CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

----- X

TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON CULTURAL AFFAIRS, LIBRARIES AND INTERNATIONAL INTERGROUP RELATIONS

----- X

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 2024

Start: 1:22 P. M. Recess: 3:45 P. M.

HELD AT: COMMITTEE ROOM - CITY HALL

B E F O R E: HON. CARLINA RIVERA, CHAIR

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

DAVID M. CARR
SHAHANA K. HANIF
KAMILLAH M. HANKS
CRYSTAL HUDSON
FARAH N. LOUIS
CHI A. OSSÉ
SANDRA UNG
NANTASHA M. WILLIAMS

APPEARANCES

Linda Johnson-President and CEO, Brooklyn Public Library

Tony Marx-President, The New York Public Library

Dennis Walcott-President and CEO, Queens Public Library

Dr. Jonathan Friedman-Director of Free Expression and Education Programs, PEN America

Emily Drabinski-President, American Library Association

Sophia Tkachenko-Student, representing Queens Public Library

Adelaide Sendlenski-Student, representing Brooklyn Public Library

Nana Adwoa Agyemang—Student, representing The New York Public Library

Flame—Storyteller, representing Drag Story Hour NYC

George Sarah Olken—Brooklyn Library Guild, Local 1482, District Council 37

Deborah Allman—The New York Public Library Guild, Local 1930, District Council 37

John Hyslop-Queens Library Guild, Local 1321, District Council 37

Lauren Comito- Executive Director, Urban Libraries Unite

Amaya Perez-Gays Against Groomers

COMMITTEE ON CULTURAL AFFAIRS, LIBRARIES AND INTERNATIONAL INTERGROUP RELATIONS A P P E A R A N C E S (CONTINUED)

Christopher Leon Johnson-Self

Jane Tara Currie-Move the Money

COMMITTEE ON CULTURAL AFFAIRS, LIBRARIES AND 1 INTERNATIONAL INTERGROUP RELATIONS 2 SERGEANT WONG: Sound check for the Committee on 3 Cultural Affairs, today's date is February 26, 2024 4 being recorded by Danny Wong in the Committee Room. 5 SERGEANT AT ARMS: Good afternoon, ladies and 6 gentlemen, and welcome to this 1:00 p.m. Cultural Affairs, Libraries, and International Intergroup 8 Relations Committee meeting. 9 If you are here to testify, please sign up with 10 the Sergeant At Arms in the back. If you have any 11 written testimony that you would like to submit, you 12 can also submit it at testimony@council.nyc.gov, that is testimony@council.nyc.gov. 13

From this moment on, at no point in time is anybody allowed to approach the dais. If you have any questions, just get the attention of one of us Sergeant At Arms, and we will address your questions to the best of our ability. Thank you so much.

Chair, we are ready to start.

CHAIRPERSON RIVERA: Thank you very much.

21 (GAVELING IN)

Good afternoon, I am Council Member Carlina
Rivera, Chair of the Committee on Cultural Affairs,
Libraries, and International Intergroup Relations.

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

2.2

23

24

Welcome to our oversight hearing on New York City's
Libraries' Fight Against Banning Books.

It is an honor to chair a committee that is dedicated to cultural inclusivity and a vibrant civic society. Today we focus on ensuring that students here in New York City and across the nation have access to diverse educational materials that offer a variety of perspectives.

As I am sure you all know, book banning has been an issue our country has faced before - more often, in some parts of the country than others. But, according to many sources, book banning has been on an alarming upswing over the past few years. The American Library Association reports that in 2023 there were censorship attempts on almost 2,000 books - the highest number in over two decades.

Book banning is a form of censorship that seeks to limit access to certain books, especially in schools and libraries, and reduces young people's educational opportunities and exposure to both complex ideas and the world around them.

Books that get banned the most address issues related to race, gender identity, and sexuality; and

2.2

2.3

many were written by authors who themselves represent

those same life experiences.

In addition to limiting the range of books in which students can see themselves and their peers

important historical and cultural context from the

represented, this kind of censorship also removes

school curriculum and communities.

Though we are fortunate to live in New York City where we rarely encounter book banning efforts, we have seen an increase in protests from the Proud Boys and the Mothers of Liberty against books and story times in our public spaces. And I am proud to say Flame from Drag Story Hour is also here to testify.

We have an obligation to protect freedom of speech and expression which is a core value of the United States and New York City's libraries are doing exactly that.

The Brooklyn Public Library, the New York Public Library, and the Queens Public Library all have essential programming in place to promote free access to books for readers across the country.

I look forward to hearing testimony from the Libraries about their extraordinary efforts, and to discussing ways we can expand them - especially when

2 it is clear that LGBTQ+ content is being targeted, as 3 is literature highlighting the Black experience.

2.2

2.3

We want to mention the Queens Public Library's
African Americans and The Arts Journal, which
includes biographical information on Black icons
including some who have had their own work banned icons like Ralph Ellison and Toni Morrison.

The Journal, which was designed like a daily diary for recording the participants' own responses to questions about Black artists of all genres, was made available to patrons both in the libraries and electronically as part of Black History Month this year. For example, the February 22nd prompt was "How do Black Artists create public art and engage with local communities?" "How have they inspired you?" It is clear that this programming is essential.

As we bring Black History Month to a close, it is important to note that Black students are among those who are most effected by book banning. Black authors share stories of joy, stories of struggle, stories of perseverance, and offer perspectives that can move the country forward to achieve true liberation for all. The ability to tell our stories no matter our background helps us remember what our communities

2.

_

have endured, what those on whose students were stand were fighting for, and what we can dream to achieve.

Today as we look forward to learning more about this timely issue, the Committee is honored to host a panel of experts who will immediately follow the testimony from the presidents of our three Library systems. Those experts are Jason Reynolds co-author of All American Boys, the New Yorker Times bestselling banned book, which is spotlighted this month in activities at the New York Public Library; also Emily Drabinski, President of the American Library Association and professor at Queens College; and Jonathan Friedman, Director of Free Expression at PEN America.

I want to thank our Library partners for putting this impressive panel together. Panelists, you have our sincerest thanks for being with us today.

Now I want to acknowledge my colleagues on the Committee who are present: Council Member Ung, Council Member Louis, Council Member Ossé, Council Member Hanks, Council Member Carr, and we will be joined by others along the way.

I also would like to thank Christina Yellamaty, the Committee's Legislative Counsel; Regina Paul, the

Committee's Legislative Policy Analyst; and Sandra

1

2

3

4

6

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

Gray, the Committees' Financial Analyst.

I want to remind everyone that if you would like to testify today, fill out a witness slip, which is located on the desk of the Sergeant At Arms near the entrance of this room. To maintain decorum, we are trying to keep testimony to about three minutes, whether you are in person or on Zoom. And I want ask my colleagues to limit their questions to five minutes if possible.

With that, I want to thank everyone for being here, this is a nationally polarizing issue, but New York City is leading the way, and they deserve the City's support. With that, we will call our first panel.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON: Good afternoon, I'm Linda Johnson, President and CEO of Brooklyn Public Library. Thank you, Chair Rivera, Speaker Adams, and committee members for the opportunity to testify. Thank you as well to our Brooklyn Delegation and the entire City Council for helping our branches remain safe and inclusive spaces for all.

Censorship is one of the most important issues in our country today, and I'm proud that in the fight

2.2

Z 4

against censorship, New Yorkers are at the helm. Our librarians, teens, teachers - many of whom are here today - are leading a national movement to champion intellectual freedom and end book bans. Together, we are defending the right to read for all. Because limiting access or providing one sided information is not only antithetical to the mission of a library, it's a threat to democracy itself.

Censorship in the United States is a case in which the few aim to govern the many. Regardless of party affiliation, most American oppose book bans. But the number of book challenges continues to rise to record-breaking levels, instilling fear in teachers, authors, librarians, and young readers alike. Educators worry they will be fired for their lesson plans. Authors wonder if their titles will even reach the shelves. Students begin to believe that certain stories are not worthy of being told. And our librarians are on the front lines of the fight day and day out.

Reading books without fear of reprisal is as fundamental a right as freedom of religion or speech or press. Restricting access to books limits our

world - and hinders our ability to prepare the next generation for the duties of citizenship.

Books, once portals into new worlds and reflections of our lives, are now being locked away with the freedom to read and think freely. Productive classroom discussions lull to whisper, as lessons become a rote, not expansive. And while the shelves are being culled and libraries are being defunded, national literacy rates and reading scores have fallen.

What we are witnessing is much more than an attack on an actual freedom; it is an attempt to silence voices and erase perspectives - particularly those from the LGBTQIA+ and BIPOC communities.

The increasingly coordinated and political effort to ban books sends an alarming message to young people - who are just discovering their own identities - that minorities are dangerous, and therefore books about them should be removed from the shelves. Protagonist of color and discussions of racism are deemed uncomfortable, while queer characters and relationships are labeled as obscene or pornographic. Instead of being taught great

2.2

2.3

_

2.2

literature, our youth are being taught old, discriminatory tropes.

This past year, the scope of censorship has expanded to include health related content. Books being called challenged often depict teens struggling with mental health, bullying, suicide, substance abuse, grief, and puberty. But, these stories are no more painful than the realities teens face, and cordoning of these titles further limits further isolates teens and strips them of the potential refuge they might find and hearing stories so much like their own.

We tasked our youth with writing the next chapter of history. We hope they will learn from our errors and pen are more promising future. But, how will they write their future if they do not understand the past? Why would they write if they are taught to fear new ideas?

Here in New York City, we empower our youth to dream, and we defend access to our books. Over a year ago, Brooklyn Public library launched Books
Unbanned, a privately funded initiative that provides teens all over the country with free and open access to our entire digital collection. In addition to the

32,000 teens in New York with Brooklyn Public Library

1 2

8

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

cards, we've activated thousands of new E-cards to
young readers across the country who are interested

5 in everything from the latest new stories to graphic

6 novels and history books. They've borrowed over

7 | 200,000 items from our collection and told us over

and over that access both protected their privacy and

9 | expanded their world. One participant said, "Books

10 Unbanned may save another kid's life, because reading

11 saved my life a few years ago when I was struggling

12 | the most with my identity."

Books Unbanned was created to uphold the promise of a public library - and indeed of democracy itself - to provide free access to information from all points of view to those who seek it to protect the books we agree with, and those we do not, with equal fervor and to support, uplift, and empower, librarians, teachers, and students so that books, rejected by a few would not be removed from the shelves for all. I am proud of Brooklyn Public Library's work and the recognition our libraries have earned - from being named Library Journal's 2023 Librarians of the Year, to winning multiple Anthem Awards, receiving the Freedom Forum's 2023 Free

1

3

-

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

1112

13

14

15

16

17

1819

20

21

22

23

24

Expression Award, and more. While we are delighted to be leaders in providing this access, we are outraged that the need exists.

In addition to Books Unbanned, we have several programs that empower teens to take ownership of their own reading and learning. For the past two years, we've run a monthly Virtual Intellectual Freedom Team, meetups where youth in New York and across the country discuss everything from the latest book challenges to their favorite authors and characters. Our Freedom To Read Advocacy Institute teaches students to become ambassadors for intellectual freedom by fighting censorship through civic engagement with their schools, libraries, and communities. Along with our partners at PEN America, we recently hosted our first in person institute during the midwinter recess. Over 80 young New Yorkers, aged 14 to 19, applied for the fellowship, and 14 joined us for a four-day summit and training. Participants received a stipend for that their time at the institute and their continued work on Advocacy projects throughout the year. Later today, you'll hear from one of our tenacious teens.

Brooklyn Public Library also hosts intellectual freedom events across the borough including Banned Book Club For Teens, Books Unbanned Storytime for younger patrons, a teen anime club highlighting banned graphic novels, panels and discussions with authors and journalist, and our new podcast, Borrowed and Banned, features stories from educators, libraries, bookstore owners, teens, and advocates who are fighting for the right to read. The series has been downloaded over 40,000 times, made The Atlantic's list of top 25 Podcasts of 2023, and was recently nominated by the Ambies® for Best Documentary Podcast.

At the beginning of the month, we hosted Young
Adult author, Ellen Hopkins, who writes about mental
health, drug abuse, and coming of age. Her novel

Tricks was the most banned book during the 2022-2023
school year. With help from Hopkins, we gave away
free copies of her books, because young adults should
have access to books like they want to read without
financial barriers.

Book bans disproportionately affect people of color. They limit possibilities and erase stories of joy and empowerment. At Brooklyn Public library, we

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

1718

19

20

21

2223

24

25

support and celebrate all of our readers. This month, Black History Month, we have hosted events across the Library system to commemorate this year's national theme of "African-Americans and the Arts." We hosted book discussions about pivotal Black authors, musical celebrations with the Harlem Chamber Players, craft hours for young patrons, movie nights, dance workshops, and cooking classes, and several community reflection hours for older adults of color to share their experiences with one another. Last year, we celebrated Black excellence through The Book of HOV, and immersive exhibition produced by ROC Nation that honored the life and work of Shawn "Jay-Z" Carter. And all year long, at Macon Library African-Americans Heritage Center and our Center for Brooklyn History, we worked to collect and preserve artifacts related to Black history - from books to manuscripts, letters, diaries, photographs, maps, oral histories, and more.

At Brooklyn Public library, we are proud to highlight a diversity of stories and provide our patrons access to books with Black narrators and queer protagonists, books that uplift stories from marginalized identities. From our national Books

2.2

2.3

Unbanned Initiative to local story times, Brooklyn

Public Library is working not only to protect

intellectual freedom and ensure access to

information, but also to encourage independent

thought and foster the empathy and community that our

city needs during these challenging times. Thank you

very much.

CHAIRPERSON RIVERA: Thank you.

PRESIDENT MARX: Thank you, Madam Chair, members of the Council, and colleagues, your support on this issue and on everything around Libraries is so essential, and we are so grateful.

I am Tony Marx, I am the President of New York

Public Library. It is my privilege to be here today

to join my wonderful colleagues. Linda has already

been so eloquent. I have submitted a written

testimony, I will summarize, if that's alright, Madam

Chair.

In recent years, as you yourself said, Madam
Chair, we have seen book bans and challenges rise to
record levels. It is incredible, unthinkable that we
are grappling with this issue in the United States in
2024. And yet, here we are.

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

have come to.

2 As we all know public libraries have increasing 3 been targeted, and we are so troubled, as you are, by 4 these trends. Simply put, these efforts to restrict access to books, eliminate choice to whole communities, and take away their freedoms to learn 6 7 and grow as they wish - the idea that people under a banner of freedom and liberty are arguing for the 8 reverse of that says terrifying things about where this country and its politics and its culture wars 10

The basic Library mission is part of the founding principles of this country that ensure freedom and liberty, and that is what we are here to defend, and what we do in our daily work. We need to make sure that a wide range of information and viewpoints are available to all - it is bedrock to democracy.

One of the most alarming aspects, as Linda has already said so eloquently, is how much these bans are targeting those folks who can least be targeted, who are marginalized already, particularly LGBTQ+

Americans and people of colors. In the larger context, these efforts explicitly ban or even criminalize the teaching of such topics as race, gender and identities of LGBTQIA+ people. They are

2	targeted at eliminating these perspectives, these
3	voices, and we know from history, and I say this is a
4	son of descendants of German Jews, who fled Nazi
5	Germany, and someone who worked and lived in South
6	Africa in the 1980's, that those kinds of efforts
7	follow shortly with efforts to eliminate these people
8	fully. We cannot see this proceed, and we are here to
9	fight against it. We need to ensure that these folks
10	- ourselves - see ourselves, see themselves in our
11	country's literature and culture, and we all need to
12	be able to read these books so that we can learn
13	about others and about ourselves, and develop the
14	empathy that is, again, core to democracy. We have to
15	make sure that the effort that we do not deprive
16	every one of the opportunity to learn and empathize.
17	This goes against everything that Libraries stand
18	for.

In October 2023 during Banned Books Week, we called books for all and launched a national initiative where we provide regular banned book clubs and a writing contest, and offer copies online and in print, but online to anyone in the country, especially those in the states that I've seen the lead of book banning.

^

We offer bi-monthly access through the book clubs to titles that have included Jason Reynolds, who we will hear from a shortly, and Brendan Kiely, in their book All American Boys. We are continuing with this, again, bi-monthly, because we need to ensure the freedom to read, to learn, and to empathize.

In addition to the book clubs, we are having our prize offering competition for essays. The finalist of which... the winner of which will be published in Teen Vogue, and so many others in our own NYPL's Teen Voice Magazine.

The Books for All Campaign provides downloadable, not only the books, but also toolkits that provide flyers, images, hashtags, campaign slogans, everything that everyone needs across the country to mobilize against these book bans were proud to have partnered with the American Library Association - and you'll hear from them shortly - to make sure that this is an effort not just for New Yorkers, so that we can join in the efforts, but for all Americans.

We've also partnered with the 826 National, a national writing organization, to spread the word about our writing contest. All of these efforts are part of a long-standing tradition that ensure that

2.3

_ 1

the titles and perspectives of marginalized communities of all communities are available.

When the Black Lives Matter protests exploded in the summer of 2020, we expanded our digital collections on Black Heritage, drawing on the great collections of the Schaumburg in Harlem. We saw within just weeks - that reading list had 35,000 checkouts.

In addition, we've always observed Pride, Women's History, and Black History Month. Our commitments to the freedom to read are ongoing - proudly displayed on banners on our iconic building at 42nd and 5th, proclaiming the stand against book banning.

While we look forward to continuing our essential work in this campaign, the City's libraries cannot escape - at the same time - the impact of record high potential cuts - of the fiscal year. We see cuts in the neighborhood of \$58. (INAUDIBLE) million - a devastating level of cuts if implemented. Already the 5% midyear PEG to Library's current budgets, amounting to \$23.6 million, have seen us forced to reduce library programs and materials, the elimination of Sunday services at all the branches

1

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

13

12

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

that were offering it; the \$58 (INAUDIBLE) million cuts, we need to see those restored for FY25.

With the current cuts Library collections already, NYPL will purchase 20,000 fewer e-books, 6,000 fewer downloadable audiobooks, 40,000 fewer books in English, and 6,000 fewer World Language books - so essential to our immigrant communities, and our asylum seekers - to all the descendants of immigrants, as almost all of us are here in New York.

I want to close my testimony with a popular refrain, Libraries are for everyone. They are the most visited, the most trusted, the most essential civic institution in this town and throughout this country. And that means we need to stand up, as we are, as you are, at this moment of challenge. We are grateful to the Council for its partnership over these years. We thank you, again, for the opportunity to testify, and look forward to ongoing discussions, and even more importantly, our ongoing work.

CHAIRPERSON RIVERA: Thank you.

PRESIDENT WALCOTT: Chair Rivera, it is a pleasure to see you, and congratulations on your appointment. Council Member Ossé, thank you for your leadership as well; it is a pleasure to see Council Member Ung

2.

_

and other members of the Council.

My name is Dennis Walcott, and I have the honor of being the President of the Queens Public Library.

here; we talked and participated in our Lunar New

Year Parades together, it is always a pleasure...

(LAUGHTER), since you have already heard Linda and

I want to do a summary of the summary, quite frankly

Tony. And I really do applaud both the Brooklyn

Public Library and the New York Public Library for

all of their outstanding work around this important

topic.

My summary of the summary, especially since you have my testimony, will just touch on a couple of things, because like my fellow colleagues and Library Systems, we participated Banned Book Week, and also stood with the Mayor, as far as denouncing what has taken place throughout the country, and we will continue to do that.

I just want to share a couple of things with you, because I vividly remember standing outside of Jackson Heights Library, with helicopters flying overhead, with police barricades erected in the street, with me in the middle of the street between people pro-library and what we were doing inside, and

those who were opposed to what was going on inside our Jackson Library. And I never ever want to see a repeat of that again - in New York City or throughout the country - people trying to stop the freedom of expression. Plain and simple. Trying to stop the quiet and the beauty of what was taking place in the library. And as a result of Linda, Tony, Brooklyn and New York Public Library, and what we are doing at the Queens Public Library, our goal is working with you to make sure we, one, we raise this issue, but, two, making sure we defeat the issue - not just here, but as Linda is doing, and others are doing throughout the country as well.

One of the things that we're doing at Queens is making sure, one, we articulate the issue, but also we do a lot around publicizing and putting policies in place.

Just recently, our board of directors, our board of trustees, really updated our policy around banned books and will be making sure that it's widely distributed, making sure people have a clear understanding of what's going on.

We've held forums, we've held book talks. Just recently, we had a great book talk at our South

_

Jamaica Library to talk about the issues that are important to our communities.

In addition to that, we have had Literary

Thursdays throughout the system- talking about the issues of importance, but also making sure we expose our communities to a wide array of books that are available to them, so that way there are all books for all people. We have that ability to do that.

System wide, we have more than 5.6 million books and materials representing over 30 languages throughout the Queens Public Library System.

This past fiscal year, we circulated 7.7 million physical and digital materials and nearly... which represents a 15% increase.

Last month, the Library advised, as I indicated, our Collection Development Policy to reinforce our opposition to censorship attempts and our goal to offer the widest diversity of views and expressions.

The policy also made clear that the Library's decision to acquire and remove materials from our collections will not be determined by partisan or doctrinal points of view. We believe in making sure books are available for all.

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

2 QPL, the Queens Public Library, is a home to 3 research collections - like my colleagues' as well -4 that uplift and amplify the voices that have been historically suppressed. Add on Langston Hughes Community Library and Cultural Center, our Black 6 7 Heritage reference collection is a testament to the richness and the depth of Black History - covering a 8 wide range of subjects including African history, slavery, critical race theory, African-American art, 10 11 and much, much more. This collection is one of the largest circulating collections of materials of the 12 13 Black experience in New York State and throughout the 14 country - writings by prominent figures such as 15 Malcom X, Barack Obama. Our Central Library's Carter G. Woodson Reference Collection has more than 4,000 16 17 reference materials coving various aspects of 18 African-American culture and life - and papers on the 19 most influential Black leaders including Martin 20 Luther King, Jr., Booker T. Washington, and others.

As you indicated in your introduction, we have our journal collection that really captures Black

History Month - and people noting the importance of every day, throughout the month, and beyond, and we are very proud of that as well.

2.2

~ *1*

As many of the amazing programs and book discussions that we've had, as I indicated at our South Jamaica Library, we just had the acclaimed author, Charmaine Wilkinson, on her first novel Black Cake, uh, which is now an Oprah Winfrey produced series of the same name on Hulu. The library was jampacked - jampacked with people who stayed, and the author who stayed for over four hours really participating with the audience.

We are here to work with you, Chair, and the members of the Council, to make sure that we are articulate this issue, and we make sure that we're out front and talking about how we really will focus on, addressing the issue - not just in New York City, but throughout the country as well.

I was distracted by my council member who walked in, so I would be remiss and not be able to return home if I didn't say hello to Council Member Nantasha Williams. It's a pleasure to see you, and I'll see you at the Cambria Heights Library at some time in the near future.

So as I close, I just want to say again, thank you for your leadership, Chair. Thank you for your leadership, members of the Council, but most

importantly, we at the Queens Public Library, along

sure we serve the public at large. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RIVERA: Thank you! I appreciate so

much of what you said. I think we're all so very

with Brooklyn, and New York, are here for you to make

much of what you said. I think we're all so very troubled at the direction that this this fight is going. And for those... as mentioned, we're very fortunate to live here in New York City, but do not think that this is too far from our doorstep. It's not just a town an hour north of Albany seeing their library closed when they try to bring in Drag Story Hour. It's here in Jackson Heights. It's bomb threats to libraries in Brooklyn. It's all very, very serious.

So, you've heard a little bit about what our systems are doing. So, I just want to ask the panel... I also want to mention that we've been joined by Council Members Hudson, Hanif, and Williams... Do you believe that New Yorkers are sufficiently aware of the threat that stems from banning books, considering that books are not being banned in the City's public libraries?

PRESIDENT JOHNSON: I will take that, thank you, for the question.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

1213

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

I think that inattention is to some extent responsible for what's going on. When you live in New York City, you feel perhaps that it's not our problem. When we started the Books Unbanned program, really the thought was to be sure that students could get the material they wanted that they could no longer find on the shelves of their school or their public libraries. And certainly the program has achieved that, but we have also learned in the process that shining a light on the issue is equally important - that not everybody, of course, runs an institution or a library that can make a sweeping gesture to emphasize the problem and get people talking about it. But, everybody can do something, even if it's a small gesture. So, we are encouraging everybody to participate in whatever way they can to make sure that this issue is at the forefront and that people are being vocal about it. We don't believe - and maybe this is me and my rose-colored glasses, but I do not believe that the majority of Americans think that censorship is a good thing. But, I do think that lack of attention is in part to blame for this.

1	
_	

PRESIDENT WALCOTT: And also if I may pick up on
the subtle forms of censorship as well, because what
we experience, and I imagine my colleagues experience
as well, even though you may not have people saying,
"ban this book", when they come into a library, and
they may not be happy with the book, all of a sudden
the placement of the book changes as well - so, where
you had it placed is no longer there. And we've
experienced that, where people actually physically
remove a book and try to either put it on the side or
do something with it, so it's not visible. We have
signage that deals with banned books to make sure
people are aware about the issue itself, and people
have literally gone and picked up the signs and have
torn them up. And those types of issues we face still
in New York City area. And we are very conscious of
that, so I agree that it may not be as prevalent, but
at the same time, there all the subtle - and
sometimes not so subtle forms - like helicopters
flying overhead and full police details in the
street, making sure that people are protected and
able to go into the library to participate in a
program.

2.3

24

25

2 PRESIDENT MARX: Madam Chair, I'll just add, I 3 think we've learned from history, when you feel safe, 4 because you live in a more open part of a country, or in this great city, that can lead you down a path that allows this kind of inexplicable, unacceptable 6 7 behavior to gain strength before you even realize it. 8 It's why we are here front and center, because we've seen this in history. Yes, book banning isn't happening in New York City - thank goodness. Let's 10 11 keep it that way. I remember when the mayor joined us 12 for an event on book banning, he was looking at the 13 books that were banned and just shaking his head in disbelief at these classics - Toni Morrison banned? 14 15 It's just unthinkable. But, these issues, the culture 16 wars, come to us more directly - in particular the 17 Drag Story Hours that we proudly offer, not huge 18 numbers, I wish it were more - 34 of those last year 19 out of 8,500 book events for youngsters that brought 20 orchestrated protest that almost made it impossible, 21 used by these folks, claiming liberty under a banner 2.2 of freedom, to stop exactly that. We are resisting.

CHAIRPERSON RIVERA: Hear, hear. When books are banned in other parts of the country, does it change

We are continuing, and we all do that together.

,

how New Yorkers is able to access books at all - Whether it is digital copies or physical copies?

PRESIDENT JOHNSON: Not yet.

CHAIRPERSON RIVERA: Have you faced pressure locally to ban books or remove certain books from your bookshelves?

PRESIDENT JOHNSON: In Brooklyn we have not, and in fact, uh, on the rare occasion in Brooklyn when a book is challenged and there is a process, typically it is a 180 degree challenge from the ones that we are talking about today - it's a concern over a book maybe from the 1950's or the middle of the century that depicts people of color in a way that is no longer considered acceptable. And, so it becomes a question about whether or not we are being racist ourselves unwittingly - not whether we are proving materials that are too progressive.

PRESIDENT WALCOTT: And I think one of the things that we face is the request, as Tony indicated in his testimony, to buy more books. And, I mean, our goal is to have as many books - as diverse a group of books as available for people to choose from.

And, then, we have our policies in place where if someone wants to challenge a book, they have the

right to do that. But, we have received very few challenges, uh, and we have not banned any books at all.

CHAIRPERSON RIVERA: I thought think that it interesting that even places like Florida, school districts are revisiting their own policies being too liberal as removing some of the titles from their shelves, and who can make these recommendations. So, clearly, it has gotten out of hand even in places where it started.

Do you believe that New Yorkers are generally aware of the work you all have done in Libraries to fight book banning nationwide? I mean, you all touched... you just hit the surface of the initiatives and the programs that you're running, but do you think New Yorkers are aware?

PRESIDENT MARX: I think there is a growing awareness, uh, the publicity of this hearing, of your work of drawing the attention of the city and the country to our efforts, and to the efforts of banning that we are resisting. It is essential. There is always more work to do, sadly.

2.2

_

CHAIRPERSON RIVERA: Any strategies you feel have been more effective than anything... That we can help to spread the word?

PRESIDENT WALCOTT: I think the raising of the issue, the open discussion around the issue, the more we can really indicate the types of books that other countries or other cities and locals want to ban. It is very helpful to make people think and say, "Really? This is going on?" And, as a result of that, I think it just brings added attention to the discussion. But, any type of dialogue that we can have — and I think any type of programs, like the excellent programs that Brooklyn and New York are doing, and the things that we are doing, I think makes it more aware... makes people more aware of what's happening outside of New York City.

CHAIRPERSON RIVERA: And I want to ,you know, you all mentioned your work with young people specifically, which I think is probably at the core here of our discussion, and how can we expect our young people and students to write or create, when they are being taught to fear? I thought that was a very powerful statement. You all have done a lot of work with teens in your anti-banning initiatives, and

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

you have also done a lot of work more focused on supporting teens generally with your teen centers and more. Why are teens especially important in your anti-banning efforts?

PRESIDENT MARX: Teens and their literature are being targeted by trying to close voices. That means we have to target and resist and make those options more available. Teens are at a moment of growth and a vulnerability. They need to be able to see themselves. They need to learn about each other. I'll put it simply, as an author said at a panel on this topic that I think we co-hosted with PEN America and The Atlantic, teens are at this vulnerable place, and we need to make sure that their effort... that they are not foreclosed from learning. The fact that books are being banned says something about those trying to ban them seeing how powerful books are. Those folks are scared of that power and of teens, others and their own, learning and expanding their world, and that is the business we are in to ensure.

PRESIDENT WALCOTT: One of the beauties of libraries, and Linda and Tony talked about this, and we all know this, is that we are truly the only open democratic institution in the world where people can

walk in the door, we don't ask you your background,

we don't ask you for any identification, we don't ask

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

1213

14

15

16

17

18

20

20

21

22

23

24

25

you for anything. And with teenagers, we want teenagers to come in, come in, come in. We want to have material available for them to take a look at too read, to discuss - to debate! - to know how to engage. And having a variety of types of books allows that type of development and energy, and intellectual discussion to take place. And that's who we are. And that's what we have done. And that is what we continue to do as a Library System. We want more people to have library cards here in New York City, throughout the country, we want them to use those cards - take advantage of whether it's e-books, or those books that are on the shelves, and having that diversity, to us, is extremely important as far as how we increase the social awareness and involvement, the intellectual development of our teenagers as far as people who are different - people who have different ideas and thought processes. That is what

PRESIDENT JOHNSON: I would just add that, it is not an accident that teens are ,you know, being targeted. It is of course because they're at the most

we are about as a library.

impressionable moments of their lives, and they are
at a time when they are searching to make sense of
their own identity, their own place in the world.
Long before this started, the three library systems
were very focused on the notion of doing more with
teenagers, because the sort of traditional cycle of
library usage has always been to kind of loose teens
when they are exciting, maybe not so healthy, things
out on the streets that are more interesting than
coming to your local library. And, so, over the past
five years, I would say that we have really stepped
this up with technology and sort of trying to meet
teens in places that they find engaging - recording
studios, music, gaming - as a way to learn more about
technology. And all of these things were in place
when these book bans really started to proliferate.
And the moment is important, because teens have been
put at the center of the battle - because these folks
who are so fearful of what might be contained in
these books, uh, and fearful of what understanding
these stories can mean to this country - they are in

PRESIDENT WALCOTT: So, tomorrow, we at the Queens
Public Library we will be celebrating our Sweet 16

fact putting teens at risk.

2

3

4

5

6

•

7

8

9

10

11

1213

14

15

16

17

1819

20

21

22

23

24

25

Party for our Far Rockaway Teen Library. It has been in existence for 16 years. And it is the beauty of having teenagers being able to go to their own library, not just their own program, but their own library, to feel safe, to feel the comfort of being able to express themselves, and trying to make sure that others understand how they are respecting themselves, and respecting that ability for them to be teenagers. And that is what we are about with the Teen Centers, with what the mayor did with the investment in teen centers and expanding our capacity to do that. Focusing on teenagers to us is really so key as far as the development of our future society and what it means. And I think all of us, in a variety of different ways, really thrive on that, because book banning is, as Tony and Linda indicated, really is going to the heart of cutting off that lifeline, cutting out that lifeline from our teenagers.

CHAIRPERSON RIVERA: I mean, I will just say of my own personal experience of being a teenager, the first time I read the House on Mango Street, the first time I read Fahrenheit 451, The Bluest Eye, Song of Solomon, these were all life changing

2 experiences. And I actually got them from my library
3 ,you know, (INAUDIBLE) or...

PRESIDENT JOHNSON: We had Sandra Cisneros, I think just a week or two ago, come to the library for the...

CHAIRPERSON RIVERA: Incredible...

2.2

2.3

PRESIDENT JOHNSON: The 40th anniversary of the publication of *The House on Mango Street*, and the crowds were as fierce and dense as they were back when the book came out. I think there was a line that took two hours for her to sign all the copies that people wanted signed. So, it is... The work is happening.

CHAIRPERSON RIVERA: Amazing. Alright, well, I am just going to... Before I turn it over to my colleagues, because I see they have questions, of course, I want to ask the multimillion dollar question, how do you anticipate that City budget cuts, in the immediate future, will effect your ability to continue this fight? What will the public be losing on this front as a result of any cuts?

PRESIDENT JOHNSON: This may sound somewhat inflamed, but I believe that by cutting the budget we are doing to New Yorkers exactly what some of these

3

4

J

6

,

8

9

10 11

12

13

14

15

1617

18

19

20

21

22

24

25

right-wing groups are doing to communities across the country. It's not for the same reason; we're not being targeted for the material that we're providing, but by forcing us to be in a position where we need to reduce the number of books that we are able to buy in a given year, we essentially are depriving teens, and everybody else, of the material that they need to grow and to learn.

PRESIDENT MARX: Let me just add, if the libraries are closed than having the books in the library available doesn't work. All the education programs that we have worked with you and with the administration to build, in record numbers, that meet so many needs - we can't offer those programs if the libraries are closed. Even if they're closed because of the lack of capital investments, so that we have to close them for repairs. We are so proud, as Linda and Dennis have talked about, of our teen centers, so that we can really welcome the teens to their own spaces in the things that they are looking for, and welcome them into our other programs, and to more reading. We've had plans where close to 20 of those opened in our most needy neighborhoods. We are now seeing the need to not open those because of the

budget cuts - or to have them closed. That is tragic
for everyone involved.

1

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

PRESIDENT WALCOTT: So, already, we suffering as a result of the cuts. I mean, we're not open on Sunday. There's only one, maybe two, but one that's open on Sunday. I take a look at Flushing Library, which has tremendous volume of people going into the library those people are not going in on Sunday, because the library is not open on Sunday. They don't have access to the books, the new teen center that we put in place there... or the upgraded teen center that we put there, not available at all. So, that is one direct impact already with us as a result of the November PEG, that is still in effect, that will carry over to the next fiscal year. We have already cut back on our collections already. We had to absorb a cut and deal with the collections, and that means fewer books that we are buying, fewer e-books that are available - not just with teenagers, but for the public at large. And, then when you combine the three of us and the resources that are taken away as a result of the cuts and the inability of having hours open on books and materials available - or programs, because we are talking about banned books, but it

1 INTERNATIONAL INTERGROUP RELATIONS 2 also really impacted banned programs, programs that 3 are not available as a result of the Library doors 4 not being open anymore at a particular time. And with the cuts carrying forward, that will happen even more so. And that impacts not just the teenagers but the 6 7 adults; the most vulnerable, our immigrant population. And we have to address that, and the only 8 way to address that is the restoration of money, plain and simple. It money that is worthwhile, long 10 11 term investment in the future of New York City, plain and simple. And is not about a fight here, a fight 12 13 there, it is really looking at the vision of New York 14 City. What does it mean for the population at large? 15 I know both with Linda and Tony, with the Brooklyn system, the New York system definitely, with the 16 17 Queens system, we see the new immigrants coming 18 through our door on a regular basis. They are lining 19 up in front of Central and our other libraries before 20 we open. Those doors will not be able to open as 21 frequently. So, even if we keep the days of the weeks 2.2 the same, we may have to shrink hours as a result of 2.3 the budget cuts. And each of us may handle it

differently, but still it means fewer hours, fewer

days available for the people most in need and the

24

25

1

3

4

6

8 9

10

11

12 13

14

15

16

17

18 19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

people who want to take advantage of the books, the materials, programs, and services that we provide.

CHAIRPERSON RIVERA: Thank you. Well, with that, I will turn it over to my colleagues, Council Member Ossé, Council Member Hudson, Council Member Hanif, and then Council Member Williams.

COUNCIL MEMBER OSSÉ: Good afternoon, uhm, yeah, I mean this topic hits close to home and our Brower branch, there were a couple protest against Drag Queen Story Hour, uh, related to the topics that we're discussing today. You know, we've heard about many of the programs that you provide and pushing back against the relative fascism that we're seeing in this country, but what worth are those programs if the funding for those programs exist, right? So, I want to ask for each of the three systems, how much does it relatively cost to run and operate the programs that you were operating in response to the book bans that we are seeing in this country?

PRESIDENT JOHNSON: The work that we're doing on Books Unbanned, which is providing service to people across the country, is being 100% with private money. And we're doing it very deliberately, because we understand that we're providing service outside of

New York City, and so it's not effecting the city budget at all.

COUNCIL MEMBER OSSÉ: Okay.

2.2

2.3

PRESIDENT MARX: Can I just add that that is true; all private funds including anonymous ones, people rallying to us to help us raise the national profile around this issue. In addition, we've seen publishers step up and give us books for free to lend electronically, to anyone in the country, books that have been banned that we can offer online when localities have blocked them physically.

and I know you touched on the last answer, but the \$20.3 million in cuts in the Fiscal Year 2025 Budget impacts the three systems of abilities, uh, not necessarily to implement these programs, but just to rehash in terms of the Sunday closures and operating hours, if these cut to come in to fruition in the next fiscal year, how will that impact these programs as well as future hours for the three systems?

PRESIDENT JOHNSON: As has been said, the issue with Libraries is there are very few levers for us to pull when we have a budget cut. There are materials and there's wages in personnel, and that translates

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

1112

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

to the number of hours that were able to be open. And we tend to go to the book budget, because it doesn't cost anybody their jobs, and we also are able to keep doors open longer. But, you know, we're right now at that sort of teetering point with the cut that we sustained in the fall where any additional cut will require us to close doors.

PRESIDENT WALCOTT: Plus, we have not talked about wage increases, the minimum wage requirements that we all face as far as that price going up. So, even with full restoration, it is still behind where we were, because we are factoring in those inflationary factors that are part of it. And just to reinforce the point, because it's so important for people to understand this, that our basic core are based on the great librarians and staff that we have in place and the materials we provide - and now also the programs. When we take a look, probably at all of our census data, you will see significant increases in our programs services, because people rely on what we do day, evening, weekend. And I always tell one just quick story, when I went out to our Peninsula Library on a Saturday a couple of months ago, and I was shocked at the number of people - not that I just saw

4

1

6

7

8

10

11 12

13

14

15

1617

18

19

20

2122

2.3

24

25

there, but who were there for adult learning services. And folks who are the new migrants and just immigrants overall who are here and have been basically housed out in the Rockaways and they're coming to Peninsula. I mean, it's those types of services that the money from the City helps us provide the core basic foundation for peoples' livelihood. And that's what people I think don't understand a lot, that we're not fat at all - we're lean and providing key services. And then the other piece, just to pick up on the point if I may, that when the City calls us, we respond. We respond just like that (snaps), and there's no if and or buts about it. Whether it was around variants and the changing variants, whether it's the inoculations, whatever the case may be... (CROSS-TALK)

COUNCIL MEMBER OSSÉ: IDNYC...

PRESIDENT WALCOTT: IDNYC... My always true story to talk about how we respond, it was one hot fourth of July, and the City said, "We need cooling centers open," and we turned around just like that and opened up our cooling centers. And, again, going back to Flushing, without any real prior notification, we had 3,000 people who came through our door, that fourth

2.2

of July, who got cooling services as a result of City calling us. This who we are as the library system. We are there to serve that need. (TIMER CHIMES)

PRESIDENT MARX: Can I just say that those are life changing efforts and lifesaving efforts. And I also want to shoutout to you, Council Member Ossé, for your leadership, ongoing leadership, on this subject for us.

I will add more piece that we've all talked about, and we have more of a chance to talk about in our March Budget Hearing - when we see these budget cuts, in addition to closing hours and material, we have less expendable monies for capital emergency supplies, so that when the air-conditioning or heat goes out, we have to close.

COUNCIL MEMBER OSSÉ: Sure.

PRESIDENT MARX: And we are currently facing an unprecedented cut in the ongoing long-term investments in our capital. If we don't have those funds, it isn't just a matter of providing great and inspiring spaces - which we need to - it's opening the spaces, even though we have renovated to date and are eager to open.

question, I think you... It was a perfect segue from

COUNCIL MEMBER OSSÉ: I am so sorry, just one more

J

2.2

both presidents, but I know the \$20.3 million restoration is definitely an ask, and I know that you're working on... with the overall ask of the Council and pushing for refunding the Libraries, but with wage increases and what not, what's a better idea, in terms of what the Council should be pushing for, in terms of a complete restoration and the additional balance, and making sure that our libraries are providing to all of our communities and the programs that that you're speaking about today?

PRESIDENT MARX: I would just say we need the full restoration. And it is... You know, it's tragic that we are... and the baseline funding from the City Council, thank you very much. And the fact that we're here trying to get back to where we were at a moment when, as you mentioned, costs have gone up on all fronts; we should be talking about increases and not just restorations to Library. We look forward to that conversation with the councilman.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON: The challenge these midyear

PEGs have caused, is that it diverts the conversation

away from what we should be talking about, which is

_

how much our budget should increase, given the cost of doing business, and frankly the work that we could be doing if we were better funded to a point where we are just looking for scraps to get back to where we were.

COUNCIL MEMBER OSSÉ: Thank you, Madam, and Misters Presidents.

CHAIRPERSON RIVERA: Thank you. Council Member Hudson?

COUNCIL MEMBER HUDSON: Thank you so much, and thank you all for your testimony.

While we know, of course, that everyone benefits from having access to all types of books, no matter who they're written by or the specific communities, they may know more specifically be serving or speaking to, I am curious just for from a data perspective, if you have disaggregated data in terms of your visitors regarding, you know, race, ethnicity, LGBTQ, anything like that that you might collect? I know the LGBTQ stuff is a little more... (CROSS-TALK)

PRESIDENT JOHNSON: Yeah, we actually are pretty careful not to retain anything about our patrons, other than their names and addresses. We don't keep

2.2

2.3

track of what people are reading. But I do appreciate the groundwork that you put into the question, which is we're not just about telling people they should read books that are being banned...

COUNCIL MEMBER HUDSON: Right...

PRESIDENT JOHNSON: that's really not the point.

The point is really that people have the freedom to read whatever they want to read.

COUNCIL MEMBER HUDSON: Absolutely.

PRESIDENT MARX: I'd like to just add, as Linda noted, we may be the last institution standing that defends people's privacy. And that means we are careful to not have information which we would otherwise like to have.

COUNCIL MEMBER HUDSON: Yes.

PRESIDENT MARX: The simple fact is, we are the institutions that the folks most needing of help, in the poorest neighborhoods of New York, rely on more than any, and they often don't have any alternatives. So, those numbers speak for themselves. We're sorry - sort of (LAUGHTER) - that we don't have more aggregated data, though we keep track of ,you know, sort of totals, so that we can make sure that we're targeting those that needed more.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON: And I just want to add one

2.2

2.3

city.

thing, we are, in addition to being the most democratic institution in our society, probably the best trusted one as well, and that is because people understand that we do respect their privacy - It's why people who are coming into this country make their first stop the library to get, you know, whatever kind of information they need - whether it's something as sophisticated as an IDNYC card or just learning about where certain resources are in the

PRESIDENT WALCOTT: I was at... at, uh, the opening Central of this morning, and the connection of our librarians to our customers is truly amazing. They know the folks from the community, the connection of the need, and why they're there, or what may have happened in their lives last week. And that connection of our community with the Library is just tremendous. So, I totally agree with Tony and Linda as far as the data and disaggregating it. It's the connection to the lives of the individuals and that's who our folks represent as far as having that ability to understand that need.

1 52 INTERNATIONAL INTERGROUP RELATIONS 2 COUNCIL MEMBER HUDSON: Absolutely. And I very 3 much appreciate your answers. We want you all to remain the most democratic and trusted institutions. You know, sometimes us as legislators it is helpful to have some specifics, but I get it, and if 6 anyone doesn't have it, I'm glad it's you all. 8 Can you just tell us about the people who staff the anti-banning initiatives? I know you said you all use private funding for the book banning programs 10 11 or anti book banning programs, but I'm just curious to know about staff specifically, and where they may 12 13 fall in terms of being able to keep them in the face 14 of budget cuts? 15 PRESIDENT JOHNSON: Thank you for that question. 16 A lot of them on my team are here if they would 17 like to stand, come on guys... 18 COUNCIL MEMBER HUDSON: Don't be shy. 19 PRESIDENT JOHNSON: Don't be shy. (APPLAUSE) I 20 know Amy's here, Virginia, many of these folks are... 21 COUNCIL MEMBER HUDSON: Brooklyn's in the house... PRESIDENT JOHNSON: Brooklyn's in the house... 2.2 2.3 PRESIDENT MARX: Brooklyn is in the house...

in our Outreach Department, some of them in our

PRESIDENT JOHNSON: (LAUGHTER) many of them work

24

25

2.2

2.3

Collections Departments, uhm, on our podcast. It's an all hands on deck effort, and it's something that kind of got layered on top of everything else we were already doing.

6 PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT MARX: I'll just add to that, yes, it all depends on our amazing colleagues. Many of mine are here, (INAUDIBLE) who leads our teen effort...

COUNCIL MEMBER HUDSON: Yours can stand, too.

PRESIDENT MARX: (LAUGHTER) (APPLAUSE) And, they are, for instance, the folks we depend upon for judging, they are the experts...

COUNCIL MEMBER HUDSON: Mm-hmm

PRESIDENT MARX: They are unbiased, and they are committed, and they are, for instance, the judges for our contests for the essay writing, and so much more. Let me just be clear, we are under grave threat in terms of budgets. We have always resisted layoffs, we will continue to resist layoffs. It is the last thing we want to see, (TIMER CHIMES) because we know how essential these colleagues are. They are the ones doing the real work. We have to ensure that they have enough funding and bandwidth to do this increasing work.

1

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12 13

14

15

16 17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

PRESIDENT JOHNSON: I just want to add, uh, I just lost my train of thought... but...

CHAIRPERSON RIVERA: I can just mention that I know you also had librarians acknowledged as Library Journals' 2023 Librarians of the year...

PRESIDENT JOHNSON: Exactly. But what I was going to say about the librarians who are doing this work, they are, in fact, experts. They are the people who are deciding what books to buy for our collections. It is not up to legislators, or school administrators, or, you know, Moms against... for Liberty or whatever, you know? I mean, the people who stood here in this room are the people who have gone to school, and who have dedicated their lives to making sure that their communities are getting the books that they would like to read and deserve to read. And that's who we should be paying attention to.

PRESIDENT WALCOTT: And knowing the communities that they are a part of. And, so, bringing that diversity to the table as far as the types of books and materials that they order and have available for the community.

COUNCIL MEMBER HUDSON: Before I get to my very last question, did you want your Queens folks to

4 stand up?

1

2

3

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

17

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

PRESIDENT WALCOTT: Of course! (LAUGHTER)

(APPLAUSE) I always get poked over here, so if our

Queens folks can stand who are also here...

(APPLAUSE) And, thank you, Council Member, I

appreciate that.

COUNCIL MEMBER HUDSON: Absolutely, absolutely, spreading love is the Brooklyn way after all...

PRESIDENT MARX: Spreading love... (LAUGHTER)

how could the City Council better support your work?

COUNCIL MEMBER HUDSON: And my last question is,

15 PRESIDENT JOHNSON: We will be sure to be calling

16 you as this budget unfolds. This is the very

beginning, it is a long haul, I think especially

18 difficult this year, and we have appreciated all of

19 your support over past cycles, and I am sure that

20 \parallel this one will be as arduous as ever.

PRESIDENT WALCOTT: I want to reflect back to what the Chair asked us around, are people aware about banning throughout basic society? There is a word that we use internally that I think a lot of people don't have a clear understanding about, and that is

far as

1
_
2

3

4

baselining. I think baselining is so key as far as
the discussion and debate moving forward. Because,
you, we, all of us are tired of going through this up
and down, back and forth battle all the time. And,
then, the erosion of the dollar - so, Linda talked

7

6

8

10

11 12

13

14 15

16

17

18 19

20

21

2.3

2.2

24

of the discussion as well.

a talked about , you know, we should not even be talking about restoration, we should be talking beyond that - how we baseline your money, how we baseline the Administration's money that benefit us, and, then, also, as Tony indicated, and I think we will be talking about it more in March, the capital and what it actually means. When we talk about getting into the weeds of the discussion, we are talking about getting into the weeds of the Capital Budget and how it impacts your money, and how it impacts the Administration, the Executive side of the government's money as far as what we are doing. And people don't have a clear understanding of what capital actually means to benefit the communities in having great institutions, in having visionary institutions, and having buildings that stand up to the test of time. And that to me is an important part PRESIDENT MARX: Look, we know that there have

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

0

10

11

12

1314

15

16

17

1819

20

hearing widely.

21

2223

24

been challenges. There will continue to be challenges. Hopefully we're seeing some relief in

those challenges. We know that the Administration is

working hard. We are partnering with them. We have

partnered with them on the Teen Center and so much

more. You all have been essential partners in the

funding, in the baselining. This kind of event, which

has drawn a great deal of publicity already -

nationally just this morning's testimony - is also an

essential part of getting the message out.

COUNCIL MEMBER HUDSON: Thank you all. Thank you, Chair.

CHAIRPERSON RIVERA: Council Member Hanif?

COUNCIL MEMBER HANIF: Thank you. This is been a very hopeful conversation for our democracy. Thank you, Chair Rivera, in a time of political divisiveness, I really urged that we air today's

I appreciate your commitment to Books Unbanned, the Freedom to Read Advocacy Institute, and against book bans broadly. Uh, and I want to extend my love to librarians who make our city better every day.

Ū

2.3

_ 1

Thank you every Library worker in our city. Libraries are so, so important for our democracy.

At this moment, Palestinian authors and books are grappling with the heighted wave of censorship and threats - like Hannah Moushabeck, who published Homeland: My Father Dreams of Palestine - and, in particular, December last year, the New York Public Library made some headlines about an arrangement of books that included books about Native Americans and Palestinians.

What steps have you taken to ensure that New Yorkers have access to these books? And how did the Library respond to that issue in particular? And what conversations are happening now?

PRESIDENT MARX: We are committed to providing books across the spectrum, to ensuring that the folks who want to learn more and need to learn more about what's happening in the Middle East, have every opportunity to do so - from every perspective. We will not present... not allow Islamophobia or anti-Palestinian efforts or antisemitism to get in our way. It's very simple, Council Member, we protect the right of everyone to make a choice. Parents should help make the choice for their children. We want

25 (

everyone to be inclusive in that, but parents do have a role in this. Parents can say, I want to encourage, particularly our youngsters, what to read. We want to make sure they have every possibility. What we cannot allow is other people's parents telling me what my kids can read or I can read. That is fundamentally un-American.

COUNCIL MEMBER HANIF: I really appreciate hearing that, and I would love to hear from the other president, uh, what steps your libraries are taking and how the creation process takes place, particularly for these specific weeks for particular communities, and particular subject areas, and particular types of literature.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON: First, I will say for the three of us, that after October 7th, you'll notice that not one of our institutions made a statement, uh, despite some pressure to the contrary. But, uh, for the very reason that Tony just laid out, we serve people of every community; we serve diverse communities, it's not our place to make a statement about what's happening in the Middle East or any other conflict that may be waged in our world these days.

three of us acquire.

2.2

2.3

In terms of how we decide what collections to acquire, it's a complicated process, and there are people whose job - I always think this must be the best job in the library - it's their jobs to decide what books to buy. It's based on many, many components, including algorithms, but also input from branch libraries about what the communities are looking to read it'; it's from education experts, and as I said, people who are trained in this very field. So it's not a simple process, and we buy an extraordinary amount of books even in a bad budget cycle. They're not many institutions or organizations that acquire the number of titles that the three of us, especially when you put us together, that the

PRESIDENT WALCOTT: Just to add to that. I mean, we, like New York and Brooklyn, really don't get involved in the political aspect of life. Our goal is what we're talking about today - to make sure that books are available for individuals who choose from, and that's what we do.

We have a team of people who are more expert than I am, as far as who form our Review Committee, as far as the purchasing of books. And as, I think Linda

	-	-	

2 just indicated, reflecting the local demographics of 3 a community as well. And I'll use Langston Hughes as 4 proxy, and that's part of the discussion, and when 5 Langston Hughes first started, the community was predominately Black, now heavy Hispanic population 6 7 and variety of different groups have moved into the 8 East Elmhurst/Corona area, and you've seen the reflection of our books change as a result of the changing demographics of the community - making sure 10 11 we continue the history and the balancing of what 12 Langston Hughes was about. (TIMER CHIMES) But, at the 13 same time, making sure that books and materials 14 reflect the demographics of the community itself. And 15 we do that throughout all different types of groups, 16 uh, making sure those types of books and materials 17 are available for people to choose from. And it has 18 not been an issue at QPL and imagine as well as my 19 colleagues'... (CROSS-TALK)

PRESIDENT JOHNSON: I would just add one thing,
which is, in addition to diversity of thought, we
also are working hard with World Language
collections to make sure that we're serving
populations - not only on whatever platform their

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

2

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12 13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

most comfortable, but also in whatever language that (INAUDIBLE).... (CROSS-TALK)

PRESIDENT WALCOTT: Great point, excellent point, because we are seeing new languages come through our door every day. And how we then have to make sure the material reflects the new groups of individuals who are moving into the most dynamic, diverse city in the world and making sure our material and books reflect that.

COUNCIL MEMBER HANIF: Thank you so much.

CHAIRPERSON RIVERA: Thank you. And I just want to add, the way that you all have responded to new New Yorkers, families that are seeking asylum, I have seen it in my own local libraries, an entire wall of sections for ethnic groups from West Africa, who have arrived here, it has been incredible, and we are very thankful.

Council Member Williams?

COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: Thank you, Chair. I had a whole bunch of questions, but you've answered a lot of them in testimony, so I'm going attempt to reframe.

So, I know you did your mailing book program where you focused on the often books; I know your

Black History Month programming, you also sort of focused on this, and so do you intend to continue those programs and focusing on books that are banned? And this is specifically for the Queens Public Library.

PRESIDENT WALCOTT: We will continue with our programs and getting the feedback from the community on how we even improve on the programs. So, yes, we plan to continue the diverse programs that you're talking about and expand them.

Also, I think with all of us - give the power to our local branch managers to have the programs in their libraries that the community said is a high need - as well and provide the support, but to tie it into the other part of the conversation, that may be more difficult without having full restoration of the budget. I mean there's only but so much we can do. I mean, we're doing a lot, we will continue to do a lot - and some have the ability to raise a ton of private money to do that - which is great, but reality is, having the money from the City allows us expand... I mean, I... Linda to talked to earlier about her rose-colored glasses, I continually wear rose-colored glasses thinking of what's possible, and,

2 unfortunately, what's not possible as result of
3 budget cuts.

1

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

I want us to do so many different things out there... this is true... The power of Library is just so, so important as far as the leveling of the playing field for individuals and having those services and programs available. And I don't think people understand the direct impact that budget cuts have. It is not, like I said earlier about just complaining, and "Oh, we don't have enough money," and all that, it's to provide that opportunity - so going to your question, Council Member, our goal is to always increase and maintain the programs that we have. And those programs that don't work, then move them out of the system. But, how do we improve and make sure there are more creative programs that Linda and Tony have talked about, and we talked about, is always our goal.

PRESIDENT MARX: Council Member, our commitment to diversity, to inclusion, to respect, to ensuring everyone has the chance to learn and to advance themselves and their communities is not a fad of the day. It's not something we took up and will abandon. It has been our bread and butter for over a century,

J

and we are here to ensure, with your help, with the mayor's help, that that will continue for decades and generations to come.

PRESIDENT WALCOTT: One of the things, Council

Member, just quick point, I'm sorry, is that in April

we will be having a number of our board of trustee

members reading banned books. And they'll be going to

their local library, and we invite you to join us,

because it just brings more attention, and our

trustees have signed up to be a part of this. So, we

would love to have that connection as well.

COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: Absolutely. I can tell from your responses how passionate you all are.

I guess similar to that vein, what broader activities have you engaged in? This is specific to Queens, but anyone can feel free to answer - that includes local schools, community organizations, and actually raising awareness. I think a part of this hearing is talking about the lack of awareness, especially in New York Cit - because we're a little bit more privileged in that way the other states - and promoting this sort of intellectual freedom that you all have been talking about? And how do you all

2 engage with the City initiative and nationwide
3 initiative?

2.2

2.3

PRESIDENT WALCOTT: So, just taking a quick stab.

In your district, uh, we've had a partnership with District 29, and we've hosted a number of meetings with the parent coordinators, the superintendent in District 29, talking about a variety of reading initiatives, and supporting the district, and getting their feedback as well. We've hosted the parent coordinators at - the Cambria Heights Library matter of fact - and we continue to do that. And I know we were part of the announcement with the Mayor and the Chancellor around the new reading initiative and looking forward to investing in that even more so. And, then... what Tony and Linda love to talk about, is our programs with the Department of Education as well.

PRESIDENT MARX: We are proud and depend upon the partnership of the City Council- of you - of so many agencies in the City, of so many nonprofits. We are proud to take the lead where we can, but we know we have to work with our colleagues. But, my

MyLibraryNYC Program, for instance, where we are in effect the circulating library for close to half of

the public libraries in New York is essential. We've been...

PRESIDENT JOHNSON: Public schools...

PRESIDENT WALCOTT: Public schools...

PRESIDENT MARX: Public schools, sorry... and why we have ,you know, we've been working closely with the Chancellor to protect that program even under difficult circumstances. (TIMER CHIMES)

COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: Okay, and just one more question, in specific to Brooklyn. I attended a program, I think maybe like a year or so ago, and I got a Books Unbanned hoodie, it's very comfortable. So, I just wanted to know a little bit more detail, like what type of organizations you're partnering with, like, how do people in other areas where books are being banned learn about this initiative?

PRESIDENT MARX: The American Library Association, which you are going to hear from shortly, our various local organizations of librarians, our neighborhood organizations, the citizenry at large, all essential partners - PEN American, donors, everyone is stepping up to the plate, because this is so outrageous as a threat to democracy.

2.2

2.3

2

3

4

6

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

PANEL: Thank you, Chair.

COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: Okay, yeah, because I didn't know, I mean, like, I knew that was happening, but I didn't know that the initiative was happening at your library. I didn't know you even had an initiative. And, so I was, like, how are people learning about this? (CROSS-TALK)

PRESIDENT JOHNSON: So, it started as a nationwide press release, and that sort of began picking up steam, and that's really how the program was launched. And, then, since then, we continue to add partners. There are in fact, other libraries that are now falling under the Books Unbanned umbrella, including San Diego, Seattle, LA County, so we're hoping to get more large urban library systems involved in hopes of sort of having them help us shoulder the burden.

COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RIVERA: Well, thank you all for your testimony. It's... your passion for the work is truly infectious, thank you. We look forward to supporting whatever your plans are - short term or long-term and to continue the fight.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: We will now turn to our expert panel. For those testifying in person, please come up to the table once your name has been called: Jason Reynolds (*not in attendance), Emily Drabinsky, and Jonathan Friedman?

(PAUSE)

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: You may begin when ready.

JONATHAN FRIEDMAN: Thank you.

Chair Rivera, good afternoon, and distinguished council members, thank you for the opportunity to testify today.

My name is Jonathan Friedman, and I serve as

Director of Free Expression and Education Programs at

PEN America. We are a nonprofit, nonpartisan

organization that stands at the intersection of

literature and human rights to protect free

expression in the United States and worldwide. We

view free expression as an underpinning of democracy

and a cause above politics.

For three years, we have been at the forefront of documenting an alarming attack on the freedom to read, learn, and think. We are living through a tidal wave of state laws to advance educational censorship, who spirit mirrors, but also dwarfs the worst

impulses of McCarthyism. This is a campaign to exert ideological control over schools, libraries, colleges, universities, even museums - institutions that anchor of free society and informed citizenry.

Among the more pernicious aspects of this movement has been its concerted focus on banning books.

Our research at PEN America has documented nearly 6,000 book bans, across 41 states, at 247 school districts in the past two school years.

Today, books are being pulled from shelves in some districts by the hundreds, even thousands. Mass lists circulate online of which books to target; vaguely worded state laws are turning education totally on its head, turning teachers and librarians into agents of censorship.

Again and again, we see efforts to ban books with protagonist of color, books about African-American history, books about LGBTQ identities, efforts to take away the very books that many students, families, and educators say they want to access - books that many say save lives.

Not every book is for every kid, not every book is for every family, but the unifying principle is

2.2

Z 4

that a variety of choice means kids and families can determine what's relevant to them.

Now, we are frequently told if books are banned in schools people can, "just get them at the public library," we expect public libraries to step into any such breach, reliable, ever present institutions of democratic civil society. But, we cannot treat libraries as a failsafe mechanism for public education on the one hand, and undercut their operations with the other.

In the national fight against bans, New York
City's libraries have risen to the occasion,
launching innovative programs to grant ready access
to books for youth across the country, and working to
raise public awareness of this crisis. They have set
the bar high, serving as a model for how public
libraries can stand unflinchingly to facilitate an
equitable and inclusive democracy for all.

In this, our libraries mirrored the values of our city. New Yorkers know that we stand for something universal and what we decide matters.

My hope is the New York will continue to be citadel books and learning at a time when they are so profoundly under siege elsewhere. Thank you

2

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

CHAIRPERSON RIVERA: Thank you.

EMILY DRABINSKI: Hi, I am Emily Drabinsky, President of the American Library Association and constituent of Council Member Hanif.

The American Library Association was founded in 1876 with the mission that continues to guide us today - to provide leadership for the development, promotion, and improvement of library and information services - and the profession of librarianship in order to enhance learning and ensure access to information for all.

As librarians, we take all very seriously. All includes me; all includes you; all includes people who disagree with me, which is a handful I'll admit; and people who are my kindred spirits; people who live in my neighborhood; and people who live at the other end of the G train; and people who live in the worlds that I can only imagine. This is what makes our public libraries great - the belief that public institutions and public goods belong to all of us - a belief made reality by the dedication and commitment of library workers.

Two fundamental things are necessary to secure the right to read: First, the autonomy and authority

2.2

2.3

of library workers must be protected... respected. We are trained professionals grounded in commitments to intellectual freedom, equity of access, and respect for our patrons' privacy. Since 2021, ALA has documented alarming and record setting increases in attempts to restrict access to books and programming that reflect the lives and experiences of Black, Indigenous, and people of color, as well as those about human sexuality and LGBTQ+ experience. Such efforts are antithetical to building broad collections for broad publics. This is what librarians do, and we must be protected and supported in these efforts. Second, libraries must be funded such that they can fulfill this crucial mission.

Book banning is one way to limit access to the stuff of human imagination. Another, is to cut public funding for public institutions in ways that eliminate evening and weekend hours, reduce the materials available to the public, prevent the basic maintenance and upkeep of public buildings, and undercut our capacity to offer a wide range of relevant programs and services to our communities.

In 1953, ALA's governing council affirmed the Freedom to Read Statement, developed with the

-

J

American Book Publishers Council, an in in response to the McCarthy hearings, for claiming that the freedom to read is crucial to our democracy.

Just as we did then, ALA is on the front lines of the fight for the right to read. Our Unite Against Book Bans Campaign invites partners to join our organized efforts to combat attempts to restrict access. We would welcome New York City Council as our partners.

Our Book Résumés, launched last week, put essential selection tools in the hands of librarians, educators, and parents, all of whom play role in expanding access to reading. And, last year we reaffirmed the Freedom to Read Statement, reminding all of us the quote, "There is no place in our society for efforts to coerce the taste of others, or to inhibit the efforts of writers, to achieve artistic expression." Conditions on who people can be as readers are conditions on who they can be as people, such restrictions are antithetical to the American project.

(TIMER CHIMES) Thank you for the opportunity to share with you today and to do our shared work together.

./

CHAIRPERSON RIVERA: Thank you very much. The ideological control over our democratic institutions, I think is very well put. And I hope that the Council today also really underlined that, but also our respect for the autonomy of library workers.

What are some of the most common tactics you see to banning books? Do you see any signs of those tactics here in New York City? I mean and I just want thank you for your work and and for your testimony today, because you have really collected and put together these incredibly prestigious organizations that are very accessible in terms of information and data, and so we are grateful.

So, any of those tactics you see here in New York City?

JONATHAN FRIEDMAN: So, book banning takes place in a lot of different ways and at a lot of different levels. When we're talking usually about the kinds of book banning that we've seen spread across the country in the past three years, we are talking first about school boards and local activists - sometimes parents, sometimes people who are parents are not, but maybe they don't have kids in public schools (BACKGROUND NOISE) and frequently just a very vocal,

2.2

2.3

but relatively modest number of people, who are trying to kind of extend their views on everybody else.

Now, the systems surrounding schools are designed so that parents can play a role in children's education. And many schools have policies that allow people to file challenges, you know, to say, I don't want my kid to read this book for a class or would prefer that the library restrict, you know, some segment books for my own child.

Now, a lot of that happens all the time on a very micro individual level, and I remember a Virginia librarians - school librarian - told me in 20 years of teaching she had two parents asked for those kinds of recommendations. But, then in the past two years, she's had hundreds of books challenged by a small number of people who clearly want to kind of remove and prohibit from the library all kinds of books that they haven't personally read, and it's quite obvious when you see the same books challenged everywhere.

So, is some of that kind of microlevel challenging to school books taken place in New York?

I think there are some stories of that happening but

1

3

4

6

7

8

10

11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

I haven't seen the kind of bending to that will that we have seen in other states happen in New York City.

And, at present, New York State has not seen a law the likes of which we are seeing in Florida, Iowa moving forward today, in Idaho in, West Virginia, in Tennessee, in Oklahoma, uh, Missouri. I'm sure I'm forgetting a number, but there are many laws that have been put forward. They work in different ways, and a lot of them exert pressures on librarians to remove books.

We haven't seen that in New York, but that doesn't mean we never could. And we haven't seen any of those laws yet advance federally, but that also is something that could be on the horizon. And so what we have to be alert to is this sort of multifaceted effort that isn't really just one phenomenon, it has a lot of different elements going on at once. And, although; none of that is directly happening today in Manhattan, in Brooklyn let's say, the influence of this on the culture surrounding schools, school libraries, and really the entire publishing industry - on authors. It can be felt in the air in the ways that people are saying they know might not publish a story they thought of writing a certain way, might

not circulate that book the same way, or librarians are sort of looking over their shoulders at the same list of books that are being banned, and wondering, you know, maybe they shouldn't bring them into library.

So, a lot of that is much harder to track, but the reports that I hear is about this basically impacting the culture of education and learning through books and libraries everywhere.

EMILY DRABINSKI: And I talk to dozens of librarians every week, dozens, and the school librarians in New York City will absolutely tell you that efforts to ban and censor materials in school libraries is a problem in New York City.

And I would also add to what Jonathan said, the pervasive sense of fear is something that... it's difficult to quantify, but it's very real. I am myself an out and proud New York City lesbian, and the attacks on books about lesbians are attacks on people like me. And I was just in Alaska visiting with librarians there, and some of them were literally too afraid to be seen with me. They did not want me to even enter their libraries and take a look - they're so afraid of what these forces can bring

down. And we're not safe or immune from that in New York.

1

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

CHAIRPERSON RIVERA: So, on a scale of one to ten with one being not at a crisis, to ten being extremely serious, how would you rate the book banning that is taking place across the US?

EMILY DRABINSKI: I think it's absolutely a crisis, and we see it... I... When we think of it as one prong of an attack on our public institutions and on our democracy, and perhaps the most , you know, I was listening to the librarians talk earlier, the heads of the New York City Library Systems, and we are the only public building that anyone can just walk into and ask for anything. That makes us quite an open site for kind of organizing against us and our interests. And, so, thinking, too, about the relationship between that and underfunding the Library, you know, if you weaken the institution such that it can't fulfill its mission, you open it up as a target for exactly the kind of crisis we're experiencing now.

JONATHAN FRIEDMAN: I can't stress enough that we are already living through something that is multifaceted and quite unprecedented. Nobody... we

2

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

have never seen so many bills in so many states all at once trying to control education, and the ideology... kind of effort to exert ideological control in so many different ways. And, it's critical that people understand that this isn't just about... a lot of times people say, oh, this just about school libraries, or maybe it's about school libraries and public libraries, but this is also academic libraries. It's also about universities. In a lot of parts of the country right now it's pivoting to include museums, and we have also seen laws against bookstores or online retail or online databases in libraries. So, this is the entire infrastructure that is used to organize and circulate information and ideas. And in that sense, a crisis of this level attacking that in so many different ways, is, you know, it doesn't necessarily impact any of us, maybe in New York City, day-to-day in tangible ways, but it

CHAIRPERSON RIVERA: And I thank you for sharing your experience in Alaska. It might seem far away, but it's... it's really not. I would never want you to do that again, especially not here in New York City.

is all around us, and it is getting worse.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

And, so, the role of these tax funded institutions, which is really... one of the things we're focusing on today you, heard the Library Systems, their testimony, what is your opinion of the work being done by our three public library systems? Can they do more? How are they doing?

EMILY DRABINSKI: Every Mother's Day, Nicole Bryan, the branch manager at the Macon branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, holds a "Mom-A-Thon" where she invites members of the community to come in and celebrate moms. She works with local vendors, and local restaurants, local businesses brings them in to pamper the moms. I attended last year, and there were... you could get a massage, you could paint pottery. It was just extraordinary, and it was one program that Nicole holds in her branch on that one day. But, she holds programs like that every day. And every library in New York City is doing something like that. My kid - I have a teenager, guess what? He doesn't want to talk to me, (LAUGHTER) but I managed to rope him in to coming with me to my local branch of the Brooklyn Public library, which is the Windsor Terrace Branch, and the Youth Services Librarian helped him figure out how to put his résumé

2.3

Together. And we left the library, and he said to me, "I'm glad I came," and those four words were the first four words of real joy and pleasure I had heard from him in about a year! (LAUGHTER) So, it was pretty great. And every day, library workers across the City are producing those kinds of experiences for the public and they are unmatched. Could those librarians do more if they were better supported, if there were more staff that made the branches feel safer, that people felt like they had a chance to take a rest during the day? I think absolutely, and the loss of Sunday services and what that has meant for people in my community has... it's devastating.

JONATHAN FRIEDMAN: I have spent much of the past few years speaking about libraries and educational institutions. And New York City's libraries have been vital partners to us in getting our message out, in getting our research to be made aware of by a much larger public. And it is astounding that in New York City, uh, this conversation about the state and future of our libraries would seem to hang in the balance at the same time as we are seeing them under siege all around the country. On the one hand, talking about Sunday hours, and Sunday services, and

2.2

2.3

budget cuts, feels nothing like prohibition and censorship of the kind that we're seeing all over the country. But, it really is two sides of the same coin — it is fundamentally related, and is an opportunity for New York to continue to follow the lead that the libraries have begun, to really set a... to continue to set this bar high for what a public library does — what a public library means, how it can stand up for fundamental American values in the face of this just , you know, authoritarian threat that we are seeing.

The libraries in New York don't serve New York primarily, they also, in that sense of being a model, have worked to help support libraries in other parts of the country to stand up to some of these threats. Books Unbanned, for example, was mirrored in Seattle, following Brooklyn Public Library's efforts here. So, there is a real moment right now, where our libraries, and where New York, can continue to stand up and be a model.

CHAIRPERSON RIVERA: And that was... I... I had a question, and you have touched on it a few times, but is it appropriate for the City Council to play a role in this fight against banning books? And if so, what more do you think we could be doing? I mean,

3

1

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

1213

14

15

16

17

1819

20

21

22

23

24

25

certainly the funding is instrumental, right? Less access is less access, period. I would love to know your thoughts on the Council's role.

EMILY DRABINSKI: I'm grateful for this hearing;

when I travel around the country people say, "Oh, you're from New York, that's not a problem in New York," and it is in fact a problem in New York. I think paying attention to what's happening in our school libraries is very important and very crucial in the conversation. Every time I talk to a school librarian, they'll tell me about another one that quit, and now they haven't been replaced in school and, "My kid didn't have a library in his middle school, and did that have something to do with the fact that he's not a reader?" Absolutely. So, I think the City Council can take seriously the crisis of school librarians and the Department of Education here in the in the City, I think that's important. But, making sure that the rest of the country knows that New York City is a place that values reading, that values books, and that will promote access in every way that we can as a national leader - I'm from Boise, Idaho, and my mom watches my weather on TV, and for her to see that New York City is taking book

banning as seriously as we are here today, I have a
lot of gratitude for that.

1

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

JONATHAN FRIEDMAN: I cannot second that enough.

I guess what I would just add is, the public awareness is so vital, and helping people to understand just what it is that the librarian does part and parcel of this effort to pass laws and intimidate librarians has been an effort to smear the work of librarians - to call them, you know, peddlers of sexual content to young children, and other vile commentary. We've seen librarians and teachers leave the profession because of the heightened and harassment that is being sent their way. And there is never a bad time for all of us to care about fundamental freedoms, freedom to read, the freedom to learn, and to stand up for professions like that of librarians. Every librarian that I have met in doing this work has told me about books they don't like, books that they shelved one time or another, and really kind of wish that they weren't; and then librarians will tell you that, and then I'll tell you, that the reason that they did it is because they believed in the overarching values of the freedom to read - that is a core part of their profession, and

we have to do something right now. New York City
Council, as any municipal body, can be doing more to
help the public image and the public understanding of
what schools and libraries are meant to do.

CHAIRPERSON RIVERA: Well, thank you very, very much to both of you for your testimony. I Appreciate you very, very much, and again I just wanted to express how grateful we are for the work that you're doing. The information, the data, and really how you have ensured that you've highlighted the Library's role, valuing personnel, you know, in our New York City values, and how we add to that public image of what's important, thank you.

JONATHAN FRIEDMAN: Thank you.

EMILY DRABINSKI: Thank you so much.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you to this panel. We will now turn to our student panel: Sophia Tkachenko, Adelaide Sendlenski, Nana Adwoa Agyemang. I apologize if I have mispronounced any names.

We will start with Sophia, who is testifying remotely.

SOPHIA TKACHENKO: Hi, everyone, my name is Sophia, I am testifying on behalf of Queens Public Library, and I will begin shortly.

2 (PAUSE)

2.2

2.3

3 CHAIRPERSON RIVERA: Sophia, we...

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Sophia, you can begin.

SOPHIA TKACHENKO: All right.

Good afternoon Chair Rivera, esteemed members of the New York City Council Library Committee, Library representatives, and all whom it may concern. My name is Sophia Tkachenko, and I am a current junior at the Queens High School for the Sciences. This afternoon I am presenting testimony that enunciates the significance of libraries in the lives of many present-day teenagers, and will also speak about how vital it is to preserve banned books in library offerings to foster a diverse environment that allows teenagers to learn more about themselves and the world around them.

To begin today, I would like to first describe my experience at Queens Public Library and explain why the topic of diversity in books is so important to me as an ambitious junior student in high school.

Growing up, QPL provided me and my family with a safe and welcoming space for exploration, learning, and personal growth. As we would visit the library and gaze at the vast myriad of novels, to me, the

1
_

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

library served as a sanctuary where I escaped the pressures of school and discovered new, fascinating worlds through books, digital resources, and programs tailored to my ever-evolving interests. Though, what I believe served as the most important aspect of the collections at Queens Public Library was the representation of books from a plethora of diverse perspectives. Specifically, coming from a family who immigrated to the U.S. from the beautiful land of Ukraine, the presence of books from my home country allowed me to see myself and my multicultural identity reflected in the books and resources they encounter, inevitably sending the message that my story mattered, and that I was a highly valued member of my diverse community. Moreover, the exposure to further diverse novels allowed me to develop a sense of compassion and empathy for other cultural backgrounds as I came to understand various traditions and intricacies of cultures in my community.

As such, on the note of diversity, I believe that banned books, despite their controversial nature, play a crucial role in helping teens learn about themselves and the world around them.

2

4

J

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

Since these books often tackle sensitive topics and address issues that are relevant to teenagers, such as identity, sexuality, mental health, and social justice, by engaging with such material, teens are exposed to different perspectives and are encouraged to think critically about the world they live in. Moreover, banned books provide an opportunity for young adults to grapple with complex ideas, and form their own opinions, which are all vital qualities to develop for their future academic and professional ambitions. Therefore, since they play a important role in the lives of teenagers by exposing them to diverse perspectives, challenging societal norms, and fostering intellectual and emotional growth, I strongly believe in the value of

In closing, Queens Public Library has played a pivotal role in my personal growth and understanding of the world through its diverse book collections.

The representation of my cultural background and the exploration of banned books have not only fostered a sense of identity and empathy, but also nurtured critical thinking skills that will undoubtedly shape

preserving such works for public accessibility.

J

my future endeavors. Thank you for your time today and for allowing me to share my story.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you for your testimony. You may begin.

ADELAIDE SENDLENSKI: Good afternoon, thank you members of the New York City Council, for the opportunity to speak today.

My name is Adelaide Sendlenski, I'm a sophomore in high school at Saint Ann's in Brooklyn and a participant in the Brooklyn Public Library's StoryTeen Program. Through StoryTeen, I've had the opportunity to learn how important early childhood literacy is. The foundations laid from birth to three years, impacts a child's learning for their entire life. And through StoryTeen, I've had the opportunity to witness firsthand how the Brooklyn Public Library's children's programs foster literacy and a love of learning.

Being part of this program inspires me, because I love to read. That's why I'm here today, because I love reading. I relish having the freedom to read books that take me far and wide through worlds of endless possibility where I may wear the cloak of

2 another's culture, religion, race, challenges, and
3 triumphs.

2.2

2.3

At the end of every book, I'm inevitably a different person, a better one. My heart is larger, and my mind is sharper. I'm better equipped to confront my own fears and challenges, too.

Being a teenager is fraught with challenges. The feeling of being different, unworthy, or just plain uninvited, is more prevalent now than ever thanks to social media.

For me, the usual teen challenges were compounded by my parents separating last year. It was the hardest year of my life. Only now, upon reflection, do I realize that reading single-handedly got me through that year. I never felt alone, because I always had another world between my palms. Angie Thomas' The Hate You Give and Margaret Atwood's The Handmaid's Tale are just two of the 90 books that kept me company through that time - each a dependable reminder of endless possibility and human connection.

To my surprise, many of the books that saved me that year, have been banned. As I read through list of hundreds of banned books, I feel mixed emotions that range from shock and dismay to outrage. But,

2.2

2.3

ultimately, I'm left with fear. Fear that one person, or a small group, has the power to deprive us all of all the knowledge and experience contained on the pages of any book.

The freedom to read is under attack in this country.

Thank you.

NANA ADWOA AGYEMANG: Good afternoon, my name is
Nana Adwoa Agyemang, and I'm honored to stand before
you today as a teen reading ambassador with the New
York Public Library.

Today, I'm going to talk about the Library's initiatives to bring awareness about banned books and to highlight the importance of free and unrestricted access to education.

Over the past several years, there has been an increase in book bans across the US in an attempt to censor certain content from schools and different establishments.

This is incredibly disheartening, because kids in schools are being prevented from reading books that may be important to them, and they're seeing less of themselves and their schools and libraries. But, the majority of students, parents, and librarians are

1

3

4

5

6

8

10

11

12 13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

against book censorship. So, why is it still happening?

This is why I believe that banned book initiatives are important. They challenge censorship, promote intellectual freedom, and foster dialogue among other things.

The New York Public Library is very dedicated to increasing awareness about this growing issue through the Books For All Initiative. They have invited banned book authors to participate and offer discussions, created the Banned Book Club for teens to encourage reading those books, and hosted many other programs surrounding this topic - for all ages.

I have had the opportunity to be involved in the Books For All Initiative by cohosting an author talk with banned book author of Mark Oshiro, and discussing his book Each of Us a Desert. I was also honored to assist in the grand opening of the Teen Center at the Mott Haven Library alongside Mayor Adams.

These experiences were important to me, because I know having the freedom to read shouldn't be a privilege but a right. I am originally from Ghana, and I live in the Ghanaian household. I remember

reading this book called Love Radio, and one of the characters names was Akosia (phonetic). She was from Ghana like me. I don't think I have ever felt so seen in any book. I felt like a little girl again, and it was then that I realized, Wow! Representation in a book is very important and has a big role in the development of kids and teens like me. That's when I decided that I shouldn't wait for someone else to bring more diversity and inclusivity in books; I should be the change, I should help bring the change.

From participating in story time at two to three years old, to hosting story time to some of my students at 17 years old, I have witnessed firsthand the importance of the library from different levels of involvement at the library.

The library has always been a safe space for me, a welcoming place where I could go to study, to read all sorts of books, and also to meet different people who love books like I do. That's why I'm glad that the New York Public Library is taking such a huge stance on this. Everyone should have access to all books, on multiple perspectives, from people from different walks of life. It is emblematic of our commitment to inclusivity and diversity within our

2.3

schools and libraries. It defends authors, who bravely speak their truth, even when faced with suppression; and it affirms that every voice, (TIMER CHIMES) every story, and every person deserves recognition and respect. Thank you for your time.

CHAIRPERSON RIVERA: Thank you. And thank you to Sophia on Zoom for your comments on personal growth and, of course, companionship. Empathy, critical thinking skills, I think we have all experienced shock and dismay and outrage and certainly fear. And I want to thank you all for being ambassadors and great youth representatives. We will need you alongside us in the next few months in this fight, and I am glad that you are here. We are honored to have you, thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you to this panel.

We will now turn to public testimony. Our first panel will be Flame, Deborah Allman, John Hyslop, and George Olken.

FLAME: Well, hello, and good afternoon, my name is Flame, and in case you can't tell from my ensemble, I am a storyteller with Drag Story Hour NYC. I want to thank you for this opportunity to submit my testimony.

_ .

Drag Story Hour NYC's mission is to produce storytelling and create arts programming for children, teens, and represented by local drag artist, like, myself, in libraries, in schools, and other community spaces - in all five boroughs of New York City - and virtually as well.

Our programs celebrate gender diversity in all forms and all differences. It helps to build empathy for kids and gives them the confidence to express themselves how ever they are most comfortable.

Banning books at public libraries serves
absolutely no purpose for progress in our world.
Banning ideas and information does not ban
experience, but it does create a decontextualized
experience, which is harmful in building true
empathy, forward movement, and supportive networks.

Much of the contents of books banned continues to circle around LGBTQIA+ issues and identities of Black, Indigenous, and people of color.

In 2023, over 1,500 books - 1,500+ books, were banned across America, with an increasing number of them on the docket for review now as we speak.

As an organization, we continue to stand with our local libraries against book banning. At Drag Story

Hour NYC, we will stand firm in continuing to read and offer banned books in our programing, work with libraries in offering readings of banned books, and working with community based organizations, local groups, and publishers to ensure access to and circulation of banned books.

Drag Story Hour NYC requests that the City honor the request of the public libraries, which include allowing for libraries to serve as facilitators, a free and open exchange, asserting the tradition of showcasing the stories and perspectives of marginalized communities, and restoration of all Library funding.

As on organization, we stand righteous with the libraries, including New York Public Library, Brooklyn Public Library, and Queens Public Library.

Thank you for your time and consideration on behalf of Drag Story Hour NYC.

GEORGE SARAH OLKEN: Good afternoon, I am George Sarah Olken, I am the Bookmobile Driver, and I am president of Local 1482 representing workers at Brooklyn Public Library.

Chairperson Rivera and committee members, thank you for giving me the opportunity to testify on

Z 4

behalf of my fellow library local presidents, and on behalf of the nearly 3,000 library workers we represent.

Banning Books flies in the face of what library workers do every day. Our work strengthens democracy by building free, equal access to information about all kinds of people and ideas. The endeavor to cut off that flow of information discriminates and disenfranchises.

The stakes could not be higher. This latest wave of censorship includes books about the health and well-being of children and teens, about grief and dying, about race and racism. One of the most challenged books in our libraries is *Gender Queer* by Maia Kobabe, an informative and wholesome graphic memoir about the artist's experience of gender from adolescence to adulthood. We have seen the tragic effects of anti-queer and anti-trans rhetoric and legislation. Just last week, we learned of the death of a nonbinary teenager after persistent bullying in Oklahoma following that state's bathroom ban.

Every day, library union members are fighting back. We have extended our collections, especially to the young people most in need. Today you have heard

Library.

about Brooklyn Public Library Books Unbanned program that gives digital access to students all over the country, including in Oklahoma, where a teacher lost her job for sharing the Library's QR code. That teacher is now a defiant advocate for teens across the United States as an employee at Brooklyn Public

Last year, the Library celebrated Fifty Years of
Hip Hop, that vital artform - which New York City
gave to the world - challenges anti-Black stereotypes
and champions empowerment.

Make no mistake, cynical campaigns to ban books that address racism, and inequality, and Black excellence are attempts to roll back the hard-earned rights of African Americans, Indigenous folks, and other people of color.

Library workers ensure our libraries are accessible to patrons across physical and virtual spaces. Our clerical staff provide welcoming services to everyone walking through our doors. Our collection development and programming staff ensure our collections and programs reflect our city's diversity. Our custodians are maintainers provide clean, comfortable, and safe spaces. Our tech staff

-

/

2.3

- - provide technology and classes for patrons of all ages to find trustworthy information online. Our public safety teams make sure library programs are not interrupted by cynical protesters who would have us believe that someone dressed as a mermaid reading a story to kids about Coney Island's world-famous mermaid parade is anything other than a popular family event.

This might feel like a problem that is elsewhere, but library funding cuts in New York City threaten our ability to fight these bans and support (TIMER CHIMES) folks here and across the country. Cuts threaten our ability to hire the next generation of new voices who will teach all of us to dream bigger. Cuts limit the digital access we extend to vulnerable teens. Cuts to hours and collections may spare jobs, but we are still limited and understaffed. We need more resources, not just fewer cuts, because budget cuts are a form of banning, too. Defunding libraries cuts off information just as surely as banning books.

If we are serious about this fight for democracy, liberation, and human flourishing, we need more access to libraries and fair wages for library workers.

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

New York City is a beacon. Who we say is cool -Jay-Z, Shirley Chisholm, what we read - changed the world. Some among the powers that be, are afraid that young people reading books will ask tough questions and demand answers. Our library workers ensure those questions get asked, and that we get the answers we deserve. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RIVERA: Well, thank you all for being here. I heard this in your testimony, but I just wanted to ask, do you believe that the Library's activities can make any real difference in a nationwide fight against book banning?

GEORGE SARAH OLKEN: Definitely, I mean, we are a model, what we do here, the folks follow. As we have already heard, people are taking up some of the programs that we have done. And I think that the same goes for wages and the rights of workers. This is what we fight for as union, uh, members. And, so, we believe that a fully funded library that respects all of its workers sets a model that throughout the country we library workers should be treated with that respect.

DEBORAH ALLMAN: Hi, I am Deborah Allman, President of Local 1930, New York Public Library Guild. And as a children's librarian for over 20

out to me and they still remember me. And they

years in the Bronx. I have seen what these services

have done to the community. I still... Even though I

go in the neighborhood, I still see people that reach

remember what the Library has done for them. And to

cut these vital services... the Bronx is one of the

most underserved areas, and we need these programs in

the libraries and underserved areas, and they look

forward to these programs. And to see 20-year-olds

who still remember what the Library has done for

them, and reach out and have jobs, we need these

1 2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

services, and we need these restorations. Because my

slogan is, A cut to the Library's budget is a cut to

you.

JOHN HYSLOP: And to piggyback on everything that everybody has said prior to me, we are a model - the three systems are a model for our diversity of collections, the amount of material we buy, and catalogs we make available in foreign languages - in languages other than English - is impressive. And the contributions that we make to catalogs around the world, and what we catalog and buy is impressive. So,

1

3

4

6

8

10

11

12 13

14

15

16 17

18

19

20

21 2.2

2.3

24

25

yes, we are a model for diversity. And I think libraires look to us for what we do, definitely.

CHAIRPERSON RIVERA: And I agree, I am very thankful to you all, and also respecting the workers and ensuring that all you feel valued.

I just want to ask one last question, Flame, if you don't mind, you know, you have heard that heard that New York is leading the way, that we are a model, and we have to continue that. But, there still are fights that happened right here in New York City, in Brooklyn, Queens, Manhattan, in the Bronx, and Staten Island, so can you tell us why do you do this work?

FLAME: I do the work that I do, because I was one of those self-aware, queer children that saw absolutely no representation. And like the lovely young person from Ghana, who just spoke said, representation matters so much. I grew up feeling absolutely so isolated, so alone, so disconnected from the rest of the world, that I think absolutely no child deserves to grow up that way. And I want to be that representation that was lacking for me when I was a child. And it is so important to have the backing of everyone here, including the New Public

2

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

21

20

2.2

2.3

24

LAUREN COMITO: Excellent, thank you.

Library, thank you all for having us. It's so heartwarming for me to see that we are striving for a change. So, thank you so, so much for the continuous support of Drag Story Hour NYC, from the bottom of my heart thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RIVERA: Thank you, and thank you for helping us process so much through these... this is a protest in of itself, joy in reading - and whether it's through our feelings of grief and that feeling of representation - it's so important.

So, I just want to thank you all; thank you to this panel, we will continue the fight alongside you, and we're very, very grateful.

PANEL: Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you, our next panel will be Lauren Comito, Christopher Leon Johnson, and Amaya Perez.

LAUREN COMITO: I'm happy to begin if we're still waiting for...

CHAIRPERSON RIVERA: Well, I think the beauty

about the room is that everyone can hear when they're

being called, right?

CHAIRPERSON RIVERA: Thank you, you can start whenever you'd like.

LAUREN COMITO: So, thank you so much, Chair Rivera, and all the members, for the opportunity to speak on this really important topic today.

My name is Loren Camito, I am a librarian here in New York City, and the Executive Director of Urban Librarians Unite - a 501(c)(3) professional organization based in Brooklyn which focuses on supporting library workers in urban areas across the US.

One of main focuses at Urban Librarians Unite, right now particularly, is helping library workers deal with the stress and trauma of their work - from the ramifications of Library budget cuts, to contending with workplace harassment or protests, where people scream at you.

The work we do that is most relevant to today's topic is our 2022 Urban Librarian Trauma Study, which I have a copy of, our Drag Story Hour Safety Planning Guide, and our Library Worker Support Network, which will be a series of peer-led support groups around trauma and urban public library or urban library work in general.

2

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

Book bans are not about the books at all. Books are just containers for the stories of humanity, they are how we share and communicate the human experience across different life experiences. The people who want to ban and limit books aren't... it's not about the paper, it's about denying that shared humanity of the groups that they don't want you to read about. They don't think that those people's stories deserve to be heard or recorded. Because, if it's not what it's about, then why do these book ban lists not have all of the Bridgerton novels - and I've read all of them like three times - they are absolutely the same sorts of things that are in the books that are on the ban lists - It's just that they're super white romance novels written by white a lady. They're not about gay people, so that's fine, that kind of sex in a book in the library is fine - It's when people see something they don't understand or think is icky, that they want it out of their lives, and out of the lives of their neighbors. Because, this is about denying the humanity of our neighbors. This is a moral panic. It's akin to the Red Scare, or when we all thought that Dungeons and Dragons was going to turn all of our kids into demon summoning Satanists.

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

My dad wouldn't let me play D&D, which is absolutely absurd, my daughter plays every Sunday.

Libraries and library workers are collateral damage in this culture war. We're being targeted, sometimes personally targeted and accused of things like child abuse or worse. And if anybody expects that this abuse will make library workers back down, they are wrong, we will not. We will organize and support each other, so that we can continue to support (TIMER CHIMES) our neighbors as they access information - freely - in all of our public libraries.

New York City is a place where people come to find themselves and free themselves, our values are those of acceptance and inclusion. There's more than one way to ban a book - as my friend Emily says so eloquently. If a community can't enter the library because it's closed due to budget cuts, they can't read the stories of their neighbors. The proposed cuts will have a chilling effect on the right to read, because when you don't have the staff to take the time to really recommend a book for an individual person, because you're too busy trying to make sure that all the books get shelved - because we haven't

2.2

2.3

been able to hire, and we don't have enough staff that's also limiting access to the books that are on
the shelves.

I'm deeply grateful for the support of this committee for calling this hearing and listening to the dangers book bans pose to frontline Library workers. We look forward to working with you this spring to address the cuts and restore full access to libraries for everyone.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you.

AMAYA PEREZ: Hi, okay, my name is Amaya Perez. I am a co-chapter leader for New York... for an organization called Gays Against Groomers. We are an organization of gay people and others in a community who oppose the sexualization, indoctrination, and medicalization of children under the guise of LGBTQIA+ inclusion. I'm here to discuss two books that are currently on the banned list for New York: Genderqueer and This Book Is Gay. I remember someone mentioning that this is a wholesome book for children to have access to. This is an example of a picture of inside the book itself Genderqueer, and I'm gonna read a quick expert of This Book Is Gay, and in this section, it describes how to have sex, so, "a good"

25

INTERNATIONAL INTERGROUP RELATIONS 2 handy is all about the wrist action rub the head of 3 his cock back-and-forth in your hand try different speeds and pressures until he's positive... he 4 responds positively." As you can see these materials 5 are extremely sexually explicit and graphic. I've 6 7 heard testimony on that this is discriminating against LGBTQ people and how it's limiting 8 information that is overly graphic and sexual to children, discriminating against anybody don't think 10 11 that is discriminating against anybody for limiting and having standards for children and protecting them 12 13 against sexual explicit material. If anything, it is 14 safeguarding children as well as protecting my 15 community's image that is already under fire. As you 16 saw the material is extremely graphic and sexual in 17 nature. Having books that show them how to give 18 blowjobs and normalize part of gay... gay culture as 19 a promiscuous culture is not being mindful of 20 teaching kids of how to be mindful of their sexual 21 activities, but it's supporting promiscuity, which has been at lethal problem in our community. Books 2.2 2.3 describing identity to the point of normalizing hating one's body and natural processes are 24

detrimental to the mental health of teenagers,

especially young girls. In a culture with a major

material we are giving them. As a bi-sexual woman, I

never needed a book to teach me how to give oral sex

to a girl. It was meant... It was also mentioned that

everyone should have the freedom to read what they

want. It is not a right or need for a child to have

freedoms of kids to read whatever they want to not

supersede our duty as an adult to protect them from

age inappropriate material. Parents who want their

child to have access to these materials can very well

free access to sexual material, the rights and

never had to read a book to discover who I was. I

mental health crisis, we must be careful of the

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

1213

14

15

16

17

18

1920

21

22

23

24

25

buy these books or visit school libraries or public libraries, but those... But putting these books on school shelves supersede the rights of the parents who want to protect their child from this material. I ask the Council to consider what the content of these books are telling young adults. Consider the material I read in these books. Consider the impact it's having on both the schools, the community, and the community it's claiming to help. (TIMER CHIMES)

everybody? My name is Christopher Johnson. So, I was

CHRISTOPHER LEON JOHNSON: Alright, what's up

25

111 INTERNATIONAL INTERGROUP RELATIONS 2 busy in another hearing with a zoning... So, I came 3 here. I'm kind of tired but, I will say this right 4 now, you know, this is a big problem, and, you know, I support Gays Against Groomers with their fight against making sure... banning the drag queens from 6 these schools. Now the problem I see with this stuff 8 is, you have a lot of perverts that are reading to our kids, and the thing is the city council has allowed this to happen, because you have these 10 11 corrupt directors of these libraries who only care 12 about being appointed to the Met Museum and these 13 other cultures associated by the governor (sic). They 14 allow the woke crap to happen inside these liberries 15 (sic). Now all this stuff that you see with drag 16 queen story hour and, uh, putting the most degenerate 17 books inside these liberries (sic) that our tax... 18 that our taxpayer dollars paid for, it's about the 19 woke crap. All this is about woke... it's a woke 20 agenda that's going on with the help of the city... 21 with the help of the mayor's office in the city council through David... through Daniel Dromm who 2.2 2.3 used to represent 25th District in the city council. A lot of this stuff needs to stop. You know, don't 24

get me wrong, if you want to teach your kids to be

2

3

4

6

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

sexualized do it on your... do it on your thing, but don't use our tax dollars to allow this to go down while we can't say thing about this. It's disgusting that the way to city council does it, and these they, uhm... they let all these woke people, all these woke agendas speak first, and all the real stuff gets spoken last. It's crazy. Uhm, what need (sic) to happen more, we have the defund the drag queen story hour for the 2025... FY 2025 budget under just Justin Brannan aka fester. He needs to ban drag queen story hour spending. He can easily do it, because the drag queen story hours gets discretionary funding for the city council. Fester needs to ban discretionary... fester need to ban, uhm, drag queen story hour from getting funding in the city council. The city council needs a lot of ... needs a lot of support to get this cut. I know, Carlina, you're term limited, you don't really... you're out of here in two years... like in a year and a half. So, you don't really have much... that much power. But, I hope you do the right thing, because you're a mother, you have a kid, and you tell the next chair of the committee to defund the funding for FY27-FY28. But, it's a lot

things that's going on, and thank God that Chi Ossé

2.3

is no longer on that panel, because Chi Ossé the epitone (sic) of the agenda. He's the epitone (sic) of the woke agenda, and they got... got rid of, because he don't care... only he cares about the getting the nights (sic)... the next position in the... the mayor's office. So, we have to stop this spending. We have to stop the woke crap. I support Gays Against Groomers. I mean, that's all I got to say, thank you. (TIMER CHIMES)

CHAIRPERSON RIVERA: So, let me just say a couple of things here. I want to thank every one for their testimony. We are all here as elected by the people of New York City to represent interests, dreams, values, aspirations, and futures. I will say, though I... Everyone is entitled to give their own free testimony. I will tell you that my colleagues were elected by the people - including Chi Ossé, including Justin Brannan, including the pioneer and advocate, Danny Dromm.

With that I am grateful for the conversation that has happened today. I feel gender expression, identify, discussions on sexual expression are absolutely critical to the future of our city and the future of humanity. Our libraries, our cultural

institutions and groups, and our librarians specifically are tasked with the responsibility of elevating humanity, and I am thankful to all of them.

I do want to ask Lauren a question, if that's okay. It is just about, you work directly with librarians, we're are talking about libraries today.

LAUREN COMITO: Yes, absolutely.

CHAIRPERSON RIVERA: They are on the frontlines of protecting books from threats of violence and angry protests. These tactics are designed to create fear around books and libraries. How can we support librarians without giving into these fear tactics?

LAUREN COMITO: Well, I think everyone who came before me said funding, so I'm actually not going to say funding. I'm am going say, it's always good when we see you guys out there with us when we're at an event or holding a Drag Story Hour. And I know council members come out to these events with us and stand with us as people scream at us that we're pedophiles. We appreciate it when you're there with us. And I appreciate every time an elected official comes and stands with us, and funds these programs, and then stands with us as we deal with the ramifications of making sure that we are providing

./

services to everyone in our community, regardless of whether some people would prefer that we didn't.

CHAIRPERSON RIVERA: And I thank you for that.

Every year I proudly fund Drag Story Hour, and I've been to their events. I think that that sort of conversation and that critical thinking, discussion, and also the joy that these events bring are absolutely critical to our survival as people.

So, with that, I want to thank this panel for their work. I am looking forward to the fight for the next few months to ensure that funding is continued, and for all that you bring, thank you.

LAUREN COMITO: Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. Our last panel will be Jane Tara Currie.

JANE TARA CURRIE: Thank you very much for this opportunity to testify before the Committee. I grew up in New York City on the Upper West Side in the 50's and 60's when it was still West Side Story. And every week, I went to a Carnagie Library, and the library was a very important part of my growing up.

Before I retired, I spent decades working for a major publisher in New York City, and I was an executive producer of a large website for teachers

2 and librarians. I got to know a lot of librarians 3 professionally; I would attend ALA every year, and I 4 have a lot of respect for librarians. I know the work that they do. They were at the forefront in fighting back against the Patriot Act, which required 6 7 librarians to turn over to the government the things 8 that people were reading, and the ALA stood up and told libraries - public libraries - throughout the country that they should purge their lists as soon as 10 11 the book was returned - that they were not going to. 12 They were required to turn it over, so they said, 13 well, we will just get rid of those records -14 because they believed in privacy, and they believed 15 in the right to read whatever you want to read 16 without repercussions. They are also important in

17

18 in, and new arrivals in the United States - to

19

research in the library, in the library stacks

20

themselves, and how do use all online databases. They

teaching people how to research - both teens who come

21

are really crucial in the education of our populus.

2.2

2.3

that are being cut and will continue to be cut as the

It is heartbreaking to hear about the programs

24

budgets for public libraries are cut.

_ _

So, I want to mention that we want to see our

Move the Money Resolution re-introduced to the

Council, to say that this country has the money to

fully fund our libraries; and our schools; and our

transit systems; and our public housing. The money is

there, but the federal government is spending it on

the military. It is spending it to enrich weapon

manufacturers. It is spending it to wage war against

civilians in many parts of this world. So, I am fully

in support of librarians and fully in support of

getting the Council to reintroduce the Move the Money

Resolution, and stand up and say to the feds, to

congress, and to the president, cut the money to the

Pentagon, spend it on what our people need. I thank

you very much for this opportunity. (APPLAUSE)

CHAIRPERSON RIVERA: Thank you, thank you. Thank you for your advocacy. I just want to make sure if there is anyone else...

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: We have now heard from everyone has was signed up to testify. If we missed anyone who would like to testify virtually, please us the Zoom Raise Hand Function, and I will call on you in the order in which you have raised your hand.

J

2.3

Additionally, I will call those who registered to testify remotely to see if they are online at this time: Lucy Sexton and Alex Hayden? Okay, seeing no one else, I would like to note that written testimony, which will be reviewed in full by committee staff, may be submitted to the record for up to 72 hours after the close of this hearing by emailing it to testimony@council.nyc.gov.

And I will turn to the chair for closing statements.

CHAIRPERSON RIVERA: Thank you to everyone who came to testify. The dramatic rise in censorship attempts on books in libraries systems across the country is deeply concerning. Today, I hope the Council stressed and underlined that representation is important, freedom of speech, freedom of expression, really how we flourish as a society, as human beings. We are fighting here for cultural inclusivity and liberation of all people. To know that LGBTQIA+ content is being targeted, that literature by Black, Indigenous, and people of color is being disproportionately targeted for bans, we will not stand for that. And we will continue to fight to ensure that representation continues in

1	COMMITTEE ON CULTURAL AFFAIRS, LIBRARIES AND INTERNATIONAL INTERGROUP RELATIONS 119
2	literature, that it is absolutely critical that we
3	protect freedom of expression.
4	Thank you very, very much, and with that, we
5	adjourn.
6	[GAVEL SOUND] [Gaveling Out]
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	

${\tt C} \ {\tt E} \ {\tt R} \ {\tt T} \ {\tt I} \ {\tt F} \ {\tt I} \ {\tt C} \ {\tt A} \ {\tt T} \ {\tt E}$

World Wide Dictation certifies that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. We further certify that there is no relation to any of the parties to this action by blood or marriage

and that there is interest in the outcome of this matter.



Date March 8, 2024