

THE NEED FOR COMMUNITY LIBRARIES IN THE PHILIPPINES

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I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this paper is to show the need for community libraries in the Philippines and to encourage improvement in the existing public libraries. Its focus is on book collections, the essential element in any library, as it is felt this is their major weakness and centers on the Baguio City area where the writer organized a small library. (San Fernando, La Union will be mentioned in passing.) It is, in a sense, a summary of this project which resulted in The Community Library of the Baguio YMCA.

The terms "community library" and "public library" are closely related. In order to distinguish between the two, this paper treats the former as a library which is organized and operated by its residents, and the latter as a branch of the tax-supported National Library.

It is directed to everyone, specifically librarians and library associations, community development workers, Peace Corps Volunteers, Information Collection & Exchange (ICE), the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), Region I, and people who enjoy reading books. No criticism of anyone or anything is intended. This is merely an attempt to support work already being done in the field.

The paper describes briefly the setting, attempts to show the need for community libraries, explains how to organize such a library, offers recommendations for improving and expanding library service and draws conclusions. Tables on the total book collections of libraries in the Baguio City and San Fernando, La Union areas, a list of possible sources of donation, "Letters to the Editor," and a sample book drive form letter are also included.

II. - THE SETTING

The Republic of the Philippines consists of more than 7,000 islands. The major island of the archipelago, Luzon, is extremely mountainous in the north. Baguio is the foremost city in this area.

Baguio City:

- 100,000 – plus residents
- 7 Colleges, Universities
- Education Center for Northern Luzon
- Summer Capitol of the Philippines
- Idyllic Mountain Resort
- City of Pines
- Cosmopolitan Population
- Salubrious Climate
- Rising Condominiums Blighting Vistas
- Et cetera

May one ask for more?

Yes, namely a functional public library system. Or, at the very least, community libraries.

Libraries, of course, do exist in the area. There are four at present open to the public and at least ten operated by the various schools (which are fairly well developed). But only approximately 14,000 books are available for public use, half of which may be borrowed. A self-education or pleasure reading is very difficult under these conditions. And then, consider that fifty percent of these books may be obsolete.

So what is one to do when faced by such a situation? Purchase books?

Books are very expensive, particularly outside the Metropolitan Manila areas. The average paperback (pocketbook) book presently costs between ten and twenty pesos.¹ (Even pulp fiction starts at around six pesos). Textbooks, even those using the less expensive

¹ Approximately 7.4 pesos equal one U.S. dollar.

newsprint-type paper, which deteriorates rapidly, begin at twenty pesos while technical, clothbound editions cost at least fifty pesos.

Weigh this against the salary of the middle class (is there one?) in the area — ₱500 – ₱1,000 per month or ₱16 to ₱33 per day — and the conclusion is obvious: the average person here can not afford to purchase books. The difficulty in obtaining reading matter increases for the individual receiving the minimum wage (₱300 per month or ₱10 per day) and, especially, for his sons and daughters as students.

In such a setting as briefly described above, which has more resources than most areas, one may easily (and safely) generalize and state that other parts of the country have even less to offer their residents in the way of library service. With Baguio City in mind, let us proceed.

III. - THE NEED FOR COMMUNITY LIBRARIES IN THE PHILIPPINES

Public libraries do not exist in many areas of the country. Even a number of chartered cities do not have books available for the public's use, let alone small towns and out-lying barrios. To put this in perspective, Atty. Conrado D. David, Assistant Chief of the Extension Division at the National Library, states that twenty-seven cities (or 45% of the total number) did not have libraries in 1971.²

Public libraries in the Philippines revolve, for the most part, around the National Library. There are exceptions, such as the independent systems offered by the cities of Manila, Dumaguete and Iloilo and the United States Information Service.

A prospective branch must fulfill guidelines set nationally before it is permitted to open its doors. It receives an initial book allocation of 500 – 1,000 books and 50 – 100 annually. The libraries from Northern Luzon included in this paper are members of this network and dependent upon the National Library for their existence. This appears to breed indifference toward the use of local resources and an almost total reliance on national aid.

This may be seen in the fact the public libraries that do exist outside Manila generally possess weak book collections. Part of the problem may be attributed to the destruction of a major portion of the collections during the Second World War, but three decades seems enough time to recover. The major reason for the scarcity of quality libraries lies with the local government, local library personnel and the residents themselves. The government does not appropriate sufficient funds, if any, for book acquisition, the local librarians are not creative enough to devise other means of acquiring books, and the citizens are not demanding excellent library service.

The Baguio City Library, for example, received a very large initial book allocation from the National Library but purchased only one book out of local funds and received fifty as donations

² David, Conrado, D. The Status of Public Libraries in the Philippines with Special Reference to Provincial and City Libraries. (Diliman, Quezon City: University of the Philippines, January, 1974). p. 41.

(as of 1971).³ The La Trinidad Provincial Library reveals a similar situation: a mere twenty books of its total collection of 3,060 were purchased by the Province of Benguet. It did receive 1,019 books as donations.

This being the case, the problem is aggravated by the absence of specific standards for public libraries (Only proposed standards that have never been formally approved, exist for college and university libraries.) What constitutes a “good library” in the Philippines? At present no one really knows.

The tables on “Total Book Collection” (which follow) do indicate, though, that the public libraries in Baguio City and San Fernando fall far short of providing the minimum in reading materials for its residents. In the Baguio city area, where four libraries (two are branches) are open to the public, 14,019 books are available to meet the needs of a population of more than 100,000. While it is true that not everyone uses the library, this is an amazing figure for a city the size of Baguio, which professes to be the “educational center of Northern Luzon.” San Fernando, the provincial capitol and center for Region I, has less than 10,000 books which are for public use. The school libraries face much better comparatively, but the public is not welcome without special permission.

To close this area of discussion, the main reason for the present state of public libraries is that “there is no clear basis of support for national, provincial, or local libraries, no law requiring municipal and provincial libraries to provide funds for books, no clear national plan for libraries; no new laws drafted for their support... In short, the basis of library authority is unclear, legislation is inadequate, and new codes are required.”⁴

While awaiting the new “legislation and codes” there is an alternative to the present system. As it is, the provincial branches are overly dependent on the National Library. Anything which lessens the burden must be welcome.

It makes sense, and the need is apparent, to form community libraries throughout the

³ Ibid, Table 2, p. 43

⁴ Kaser, David, Stone, C. Walter and Byrd, Cecyl. Library Development in Eight Asian Countries. (Metuchen, N.J.; Scarcrow Press, 1969. P. 35 (Taken from David, Conrado, D. Op.Cit. , p. 6.)

country to complement the ones already in operation. Eventually, these small reading centers may be absorbed into the National Library's fold, or retain their autonomy and merely coordinate their services.

Seeing that the organization of such a library is relatively simple (Cataloging can be difficult.), it is not necessary for it to be undertaken by individuals who have studied library science. Community development workers, youth workers, teachers or just interested citizens are very capable of gathering books. What is important is that the community itself, at least certain members, is active in the project, has a vested interest and may observe it develop from, say, an empty room to a functional library. Books do not just arrive mysteriously from anonymous donors but are acquired through visible work. (The formation of a community library is described in greater detail in the next major section of the paper.)

The status of libraries must be the concern of the national and local government and its planners, but until that time comes individual citizens must take the initiative. A library serves many more functions than a book depository and dispenser; it may become the community center, a meeting place or a relaxed extension of the school. The library is an integral part of community development.

IV. - TABLE 1*

**Baguio City Public Libraries, Total Book Collections, Number of Volumes Available for
Circulation,
Number of Library Card Holders**

<u>LIBRARY</u>	<u>TOTAL COLLECTION</u>	<u>CIRCULATION</u>	<u>CARDHOLDERS</u>
La Trinidad Provincial**	3,060	Not specified	2,420
Baguio City**	5,481	1,886	486
University Touch Center	3,371	Not specified	250
The Community Library (YMCA)	2,107	1,994	500
TOTAL	14,019	3,880	3,656

*All data were gathered during the months of August and September, 1976.

** Receives National Library Book Allocation.

TABLE 2

Baguio City Area School Libraries, Total Book Collections, Number of Books Available for Circulation, Student/Faculty Population

<u>LIBRARY</u>	<u>TOTAL COLLECTION</u>	<u>CIRCULATION</u>	<u>STUDENT / FACULTY</u>	
University of Baguio	49,968	30,105	8,500	250
U.P. College of Baguio	13,181	N.S.	1,038	65
Philippine Military Academy	10,885	5,220	877	92
Mountain State Ag. College	3,459	3,038	3,136	164
St. Louis University Baguio Colleges Foundation	176,565	134,445	9,232	232
Lyceum of Baguio	19,106	N.S.	4,060	N.S.
Brent School **	28,817	720	2,286	55
	15,074	N.S.	200	60
TOTAL	317,055	173,528	29,329	918

** An International School, K-12

N.S. – Not Specified

TABLE 3

**Other Libraries in the Baguio City Area, Total Book Collection, Books Available for
Circulation, Number of Regular Users**

<u>LIBRARY</u>	<u>TOTAL COLLECTION</u>	<u>CIRCULATION</u>	<u>USERS</u>
John Hay Air Base**	7,500	7,300	600
Baptist Theological Seminary***	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
Association of Baptists for World Evangelism****	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.

** Mainly for the use of U.S. Air Force personnel and dependents

*** Mainly for the use of seminarians and ministers

**** Mainly for the use of students

N.S. – Not Specified

TABLE 4

San Fernando, La Union Area Libraries

**Total Book Collections, Number of Volumes Available for Circulation,
Number of Library Card Holders or Student/Faculty Population**

<u>LIBRARY</u>	<u>TOTAL COLLECTION</u>	<u>CIRCULATION</u>	<u>CARD HOLDERS</u> <u>STUDENT/FACULTY</u>
Northern Luzon Tech. Institute	4,516	N.S.	1,611
Christ the King College	8,300	7,874	3,120
La Union School of Arts and Trades	14,608	6,573	2,206
Union Christian College Nurses Library	10,954	10,200	350
	2,246	2,035	300
Saint Louis College	STATISTICS NOT AVAILABLE		
La Union Provincial*	8,258	7,314	1,009
NEDA, Region I**	1,416	1,416	N.S.
TOTAL	50,298	35,412	8,596

*Receives National Library Book allocation

**Only NEDA personnel may borrow reading materials. Members of other agencies in the area and students, however, have access to the library for research.

N.S. – Not Specified

V. - THE ORGANIZATION OF A COMMUNITY LIBRARY

Organizing a small library in the Philippines is not extremely difficult as books are reasonably easy to acquire from a variety of sources. It can be a very time consuming pursuit, though. This brief explanation may lessen the number of hours devoted to the formation or improvement of book and periodical collections. The list of possible sources (See Appendix A), although limited, may be very helpful and provide needed direction during the initial stages of the project.

It is important to remember, especially in the beginning, that all libraries are dependent to a certain extent on donations, and that specific organizations exist for the sole purpose of collecting and distributing reading matter to libraries. Solicitation is a much easier task with people pleased to hear from you.

The Book Drive

The easiest method to utilize in collecting books appears to be a book drive. Before beginning the drive, however, some type of committee (Committees are necessary, sad to say.), composed of interested individuals in the community should be formed. This group decides exactly what kind of library would aid the community's growth and benefit the greatest number of its residents. In addition, this committee is necessary for the sake of continuity and may assume supervisory responsibilities once the library is operational.

The book drive, if it is to be truly a community library, should emphasize initially local resources. It may solicit through form letters, the local media (if any), posters and word-of-mouth. The form letters should be personalized on the local level, state the project's goal, the types of material desired (fields of priority) and include other pertinent information (e.g., the fact that the community has no public library). It is oftentimes surprising what a letter, properly phrased, is

able to produce. The signature (on the letter) of a respected local citizen, though not necessary, seems to work wonders, as does delivering the letter(s) personally. A sample of the latest book drive letter used by the Baguio YMCA is found in Appendix B.

The media can publicize and create enthusiasm for the venture, and show the public the need for a library in its midst. Posters serve the same purpose, as do people mentioning it to others.

Realizing certain communities, specifically rural areas and isolated barrios, possess limited resources and are “book scarce,” the national and international campaign may begin much earlier than in “book wealthy” areas. Nationally, major bookstores (e.g., Alemar’s, Bookmark and National) and publishing companies in Metropolitan Manila should be contacted, in addition to whomever else the group decides to write. A mimeographed form letter, if followed-up personally, is suggested although certain contacts will respond, regardless. Bulk mailing saves much time and effort, but make certain that all donations are promptly acknowledged. Create a mini-bureaucracy by keeping a complete file.

On the international level, correspondence with an individual (ideally a relative — do Peace Corps volunteers actually have relations? — who is in the teaching profession) residing in the United States, Australia, Great Britain, Canada or other English-speaking nations, can greatly facilitate the acquisition of books. These countries have almost unlimited book resources, and the organization of a drive, through someone there, may “save” useful books that otherwise would be wasted or merely destroyed. The cost of transporting the books may present difficulties and must be taken into consideration. This is, however, the best way to obtain quickly, with minimal effort, a quantity of books. It is necessary to be specific in your request or a 1939 set of Encyclopedia, accompanied by discarded U.S. history books, copyright 1951, may arrive. There is enough material of this sort here already without adding to it.

Large publishing houses, such as Charles Scribner’s Sons, Reader’s Digest, Time-Life, Inc. and University Presses should be contacted. These firms often have complimentary copies available in addition to it being good public relations. Organizations that are in the “business” of

donating books such as the Darien Book Aid Plan, Inc. are also a must to write. (See Appendix A).

Although it is the organizer's responsibility to select the fields of priority, Filipiniana and Fiction are two suggestions. The main reason for choosing Filipiniana should be obvious; it is also very difficult to acquire and may have to be purchased. Fiction, on the other hand, is the easiest to solicit as paperbound editions are much more readily donated.

A minor variation in forming the library is to begin with merely a reading room. Newspapers and magazines, both complimentary and subscriptions, should be acquired and made available to the public. Books are gradually introduced as the drive produces results. This permits immediate visibility and use. Back issues of magazines should be avoided in the drive (unless nothing else is available), as they are extremely difficult to organize and display and deteriorate rapidly.

Organizing the Collection

After acquiring a number of books, these should be displayed to indicate the project's progress. This attracts attention, volunteer help (which will be needed) and additional donations.

The collection, being the essential element of the library, must be organized properly. This is much more difficult than acquiring the books. Cataloguing should begin as soon as books begin to arrive; it should be done correctly the first time. Local librarians may be contacted to help in this area if no member of the committee has expertise in this field. Trial and error may work, but it is not recommended unless one enjoys chaos.

The library should begin lending books as early as possible. Depending on the size of the community and the number of potential borrowers, five hundred books is enough to provide limited selection and service. A "fine" system for overdue books should be devised to encourage promptness. (The money derived should be used to purchase new books.) All libraries face the problem of lost or stolen books and delinquent borrowers, and this must be accepted. It is much

better to have books lost in circulation or to deteriorate from constant use than to rest idly, locked on shelves. Just the same, it must be emphasized to the members that books are expected to be returned.

A special effort must be made to introduce the community to its library. The major goal is to bring people and books together and, as mentioned above, books on shelves are worthless unless used. It is ludicrous to waste valuable time and energy collecting reading materials, only to hide them or make the library's lending requirements so strict that people are hesitant to borrow books or even enter the premises.

The organizers must realize that this project, properly undertaken, requires a substantial investment of time and money, even if the majority of the books are donations. Space must be reserved for the library, bookshelves and reading tables constructed, books rebound and, if very successful, a competent full-time librarian hired. The larger the library becomes and the more progress made the more difficult it is to manage. Beware of success!

VI. - CONCLUSION

Libraries in the Philippines require major improvements, specifically in the area of book collections. It is clear that the public libraries in the Baguio City and San Fernando areas are not rendering even the minimum service. The number of books available is very limited and the quality poor. This is probably true most everywhere in the country. The formation of community libraries may remedy the situation and permit the average person to actively participate in certain aspects of library development.

Personal recommendations for improved (and expanded) library service are as follows:

1. The National Economic and Development Authority should involve itself in library development. Legislation, possibly a modern Public Library Service Act, is necessary.
2. The reading public should demand improved Library service from the local government. If the government remains apathetic, the people should be prepared to assume this responsibility.
3. A private Library Foundation should be formed to subsidize the acquisition of reading materials in all public/community libraries in the country. Funds should also be raised locally (movie tax, movie premiere, etc.) for this purpose.
4. Libraries should coordinate, cooperate and communicate not compete. As it is now, even libraries do not know of each other's existence, resources, etc.
5. Local library associations should be reorganized.
6. The school libraries should assist in the development of public/community libraries. Possibly certain sections of their libraries could be opened to the public.
7. If the United States Peace Corps continues its program in the Philippines, a "libraries and community development" program should be considered. Experienced librarians could produce amazing results.

This paper attempts to present very simply the need for community libraries and to encourage improvement in the public libraries already in existence. Libraries in general have long been neglected in the Philippines. It is hoped that in the near future they will receive the attention now showered upon hotels, dams, roads, bridges, tourists and basketball.

VII - APPENDIX "A"

Possible Sources of Donation

1. All Embassies and Consulates in Metro Manila
 - Good source of periodicals and pamphlets, fair for books.
 - The emphasis should be placed on English-speaking countries (for obvious reasons) but all should be contacted.
 - The 1974 list of embassies and consulates and the addresses is available at the YMCA.
2. The Thomas Jefferson Library
 - Excellent source: The Community Library receives 30-40 new books periodically.
John A. Fredenburg, Director, Thomas Jefferson Cultural Center,
#12 A G. Araneta Blvd., Quezon City (Phone: 59-80-11, Ext. 362 or 218)
3. Brent School
 - Excellent source when books are available: The Community Library received more than 200 books in 1974.
The Headmaster, Brent School, Baguio City 0201 (Phone: 40-50).
4. United States Information Service (U.S.I.S.)
 - Fair source: one may be referred to source #2.
 - Eric Cuejillo, Room 1302, U.S.I.S. American Embassy Bldg. Roxas Blvd., Manila
5. Smithsonian Institution
 - Good source for very technical material.
 - Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C. 20560 USA
6. Reader's Digest
 - Good source for Condensed Books
 - Peggy Moore, Public Affairs Dept. Reader's Digest, Pleasantville, New York 10570 USA
7. The Asia Foundation
 - Excellent source for used American books (mainly textbooks)
 - Catherine T. Torrado, The Asian Foundation Book Project, 701 Gen.

Malvar, Malate, Manila

8. Darien Book Aid Plan, Inc.
 - Excellent source for used books in very good conditions.
 - Its motto is “Make Your Books Do Double Duty” and is a non-profit volunteer organization founded in 1949.
 - The Corresponding Secretary, Darien Book Aid Plan, In., 1926 Post Road, Darien, Connecticut 06820 USA (List fields of priority.)
9. Solidaridad Book Shop
 - Fair source
 - The Manager, Solderidad Book Shop, Padre Faura St., Ermita, Manila
10. National Media Production Center
 - Excellent source for periodicals
 - Materials available:
 - i. Notes on the New Society of the Philippines
 - ii. New Philippines
 - iii. Philippines Today
 - iv. Archipelago
 - v. Questions and Answers on the New constitution
 - vi. Fish Sauce
 - vii. The Constitution
 - viii. The Flag
 - ix. Toward the New Society
 - Alice A. Sager, Acting Chief, Circulation Division, NMPC, 225 Pasong Tamo, Makati, Rizal
11. Office for Civil Relations
 - Fair source
 - Materials available:
 - i. Marcos of the Philippines
 - ii. Ang Tala
 - Col. Noe S. Andaya, Chief, OCR, Headquarters, Philippine Costabulary, Camp Crame, Quezon City
12. Philippine Foundation for the Science of Creative Intelligence
 - Fair source
 - Mr. Manuel Asuncion, Vice President, PFSCI, Age of Enlightenment Center, Sarmiento Bldg., 11th Floor, Ayala Avenue, Makati, Rizal.

13. CID Educational Supply

- Fair source: The Community Library presently receives a 10% discount on book purchases.
- The Management, CID Educational Supply, Session Road, Baguio City 0201

14. World Health Organization

- Fair source for periodicals
- Jose C. Abcede, Regional Information Officer, W.H.O., United Nations Avenue, P.O. Box 2932, Manila.

15. American Library Association

- Good possibilities
- The "Libraries in International Development Catalogue" is available. This catalogue provides "an excellent list of organizations that give many useful books."
- American Library Association, Huron Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611, U.S.A.

16. Project Handclasp

- Excellent source for transporting books from the U.S.
- Commander M.C. Tezelson, U.S. Navy Commander, West Coast Director Project Handclasp, c/o Headquarters 11th Naval District, San Diego, California, 92132 U.S.A.

17. Bureau of National and Foreign Information

- Mr. Guzman C. Galian, BNFI, 5th Floor, Tuzaon-Gonzales Bldg. Solana St., Intramuros, Manila
- Materials Available: Archipelago

18. Selected Publishing Companies (list available at the YMCA)

19. Selected Bookstores in the Philippines

20. Selected Individuals

(OTHER POSSIBLE SOURCES)

1. Educational Information Center
 - Good possibilities
 - It serves as a clearing-house for materials received from foreign embassies.
 - Titmie S. Ruiz, Director, Educational Information Center, 2620 Park Avenue, Pasay City.
2. International School
 - Good possibilities (refer to Brent School, of the first list)
 - The Superintendent, International School, Gen. Luna St., Bel Air, Makati, Rizal
3. Saint Louis University
 - Books are available occasionally.
 - Rev. Father Chisleen De-Ves, SLU, Baguio City
4. Bureau of National and Foreign Information
 - Mr. Guzman C. Galian, BNFI, 5th Floor, Tuazon-Gonzales Bldg, Solana St., Intramuros, Manila.
5. Bureau of Agricultural Extension
 - B.A.E., Elliptical Road, Quezon City
6. National Census and Statistics
 - Publications Division, NCS., Sandoval Bldg., Manila and/or Special Publication Unit, NCS, Solicarel Bldg., Manila.
7. Direct Relief Foundation (USA)
 - The President, Saint Louis University, Baguio City, requesting the complete address.
8. Mineral Economics and Information Division
 - MEID, Bureau of Mines, Pedro Gil, Manila
9. National Economic and Development Authority
 - NEDA, Padre Faura, Ermita, Manila and/or NEDA, Region I, San Fernando, La Union.
10. National Language Institute
 - NLI, Arroceros St., Manila
11. National Science Development Board
 - NSDB, NSDB Pavillion, Manila

12. Philippine Fisheries Commission
 - Information Division, PPC, Real St., Manila
13. Dangerous Drug Board
 - Information and Education Division, DDB, 356 Solana St., Manila

PERIODICALS

1. Parola (in Filipino)
 - University of Santo Tomas, Sampaloc, Manila
2. Home Defense Budget
 - Office of the Undersecretary for Home Defense, Dept., of National Defense, Camp General Aguinaldo, Quezon city.
3. The Academic Journal (Official Organ)
 - Association of PMA Officers, Fort del Pilar, Baguio City.
4. Executive News (A Weekly Analysis of Philippine Affairs)
 - Executive News, Inc. Suite 702 J.M. Tuazon Bldg., Ayala Avenue, Makati, Rizal
5. Mobilways (Quarterly, Jan – Apr – July – Oct)
 - The Editor, Mobilways, Mobilways Standard-Vacuum Oil Co., 1071 Isaac Feral, Manila
6. Science Review (bi-monthly)
 - The Managing Editor, Science Review, Bicutan, Taguig, Rizal.
7. Information Bulletin
 - Japan Information Center, Embassy of Japan, Manila.
8. Nursing Journal
 - University of Santo Tomas, Sampaloc, Manila
9. Solidarity
 - Solidaridad Book Shop (source #11, first list).
10. Time, Newsweek, Asiaweek
 - Write a local book store requesting unsold “cut-outs”

COMPLIMENTARY MAGAZINES

RECEIVED BY ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY, BAGUIO CITY

1. Acta Manilana
Research Center, University of Santo Tomas, Sampaloc, Manila
2. America
American Press, Inc. 106 West 56th St., New York, N.Y. 10019
3. Asian Outlook
1 Tsingtao East Road, Taipei, Republic of China
4. Ariel
Embassy of Israel, P.O. Box 374, Makati, Rizal
5. Balance Sheet
5101 Madison Rd., Cincinnati, Ohio 45227 USA
6. Bibliography Documentation Terminology
 - a. UNESCO, Place de Fonteney, Paris 7, France
7. The Bulletin (Federal Republic of Germany)
The Press Relations Officer, Embassy of Germany, Manila
8. Bulletin of the European Communities
 - a. Bulletin of the European Economic Community, 23-27, Avenue de la
Joveuse-Entrée, Bruxelles-4, Belgium
9. Bulletin of the UNESCO Regional Office for Education in Asia
Office of the President, UNESCO National Commission of the
Philippines, 1580 Taft Ave. Manila
10. CEAP News
2nd Floor, Social Communications Center Bldg., Magsaysay Blvd., corner
Santol, Sta Mesa, Manila
11. Collegiate News and Views
5161 Madison Rd., Cincinnati, Ohio 45227 USA
12. Columbia
Dept. 18, P.O. Drawer 1670, New Haven, Connecticut 06507 USA
13. Conservation Circular
UPLB College of Forestry, College, Laguna 3720
14. Culture and Language Learning Newsletter
Culture Learning Institute, East-West Center, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822
USA
15. BCHO

3 Chemin du Moulin, 1116 Norges, Vd., Switzerland

16. Endeavor
Imperial Chemical House, Millbank, London, S.W. 1 England
17. Ericsoon Review
USIPHIL, Inc., P.O. Box 125, Manila
18. European Community
18 rue Aldinger, Luxembourg
19. Features of Israel
Embassy of Israel, P.O. Box 374, Makati, Rizal
20. FILLOIL
984 Taft Avenue, Manila
21. The Finance Journal
Department of Finance, Room 419, Finance Bldg. Agrifina Bldg. Circle,
Manila
22. Focus Philippines
Focus Philippines Publishing Co., Inc. P.O. Box 478, Manila
23. F.P.O.P Bulletin
The F.P.O.P., P.O. Box 1279, Manila
24. France Information
c/o French Embassy, Manila
25. Free China Review
Chinese Embassy, Manila
26. Free China Weekly
Press Counselor's Office, Chinese Embassy, Manila
27. German Features
c/o German Embassy, Manila
28. German Foreign Affairs
(Aussen Politik) English Edition
c/o German Embassy, Manila
29. German Tribune & The German Tribune Political Affairs Review
c/o German Embassy, Manila
30. Human Settlements
Center for Housing, Building and Planning, United Nations
31. IUGG Chronicle
39 Tev, Rue Gay-Lussac, Paris Ve France
32. India News

- Embassy of India, 1856 Jorge Bocobo, Malate, Manila
33. Indian and Foreign Review
Embassy of India, Manila or P.O. 2011, Delhi-110006, India
 34. Information Bulletin for Catholic Rural Organizations
06153 Rome, Italy, Piazza S. Clalisto 16
 35. International Atomic Energy Agency Bulletin
Kartner Ring II, !-1011 Vienna, Austria
 36. International Lighting Review
Stichting Prometheus, Amsterdam, P.O. Box 784, Netherlands
 37. International Scala
c/o German Embassy
 38. Japan Bulletin
Japan Information Center, Embassy of Japan, 2133 Taft Ave., Malate, Manila
 39. Journal of Engineering Education in Southeast Asia
UNESCO, Field Science Office for Southeast Asia, Dj. Iman, Bondjol 30 Jakarta, Indonesia
 40. Journal of Philippine Statistics
Dept. of Commerce and Industry, Bureau of the Census and Statistics, Manila
 41. Khmer Republic News and Bulletin
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3900 Wisconsin Ave., Washington, D.C. 20016 USA
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366 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10001 USA

VIII - APPENDIX "B"

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Rural Libraries

Up to now, many towns and barrios do not have libraries where the people could read during their leisure time so that they can progress intellectually and culturally.

Some cities have functional libraries, not in towns and barrios where more than 75% of our people live. These rural communities are practically without libraries.

CARLOS S. GEGANTOCA

GUINOBATAN, ALBAY (Bulletin Today, August 18, 1976)

Regressive?

Director Quiason's decision to declare the national library "off limits" to high school students smacks of educational discrimination. It is opposed to the concept of a true public library whose doors should be open to all patrons irrespective of age station or educational attainment.

The national library, a government agency, supported by government funds, is supposed to be the "people's library"—an instrument of culture, enlightenment, and universal education. Our library director perhaps unwittingly departs from the traditional role of the public library when he restricts entry of culture-hungry youth and the educationally inclined that come from the ranks of the country's secondary schools.

The fact that many high school students are now trying to avail of essential reference materials at the national library is indicative that our contemporary crop of secondary students is eager to learn and know more—certainly a praiseworthy virtue—towards their pursuit of high education and in preparation for gainful occupations as future responsible citizens in the New Society.

JULIAN R. BUENAVENTURA

VICE PRESIDENT

PHILIPPINE LIBRARY FRIENDS SOCIETY
Q-9-D EMPLOYEES VILLAGE, UP
DILIMAN, QUEZON CITY (Bulletin Today, August 27, 1976)

National Library

It can be disappointing to go over the materials at the National Library. When I wanted information about the brain drain, the latest material it had was a book which was copyrighted in 1952.

I noticed that high school undergraduates were not permitted to enter the library? Don't they know how to make use of card catalogues?

Then, bookkeepers and librarians look as musty as the books under their care. Perhaps, the drab atmosphere can be cleared with a smile.

MA. LOURDES F. SADIUA
PROJECT 6, QUEZON CITY (Bulletin Today, August 2, 1976)

Children's Library Project Is Launched

Kudos to the Children's Literature Association of the Philippines, Inc. (CLAPI) for spearheading the promotion and gathering of library books for the young readers.

The association has just embarked on a special project called BINHI in conjunction with its 10th anniversary.

The project was conceived out of the awareness and serious concern for the lack of availability of books for children in schools and public libraries. For if they exist at all, they are poorly stocked and lacking facilities and reading material of good quality.

The main object of BINHI, therefore, is to establish children's libraries throughout the country. The first site chosen as a pilot project is the Marikina municipal library, where there will be a special section for children's books which will be stocked, maintained and kept up-to-date by CLAPI.

What makes the project doubly significant is that no less than the First Lady, Mrs. Imelda Marcos, concurrently Metro Manila governor, is involved in it. Mayor Osmundo de Guzman and the Marikina barangay leaders, especially the youth, have also enthusiastically endorsed the project.

Hopefully, other city and municipal officials will start establishing children's libraries in the respective localities to save the young from the clutches of the unscrupulous peddlers of salacious and pornographic literature.

RAUL MA. DE VERA

SAN BEDA COLLEGE LIBRARY

MENDIOLA, MANILA (The Times Journal, September 7, 1976)

IX - APPENDIX "C"

SAMPLE BOOK DRIVE FORM LETTER

THE COMMUNITY LIBRARY
YMCA of the City of Baguio, Inc.
Zamora Street, Post Office Loop
Baguio City

16 September 1976

Dear Friends:

The YMCA of the City of Baguio, Inc. began a book drive in December, 1973 and this resulted in the formation of The Community Library. This library is open to the public without charge, and its goal is to make reading matter accessible to the residents of the area. This is consistent with the YMCA's aim of promoting the mental, social, spiritual and physical development of the community.

In order to improve the library's resources, the YMCA is again undertaking a book drive, with 1,000 books as the target. In addition to books, magazine and newspaper subscriptions, selected back issues of magazines and cash will be accepted. The money will be used to improve the Filipiniana collection of the library.

Knowing that you are ever ready to assist a worthy cause, may we ask you to donate any books that you can spare? Your gift will surely help both the library and the community grow. All donations will be properly acknowledged.

The fields of priority are: Filipiniana, Fiction, Children's Literature, Philosophy and Religion.

An information sheet on the library is enclosed for your convenience.

Thank you and, together, let us work for the benefit of the community.

Very truly yours,

(SGD.) REINALDO C. BAUTISTA

Chairman, 1976 Book Drive

Encl: as stated

(TRUE COPY)

11/12/76

LIBRARY INFORMATION

The Community Library of the Baguio YMCA has been lending books since June, 1974. Its goal is to make reading materials accessible to the public without charge, and its philosophy is to accept all types of reading matter and to welcome everyone.

The library is ideally located on the street level of the new YMCA Building, Post Office Loop, Baguio City. It has, at present, the following resources:

A READING ROOM GOOD FOR 25:

BOOKS

Reference (for room use only)	113
Circulation (Filipiniana may be borrowed for one week, all other books for two weeks)	<u>1,994</u>
Total Number of Volumes	2,107

MAGAZINES (unbound back issues, for overnight use)

Local	316
Foreign	<u>765</u>
Total Number of Magazines	1,071

Number of Titles Received Regularly	10
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There are now more than 500 library cardholders and the membership is increasing daily. An average of 550 books and 50 magazines are lent per month. Fiction is the most frequently used section in the library, accounting for nearly 50 per cent of all books lent.

Book acquisition is included in the library budget. Only about 50 books, however, were purchased in the past year. Thus, there is the need to increase the number of books and magazines available by means of a book drive.

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