, but who knew little about the program because it originated in the Government Operations Committee (which has jurisdiction over the General Services Administration and the National Archives, NHPRC's parent organizations). The House vote and Rep. Dannemeyer's comments from the Congressional Record are attached to this newsletter.

The Senate bill, S. 1050, was passed by voice vote on June 2. Sen. Charles Mathias (R-MD), who introduced the bill, inserted in the Congressional Record a letter, explaining the NHPRC grant programs and refuting Rep. Dannemeyer's arguments, from the Coalition to Save our Documentary Heritage (attached to this newsletter). The Coalition is a group of over 40 organizations including ALA which has been working for months for continuation and funding of NHPRC. Carol Henderson of the ALA Washington Office testified in behalf of the Coalition on NHPRC appropriations April 29 and May 12 before Senate and House Appropriations Subcommittees on Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government.

ACTION NEEDED: The Senate bill is expected to be sent back to the House for another vote within a few weeks. See the reprints attached. If your Representative voted "nay" or did not vote, write to urge support when the measure comes up again. Both ALA and the delegates to the November 1979 White House Conference on Library and Information Services are on record in support of NHPRC grant programs.

Postal Items

Nonmachinable Surcharge. Some postmasters have been incorrectly imposing a surcharge on nonmachinable packages sent at the fourth-class library rate. Library mailers should refer to the March 26, 1981 issue of the USPS Postal Bulletin (p. 13) which clarifies that the fifty cent nonmachinable surcharge is to be paid only for parcels mailed at inter-BMC/ASF parcel post rates and meeting certain specifications. (BMC/ASF stands for Bulk Mail Center/Auxiliary Service Facility). The bulletin further states: "The surcharge is not to be applied to mailings at intra-BMC/ASF parcel post rates, bound printed matter rates, special fourth-class rates, or the library rates."

Many thanks to all who sent data to the ALA Washington Office on library postal costs and library use of various classes of mail. We continue to need and want this type of information. Long-time library supporter Rep. Bill Ford (D-MI), in his new position as Chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, will turn to ALA regularly for data on the impact of postal rate increases on libraries.

Information Policy

The House Science, Research, and Technology Subcommittee held hearings May 20, 21, and June 9 on the Information Science and Technology Act of 1981 (HR 3137) introduced by Rep. George Brown (D-CA). ALA immediate past president Tom Galvin, Dean of the University of Pittsburgh's School of Library and Information Science, testified on May 21 in general support of the concepts in the bill. (See the April 21 newsletter for further details on HR 3137.) Galvin pointed out that HR 3137's Institute for Information Policy and Research is similar to the 1968 recommendations of the National Commission on Libraries, which recommended establishment of both a permanent National Commission on Libraries and Information Science and a Federal Institute of Library and Information Science. Rep. George Brown is scheduled to speak about his bill, which he views as a tool to educate Congress about the importance of information technology issues, on June 27 at the ALA Annual Conference in San Francisco (see attached Conference Alert).

Small Community Library Services Assistance Act

Rep. Leon Panetta (D-CA) reintroduced May 28 legislation he had introduced last year to assist counties in providing public library services in small communities. The bill, HR 3727, would authorize such sums as necessary to provide personnel, facilities, programs, and construction of public libraries in small communities. According to Panetta's introductory statement in the May 28 Congressional Record (p. H2487, daily edition):

...large libraries in major metropolitan areas have tended to obtain the bulk of Federal assistance available to libraries. This emphasis on assisting the larger libraries has caused an imbalance in the Federal library assistance program which must be redressed in the interest of equity and fair play.

A key reason for this imbalance is that Federal assistance is made available through State library agencies in accordance with comprehensive State library service plans. While I fully recognize the need for adequate planning to strengthen statewide library networks, I sympathize with the many smaller communities that do not fit into these elaborate schemes and end up without assistance. My legislation would avoid this problem by allowing county governments to apply directly for Federal assistance on behalf of its smaller communities.

Library eligibility for NOW Accounts

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation is now (no pun intended) requesting comments by June 29 on the Federal Reserve System's proposed interpretation of the rules on eligibility for interest-bearing checking (NOW) accounts. The proposed interpretation would make libraries eligible. See the May 28 Federal Register (pp. 28660-61) for the FDIC item and the April 20 Federal Register (pp. 22600-602) or the May 19 newsletter for information on the FRS proposal.



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 97th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 127

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1981

No. 76

HOUSE

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION REAUTHORIZATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 2979.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. ENGLISH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2979, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—Yeas 165, nays 231, not voting 34, as follows:

[Roll No. 50]

YEAS—165

Addabbo	Fithian	Moffett
Anderson	Foley	Murtha
Andrews	Ford (MI)	Neal
Anthony	Ford (TN)	Nowak
Aspin	Forsythe	Oberstar
Bailey (PA)	Fountain	Obey
Barnard	Fowler	Ottinger
Barnes	Frank	Patterson
Beilenson	Frost	Peysere
Bennett	Garcia	Pickle
Bevill	Gejdenson	Porter
Bingham	Gilman	Price
Boggs	Ginn	Pursell
Boland	Gonzalez	Quillen
Bolling	Gore	Rahall
Bonior	Gray	Rangel
Bonker	Green	Ratchford
Bowen	Guarini	Richmond
Brinkley	Hall, Ralph	Rodino
Brodhead	Hamilton	Roe
Brooks	Harkin	Rose
Brown (CA)	Hatcher	Rosenthal
Burton, Phillip	Hefner	Rostenkowski
Butler	Hertel	Roybal
Byron	Hightower	Russo
Chappell	Holland	Sabo
Chisholm	Hollenbeck	Savage
Clay	Horton	Scheuer
Coelho	Howard	Seiberling
Collins (IL)	Hutto	Shamansky
Conable	Ireland	Shannon
Coyne, William	Jones (OK)	Simon
Danielson	Jones (TN)	Smith (IA)
Daschle	Kastenmeier	Solarz
Daub	Kildee	St Germain
Dellums	Kindness	Stokes
Derrick	LaFalce	Studds
Dixon	Lehman	Synar
Donnelly	Leland	Traxler
Dorgan	Levitae	Udall
Downey	Long (LA)	Vento
Duncan	Long (MD)	Wampler
Dunn	Lowry	Washington
Dwyer	Markey	Watkins
Dymally	Matsui	Waxman
Early	Mavroules	Weiss
Eckart	McClory	Whitten
Edgar	McCurdy	Williams (MT)
Edwards (CA)	McGrath	Wilson
English	McHugh	Wirth
Ertel	Mikulski	Wolpe
Fascell	Mineta	Wortley
Fazio	Minish	Yates
Ferraro	Mitchell (MD)	Zablocki
Fish	Moakley	Zerfetti

NAYS—231

Akaka	Atkinson	Bedell
Albosta	AuCoin	Benedict
Alexander	Badham	Benjamin
Annunzio	Bafalis	Bereuter
Applegate	Bailey (MO)	Bethune
Archer	Beard	Biaggi

Blanchard	Hansen (ID)	Pashayan
Bliley	Hansen (UT)	Paul
Boner	Hartnett	Pease
Bouquard	Heckler	Perkins
Breaux	Heftel	Petri
Broomfield	Hendon	Pritchard
Brown (CO)	Hiler	Regula
Broyhill	Hillis	Reuss
Burgener	Hopkins	Rhodes
Burton, John	Hubbard	Rinaldo
Campbell	Huckaby	Ritter
Carman	Hughes	Roberts (SD)
Carney	Hunter	Robinson
Chappie	Hyde	Roemer
Clausen	Jacobs	Rogers
Clinger	Jeffords	Roth
Coats	Jeffries	Roukema
Coleman	Johnston	Rousselot
Collins (TX)	Jones (NC)	Rudd
Conte	Kazen	Santini
Conyers	Kramer	Sawyer
Corcoran	Lagomarsino	Schneider
Coughlin	Lantos	Schroeder
Courter	Latta	Schumer
Coyne, James	Leach	Sensenbrenner
Craig	Leath	Sharp
Crane, Daniel	LeBoutillier	Shaw
Crane, Philip	Lee	Shelby
Daniel, Dan	Lent	Shumway
Daniel, R. W.	Lewis	Shuster
Dannemeyer	Livingston	Siljander
Davis	Loeffler	Skeen
de la Garza	Lott	Skelton
Deckard	Lowery	Smith (AL)
DeNardis	Lujan	Smith (NE)
Derwinski	Luken	Smith (NJ)
Dickinson	Lungren	Smith (OR)
Dreier	Madigan	Snowe
Dyson	Marlenee	Snyder
Edwards (AL)	Marriott	Solomon
Edwards (OK)	Martin (IL)	Spence
Emerson	Martin (NC)	Stangeland
Emery	Martin (NY)	Stanton
Erdahl	Mazzoli	Stark
Erlenborn	McCloskey	Stafon
Evans (GA)	McColum	Stenholm
Evans (IA)	McDade	Stratton
Evans (IN)	McEwen	Stump
Fary	McKinney	Swift
Fenwick	Mica	Tauke
Fiedler	Michel	Tauzin
Fields	Miller (CA)	Taylor
Findley	Miller (OH)	Thomas
Flippo	Mitchell (NY)	Tribie
Frenzel	Molinari	Vander Jagt
Gaydos	Mollohan	Volkmer
Gephardt	Montgomery	Walgren
Gibbons	Moore	Walker
Gingrich	Moorhead	Weber (MN)
Glickman	Morrison	Weber (OH)
Goldwater	Mottl	White
Gooding	Murphy	Whitehurst
Gradison	Myers	Whitley
Gramm	Napier	Whittaker
Gregg	Naucher	Wolf
Grisham	Nelligan	Wright
Gunderson	Nelson	Wyden
Hagedorn	Nichols	Yatron
Hall (OH)	Oakar	Young (AK)
Hall, Sam	Panetta	Young (FL)
Hammerschmidt	Parris	Young (MO)

NOT VOTING—34

Ashbrook	Foglietta	O'Brien
Brown (OH)	Fuqua	Patman
Cheney	Hance	Pepper
Cotter	Hawkins	Railsback
Crockett	Holt	Roberts (KS)
D'Amours	Jenkins	Schulze
Dicks	Kemp	Weaver
Dingell	Kogovsek	Williams (OH)
Dornan	Lundine	Winn
Dougherty	Marks	Wylie
Evans (DE)	Mattox	
Florio	McDonald	

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Pepper with Mr. Ashbrook.
Mr. Crockett with Mr. Railsback.
Mr. Mattox with Mr. Schulze.
Mr. Weaver with Mr. Winn.
Mr. McDonald with Mr. Cheney.
Mr. Jenkins with Mr. Wylie.
Mr. Patman with Mr. Roberts of Kansas.
Mr. Fuqua with Mr. O'Brien.
Mr. Kogovsek with Mr. Kemp.
Mr. Hance with Mr. Dougherty.
Mr. Florio with Mr. Brown of Ohio.
Mr. Dingell with Mrs. Holt.
Mr. D'Amours with Mr. Dornan of California.

Mr. Dicks with Mr. Williams of Ohio.

Mr. Foglietta with Mr. Evans of Delaware.

Mr. Hawkins with Mr. Lundine.

Ms. MIKULSKI changed her vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. NELSON changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

So (two-thirds not having voted in favor thereof) the motion was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

(Page H2310)

HOUSE

PUBLICATIONS COMMISSION
FUNDING

SPEECH OF

HON. WILLIAM E. DANNEMEYER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 18, 1981

● Mr. DANNEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Members, when we examine the history of this organization, the reauthorization of which we are talking about, we can really see a little of what has happened to our Government, the Federal Government, in the course of the last 47 years. This commission was organized in 1934 as the National Historical Publications Commission and its function was to collect and publish the papers of outstanding citizens of the United States.

Now, who can be against that? Nobody. I am not against that. I do not think anybody is.

There is an old bromide in the history books that says, "Those who do not study history and learn from it are doomed to relive it."

I favor history being compiled so that future generations can learn from what we did today, the good things and the bad things, so that people can live a better life two or three or ten generations from now.

This commission went along well for 30 years, but then in 1964, with one of those great society programs, we see what happened. From 1934 to 1964, no Federal money was involved in this meritorious project. In 1964, the proponents of this project got the idea that we must stimulate the gathering of this data, so it was decided to authorize—how much? \$500,000.

Well, now, who can be against that? That is a modest sum.

Then 8 years later, in 1972, we see how work expands to fill the time within which to complete it. The \$500,000 annual authorization grew to \$2 million. Then only 2 years later, Members, the work must have expanding extensively because the authorization increased from \$2 million to \$4 million, and so it goes.

From 1934 to 1974, some 40 years, from nothing in terms of Federal dollars, to \$4 million.

This program is just a microcosm of what has happened to our Federal Government in the last 47 years. They start out with a good idea and it just grows and grows and grows.

The most sensible thing we can do with this today is just to not reauthorize this function. What happens to it? Is it going away? Not at all.

Under existing law, I want to point out to the Members, this function can continue under the mantle of the National Archives. Existing Federal law will permit this function to continue in every way without Federal dollars.

Also, I would point out to the Members that the budget resolution which we adopted 2 weeks ago provided a level of spending that excluded any funds for this organization for fiscal year 1982. In other words, if we vote to reauthorize this today, we are laying the foundation for violating the budget resolution which the House approved only 2 weeks ago. In other words, we then would be saying we want to authorize a program to bust that budget resolution. I do not think there are many Members in this House that want to go that route.

In conclusion, I would like to point out some other things. We are living in an era when even the Reagan budget for fiscal year 1982 proposes a deficit of some \$60 billion. The credit markets of this country have analyzed this projected deficit and in response to it have established an interest rate that is close to the highest that anybody has seen in the last two decades, close to 19 percent; so any time we have a chance to find ways of saving money, I think we should so as to reduce this deficit.

Bear in mind we are talking about voting in this institution to cut food for children in school programs by making it tougher for middle- and upper-income families to get taxpayer paid lunches. At the same time, what is it that this program will bring from the Federal dollars? I want to read just a few items that were authorized in 1980 to indicate what we can expect in the future.

To the municipality of Anchorage, Alaska, to preserve the Anchorage Historical and Fine Arts Museum's glass plate negatives documenting early 20th century life in Alaska.

To the Baltimore City Archives and Records Management Office for arranging and describing the mayoral and council records from 1797 to 1971, and so on.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. KINDNESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 additional minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. DANNEMEYER).

Mr. DANNEMEYER. I thank the gentleman.

Does it really make sense for us to authorize continuing to spend Federal tax dollars for a function of this type at a time when we are straining to find ways of bringing our budget into balance? I just do not think it makes sense at all to do that.

Therefore, I would respectfully ask the Members of the House to vote down this issue and save the taxpayers some \$3 million, a very modest sum considering all that we spend around here, but just a small indication to the people of this country that we are determined to bring the runaway spending of this institution under control.



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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 97th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

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WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1981

No. 82

Senate

(Page S5653)

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION

At the request of Mr. STEVENS, the bill (S. 1050) to extend the authorization of appropriations for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission for the fiscal years 1982 and 1983, was considered.

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, on behalf of Senators PRYOR, PELL, and SASSER, cosponsors of S. 1050, I am pleased to see the Senate move this simple reauthorization to final passage.

This bill was favorably reported by the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee by a 10 to 0 bipartisan vote on May 15. It will permit this Commission to continue its important support of historical publications and records preservation across our Nation. And it will insure the continued private support of those same efforts through matching funds. Private support for publications and records preservation at present represents 60 percent of the total funding devoted to this effort. Without the Federal participation, this private participation is certain to cease.

Those individuals and organizations who are researching and writing about our Nation's most important historical figures have recently written to me describing the way the national historical publications and records program works and the way it leverages private dollars. I ask unanimous consent that the letter to me from the Coalition To Save Our Documentary Heritage be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

COALITION TO SAVE OUR
DOCUMENTARY HERITAGE,
May 21, 1981.

Hon. CHARLES MCC. MATHIAS,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MATHIAS: On behalf of the Coalition to Save our Documentary Heritage, I would like to express our appreciation for your sponsorship of S. 1050. The Coalition strongly supports this legislation, which would reauthorize the grants program of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission for two years at an annual level of \$3 million. S. 1050 is now on the Senate Calendar and we urge its expeditious consideration.

Attached to this letter is a list of the 47 member organizations of the Coalition. These organizations represent historians, archivists, librarians, state and local government officials, genealogists, university presses, and college and university professors and officials. Three of the members have representatives on the NHPRC.

The public/private funding partnership that has been so successful over the past seventeen years has contributed enormously to our documentary heritage. For your benefit we would like to describe the continuing successes of the two grants programs.

PUBLICATIONS

There are forty-three ongoing publications projects currently funded in part by the NHPRC. Nearly half of these projects will cease to exist if this bill does not pass, and a considerable portion of the public and private funds that have been spent on them will be wasted.

While the projects that are publishing the papers of the Founding Fathers (i.e., Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, Madison, and Washington) may find sufficient funding in the private sector, projects relating to such a diversity of figures as Daniel Chester French, the sculptor of Abraham Lincoln in the Lincoln Memorial, labor leader Samuel Gompers, social worker Jane Addams, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court John Marshall, Civil War General and President Ulysses S. Grant, and even the Documentary History of the First Federal Congress, will probably terminate without his reauthorization.

Only a handful of publications projects existed in 1964, and they were operating on very small private grants, together with institutional support. The introduction of Federal funding to the NHPRC in 1964 made it possible to expand the number of publications projects. It also provided the nucleus of funding necessary to convince the private institutions and other sources of financial support to contribute to this endeavor.

But the private sources cannot and will not support these projects alone. Rather than receiving increased private support, the projects will receive less, and in many cases this support will disappear completely.

For example, the Documentary History of the First Federal Congress currently receives payment for indirect costs (office space, furniture and equipment, together with the University's administrative support system) and the salary of its Editor in Chief from the George Washington University.

If no federal funds are being contributed, no research project will exist in the University's estimation, and the project office will be forced to close down. The three volumes, including two volumes of histories of First Congress legislation, on which the staff has worked for the past four years, will not go to press.

One thing is clear: the termination of the federal contribution will also mean the end of nearly all of the private participation.

Inquiries to some of the major foundations have already been made, and each response has been the same. These private foundations have been overwhelmed with applications in recent months, and they do not have the resources to supply the long term, stable financing that documentary editions require.

The amount granted for the publications program of the NHPRC has remained constant at \$2 million since 1975, and yet the program has been able to expand and to encourage new projects which document the lives of notable women, Blacks, Hispanics, and Native Americans, as well as to continue its role as a sponsor of the projects relating to the founding of the nation.

RECORDS

The Records grants program of the NHPRC that was authorized in 1974, but not fully funded until FY 1980, has played a critical role in beginning to deal with some of the overwhelming problems relating to records preservation and management that are facing states, localities and institutions.

The records program has funded projects of national importance such as manuals on archival techniques, research and development projects in photography preservation, appraisal studies for a variety of historical records, and needs assessment and planning on such key problems as labor records, police records, and records documenting science and technology in the United States.

For example, a grant was given to the municipality of Anchorage, Alaska, to preserve and duplicate the Anchorage Historical and Fine Arts Museum's nitrate and glass plate negative collections which extensively document various aspects of early 20th century life in Alaska, including gold mining in the region of Dan and Chittu Creek, military life at Fort Michael, and domestic life along the Valdez-Fairbanks Trail and in Nome. This holding, including these rare historical images, is the only public photography collection in the Anchorage area.

Another example of this broad-based program is a grant given to the City of Baltimore to arrange the mayoral and council records from 1797 to 1971 in the Archives and Records Management Office. City officials realized a need to develop a system for properly controlling their valuable but virtually unknown and inaccessible municipal records. Before it received an NHPRC grant to begin to organize the collection and to properly treat the important historical documents, the City committed itself to sustaining the effort. The NHPRC grant brought in a qualified professional to begin the program which, after the completion of this demonstration effort, will make this important city archives usable by students of Baltimore History.

Records grants are short-term (one or two years) and have been designed to strengthen individual or cooperative archival programs across the country in their efforts to save America's past. Emphasis has been placed on modern archival techniques and on increasing the non-federal support whenever possible. After the NHPRC grant assists in providing the expertise and organization, the program becomes self sufficient.

It is essential that the federal presence in the form of records grants be continued because it is spending a relatively small amount of money to provide the expertise that enables the states, localities, and institutions to save much larger sums that would have been spent on storing all of the records.

The NHPRC also provides national leadership in the archival and records management fields, and has worked to establish regional document conservation centers, each of which serves several states and assists with document preservation problems in the region.

We urge the Senate's speedy passage of S. 1050 for the following reasons:

Highly specialized programs: The National Historical Publications and Records Commission is not run by bureaucrats, but by a Commission of experts working with a staff of experts. The emphasis is on sound efficient techniques in historical editing and archival and records management. The very modest funding has merely provided a bit of incentive to foster use of cost-efficient techniques throughout the country.

Cost savings: Records projects stress the drawing up of carefully considered records schedules so that bulky low value records occupying expensive office and storage space can be destroyed, while those that clearly have continuing value to society are identified, put in order, and made more easily accessible. This improved access also saves time and money, and the savings increase with each use. Publications projects, such as The Documentary History of the Supreme Court (1789-1800), which bring together widely scattered or hard to access material save time and money for government agency personnel, congressional staff, lawyers and other researchers tracking legislative history or pursuing other research.

Efficient management: Historical preservation and publication projects have been slow and labor intensive. By demonstrating the use of automated word processing and information retrieval techniques, through the guidance provided by manuals and other publications, through trained personnel, and through bringing archivists and librarians from throughout the country together, the NHPRC has induced cooperation and avoided much duplication of effort.

Leveraging of private dollars: The NHPRC grant programs have stimulated, not supplanted, non-federal funding.

The records grants, averaging \$20,000, have demonstrated to many state and local governments and to nonprofit organizations their continuing need for a professional archives and records program maintained with their own resources. Over 60 percent of the funding for records grant projects comes from non-federal sources. The Commission has paid no indirect costs to any grantee.

The sponsoring organization's share of publications projects would decline abruptly if federal funding were withdrawn. It is estimated that half of the 43 projects currently funded would come to a halt immediately; the others would be greatly slowed and hampered by extremely precarious funding.

The Historical Publications program has, to date, sponsored the publication of 319 volumes, 5,450 reels of microfilm, and 1,005 microfiches. All of these have made an important contribution to our knowledge of

and access to the documents of our national heritage.

The Historical Records program has made over 350 grants in 49 of the 50 states, which have contributed to the preservation of historical records across our nation.

In 1972, when Senator Roth cosponsored the NHPRC reauthorization bill, he quoted former President Eisenhower and said:

"The free world must have histories written by men and women in search of the truth—not by those seeking to rewrite the records of the past to their own advantage. This underlines the essential need of a broad and incorruptible supply of our Nation's documentary resources."

The NHPRC's grant program has fostered a private/public partnership. Private foundations and institutions contribute roughly 60 percent of the program's costs. The federal support has, in the past, been 40 percent. Because we recognize the need to restrain federal spending we are willing to work with a 25 percent reduction in federal support, as S. 1050 proposes. This, of course, will mean that an even greater level of private support will be needed to continue the programs sponsored by the NHPRC.

The NHPRC offers dramatic proof of a worthwhile and effective government funding program, which even in times of fiscal restraint deserves national support. The Coalition again thanks you for your efforts to continue this small but effective program which has assisted in the publication of so much that is a part of our American heritage.

Sincerely,

CHARLENE N. BICKFORD,
Coordinator for the Coalition.

COALITION TO SAVE OUR DOCUMENTARY
HERITAGE

(A working list that is expanding)

The American Association for State and Local History.
National Association of State Archivists and Records Administrators.
American Historical Association.
National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History.
American Catholic Diocesan Archivists.
Association for Documentary Editing.
Northeast Document Conservation Center.
Pacific Northwest Archivists Inc.
Association of American University Presses.
Organization of American Historians.
Society of Georgia Archivists.
Kentucky Council on Archives.
Tennessee Archivists.
Society of Southwest Archivists.
Long Island Archives Conference.
New England Archivists.
Society of Ohio Archivists.
Society for History in the Federal Government.
American Library Association.
Society of Indiana Archivists.
New England Museums Association.
Massachusetts Committee for the Preservation of Architectural Records.
Conference of Intermountain Archivists.
Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities.
Southern Historical Association.
Western Council of State Libraries.
The National Trust for Historic Preservation.
Michigan Archival Association.
Columbia Seminar on Early American History and Culture.
American Society for Legal History.
Regional Conference of Historical Agencies (Central and Northern New York).
Mid-Atlantic Regional Archives Conference.
New England Library Board.
Midwest Archives Conference.
Association of Research Libraries.
Conservation Administration News.

Public Works Historical Society.
Society for Historians of the Early American Republic.
Kansas City Area Archivists.
Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History, Inc.
Dobbs Brothers, Restoration and Conservation Co., Inc.
Association of Records Managers and Administrators, Inc.
Coordinating Committee on Women in the Historical Profession.
Society for Scholarly Publishing.
National Association for Interdisciplinary Ethnic Studies.
Tennessee Cultural Crisis Committee.
Society of California Archivists.

The bill (S. 1050) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 1050

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 2504(b) of title 44, United States Code, is amended by striking out "for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1981, an amount not to exceed \$4,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "for each of the fiscal years ending September 30 of 1982 and 1983, an amount not to exceed \$3,000,000".

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill passed.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to

STATUS OF LEGISLATION OF INTEREST TO LIBRARIANS 97th Congress, 1st Session Convened January 5, 1981 Chart Date: June 5, 1981	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	
Congressional budget targets } Congressional budget reconciliation }	H Con Res 115	X	23	X	S Con Res 19 S Con Res 9	X	49 28	X X		46	X		
Elementary & Secondary Educ. Consolidation	HR 3645	X			S 1103	X							
FCC & NTIA authorization	HR 3239 & 40	X	X 84&83		S 821	X	73						
Information Science & Technology Act	HR 3137	X											
International Communications Reorg.	HR 1957	X	100		(S 821)		73						
Medical Library Assistance Act	HR 2562	X			S 800	X							
NHPRC Extension	HR 2979		39		S 1050	X	85	X					
National Science Foundation Authorization	HR 1520	X	34		S 1194		72						
Older Americans Act Extension	HR 3046	X	X 70		S 1086								
Public Telecommunications	HR 3238	X	X 82		S 720	X	98						
Radio Deregulation					S 270	X							
Small Community Library Asst. Act	HR 3727												
Taxation - Manuscript donations	HR 2823, 2835, etc.				S 649, 851-2								
Taxation - Thor Power Tool ruling	HR 1016, 1936				S 578								
Telecommunications Competition & Dereg.					S 898	X							
Vocational Education Act extension	HR 66	X											
<u>Appropriations</u>													
Suppl., Rescission, Ext. Cont. Res., FY 1981	HR 3512	X	X 29	X	HR 3512	X	X 67	X	124	X	PL 97-12		

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

ALA Annual Conference, San Francisco, June 26-July 2, 1981

CONFERENCE ALERT!!!!!!

Saturday, June 27

2-4 p.m., Pacific Room
San Francisco Hilton

Legislation Committee's Information Update

Rep. George Brown (D-CA) on HR 3137, the Information Science and Technology Act
Dick Hays on Education Dept. and Office of Libraries and Learning Technologies
Eileen Cooke on outlook for funding of federal library programs
Frank Norwood on telecommunication legislation and improving NASA satellite experiments
Virginia Mathews on White House Conference on Aging (She would like to identify other WHCOA delegates from the library community, and meet with as many as possible after this meeting.)
Speaker for USPS on nine digit zip code

Sunday, June 28

2-5:30 p.m.
Elizabethan Room C-D
St. Francis Hotel

Open meeting on two critical networking issues:
1) ownership and distribution of bibliographic data, and 2) governance for a nationwide library and information services network. Cosponsors: ASCLA's Multitype Library Cooperation Section and the Network Advisory Committee to LC and CLR. Papers on the two subjects will be available.

8-10 p.m.
Continental Ballroom

Membership Meeting I
Sen. S. I. Hayakawa (R-CA) is scheduled to speak

Monday, June 29

2-4 p.m., Plaza Square
Ballroom East
Hyatt, Union Square

Copyright: The A-V Dilemma
Nancy Marshall, Judith Sessions, Meredith Butler, Ivan Bender, Eileen Cooke, and Jerome Miller on fair use guidelines for off-air taping, licensing agreements and other issues critical to the librarian, user, and commercial producer of media. Cosponsors: ALA Legislation Committee's Copyright Subcommittee, LITA Legislation & Regulation Committee, ACRL Copyright Committee.

4:30-5:30 p.m.
Continental Ballroom
San Francisco Hilton

President's Program - LSCA 25th Anniversary Celebration. Outstanding star-studded spectacular of cosmic proportions exploding across three screens which recall the birth, childhood, adolescence and maturity of the federal lifeline for libraries, LSA/LSCA. Excitement! The thrills of victory are brought alive in this up-close and personal, fast-paced extravaganza down the galactic highway of LSCA memories. All are invited to reminisce and celebrate.