



Municipal Library Notes - February 2020 Spotlight on Black History Month

SPOTLIGHT ON: Black History Month

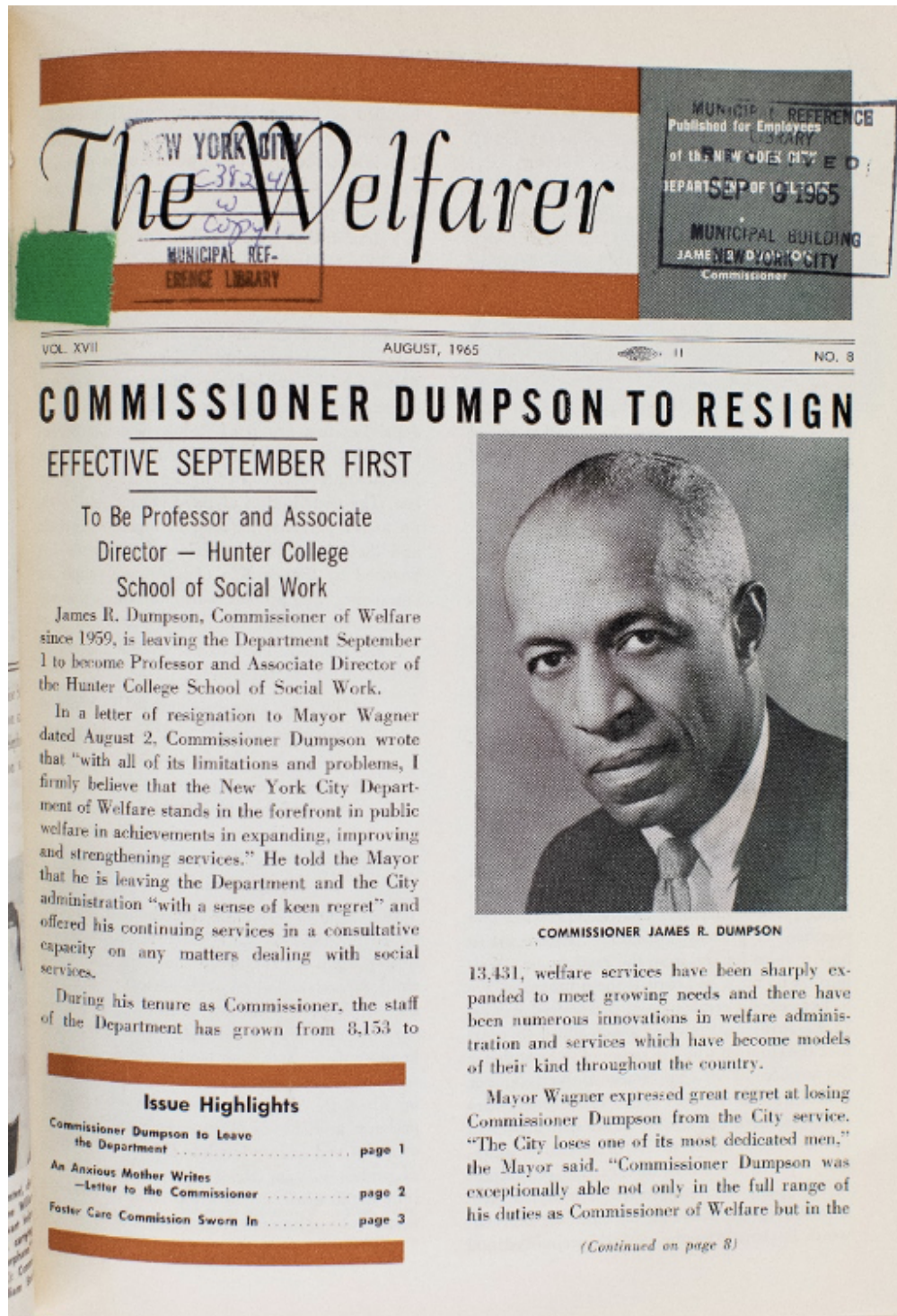
By Christine Bruzzese, Director, Municipal Library

February has been designated Black History Month by Federal law since 1976. This article focuses on two pioneers in city government: James R. Dumpson and Lloyd Sealy.

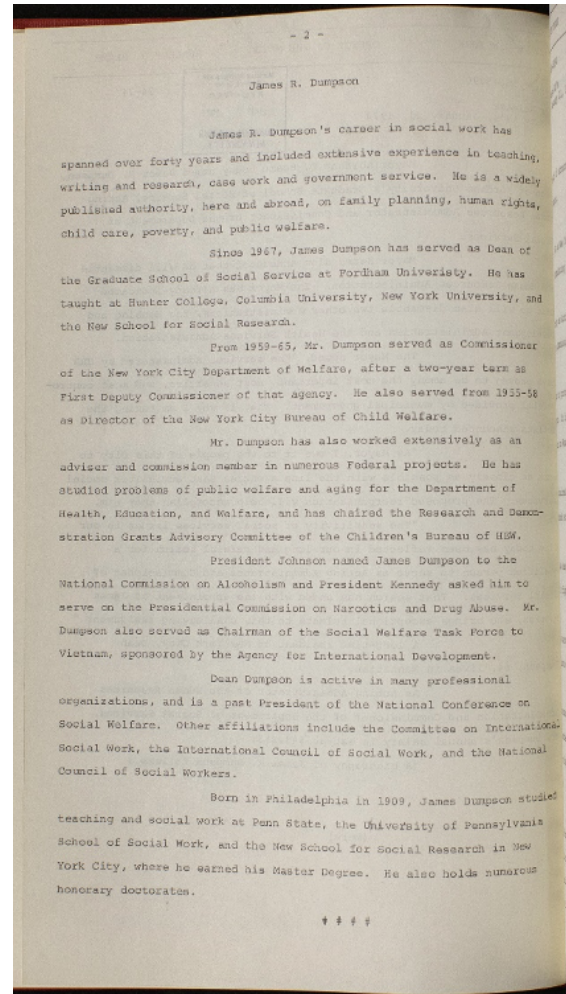
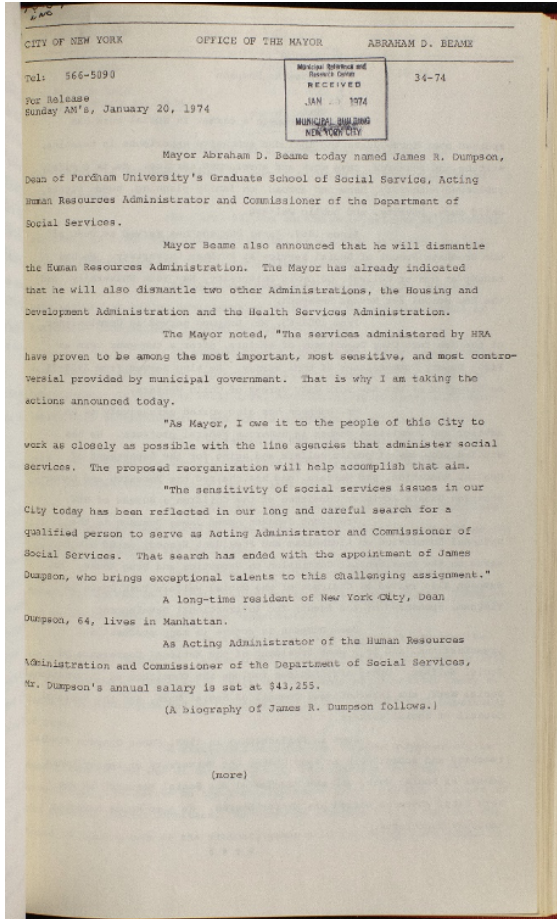
James R. Dumpson served as Commissioner of the New York City Department of Welfare, as it was then known from 1959 to 1965. He was the first African American Commissioner of this agency as well as the first social worker to hold this position. Dr. Dumpson was born in 1909 in Philadelphia, coming to New York in 1940 as a caseworker for the Children's Aid Society. Pursuing advanced studies at Fordham University and the New School, he worked for nonprofit organizations and taught at New York University. Sometime later, he received a Ph.D. from the University of Dhaka in East Pakistan (now Bangladesh). Mayor Robert Wagner appointed James Dumpson as First Deputy Commissioner of Welfare in 1957 after he had worked in city government for three years. During his tenure, staff and services at

Welfare increased. Dr. Dumpson left the agency in 1965 to become Associate Dean at Hunter School of Social Work. Mayor Beame appointed Dr. Dumpson to serve as the Commissioner of the Department of Social Services in 1974. In 1975, he resigned to work in the private sector. Mayor Beame praised Commissioner Dumpson as a true innovator and excellent public servant. In 1990, Mayor Dinkins appointed Dr. Dumpson as Chairperson of the Board of the New York City Health and Hospitals Corporation. The National Caucus and Center on Black Aged honored Dr. Dumpson with its Living Legacy Award for his contributions to social work, academia and helping the less fortunate. He passed away in 2012 at the age of 103.

Here is an article from the "Welfarer" publication of the NYC Department of Welfare about Dr. Dumpson when he resigned in 1965.



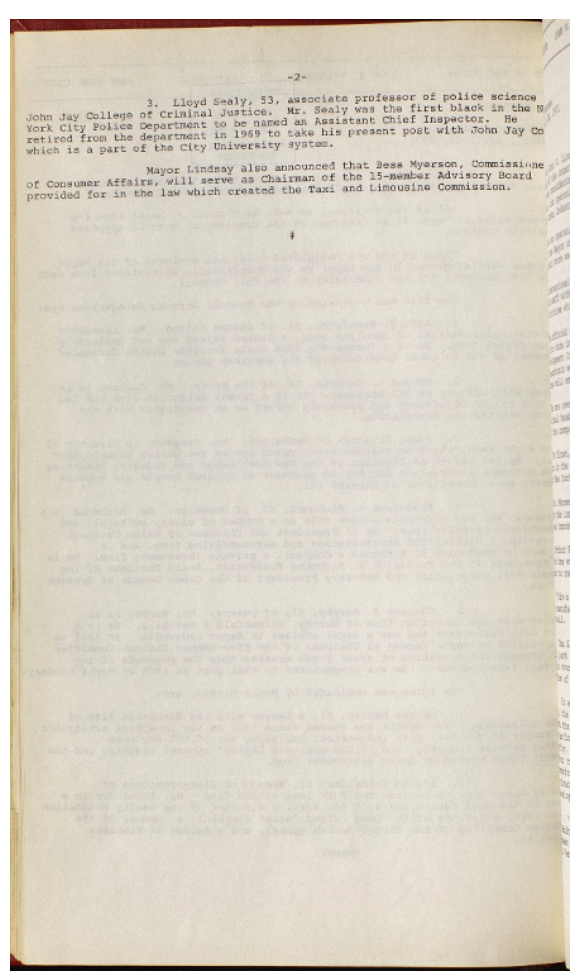
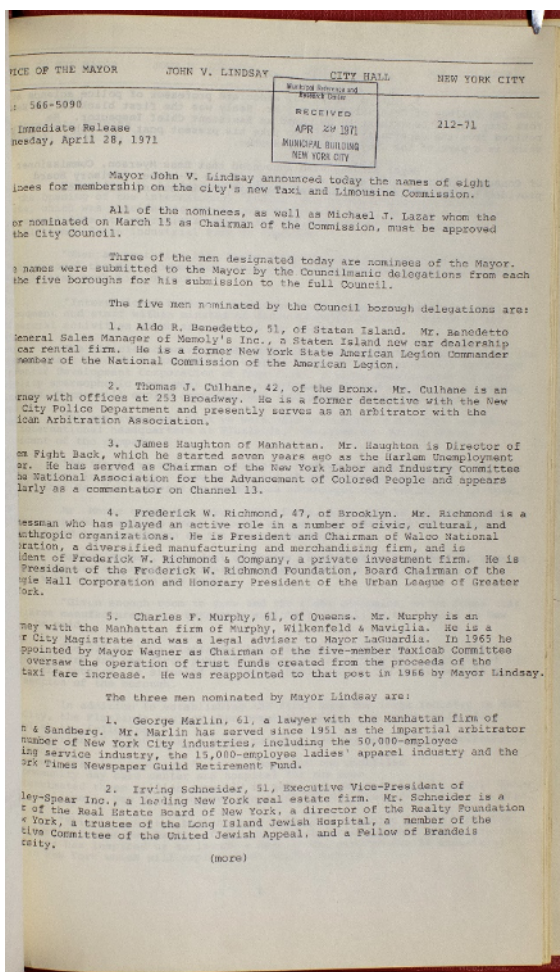
This is a press release from Mayor Abraham Beame, appointing Dr. James Dumpson as Commissioner of Social Services.



Lloyd G. Sealy was born in Harlem in 1917 and grew up in Brooklyn. He worked for the federal government and as a railroad mail clerk before joining the New York City Police Department in 1942. Eventually he obtained a law degree from Brooklyn Law School in 1952. Sealy was promoted to captain at the NYPD in 1963 and also served as a consultant to then-NYPD Commissioner Howard Leary on community relations concerns. Captain Sealy became the first African-American captain to head a city police precinct, the 28th on West 123rd Street in Harlem. He was integral in improving relations between community and police especially after riots erupted in 1964. Two more pioneering achievements took place in 1966. Sealy was promoted to Assistant Chief Inspector which made him the highest-ranking African-American in

the NYPD at that time. Later that year, he was named Borough Commander of the Brooklyn North Police District, again a first for an African-American officer. Commander Sealy often worked around the clock; he was known for his calm demeanor and courage in potentially dangerous situation especially in the tumultuous decade of the 1960's. He retired in 1969 and became a professor at John Jay College of Criminal Justice and later became chair of that college's Department of Law, Police Science and Correction Administration. The Library at John Jay College was officially named the Lloyd Sealy Library on December 4, 1991. Sealy passed away in 1985 at the age of 68.

Here is a press release from Mayor John Lindsay, appointing Lloyd Sealy to the newly-formed Taxi and Limousine Commission in 1971.

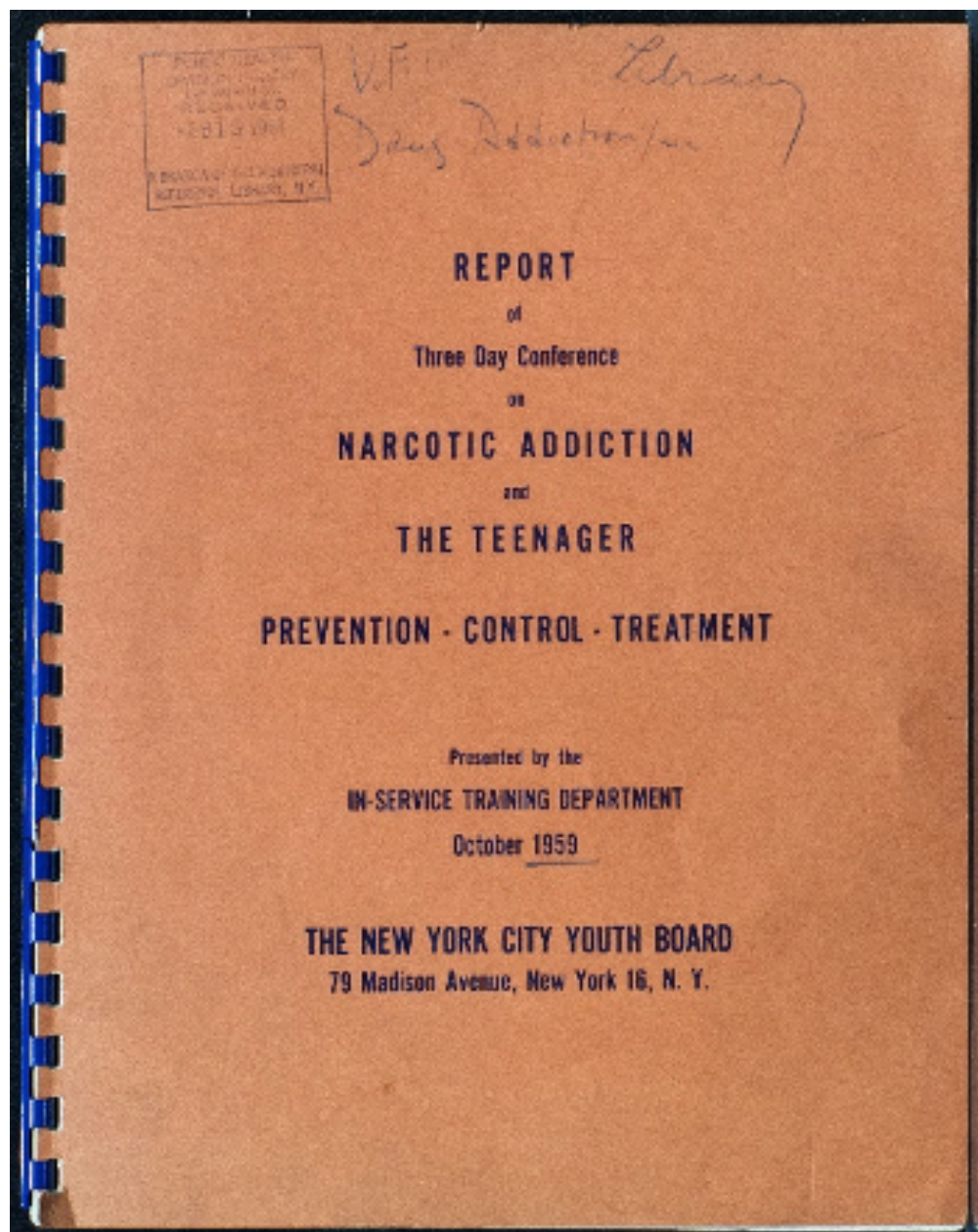


Vertical File Feature on Drug Abuse and Treatment

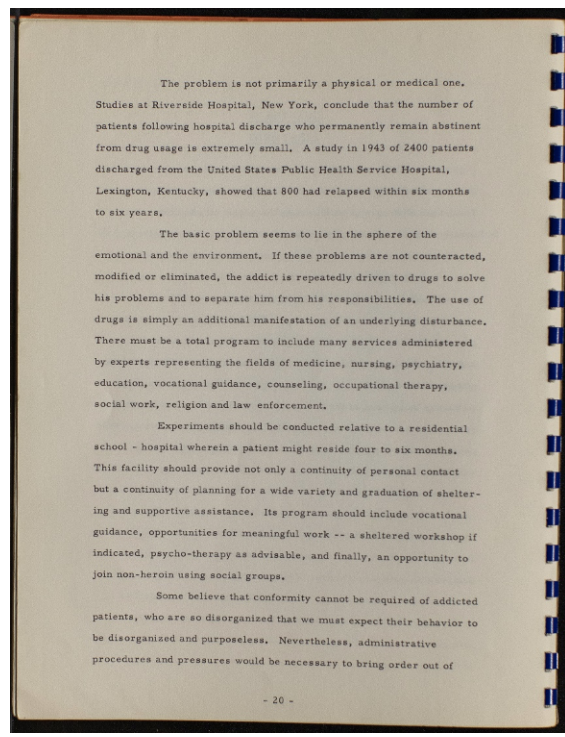
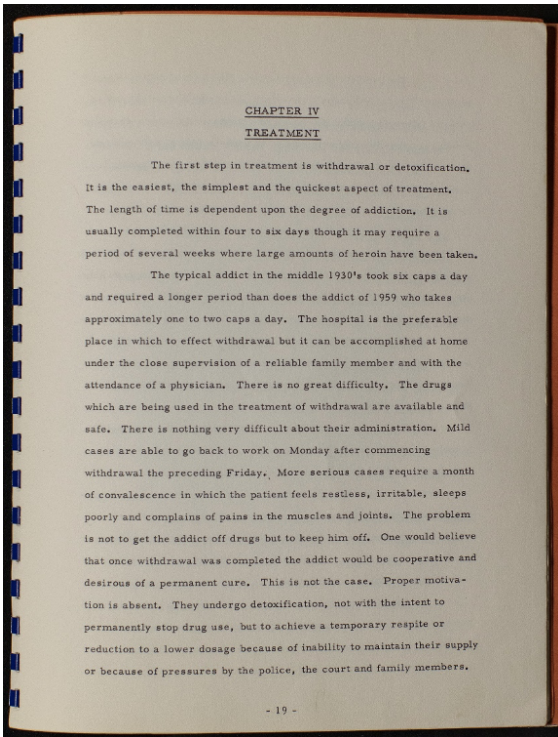
By Christine Bruzzese, Director, Municipal Library

The Public Health vertical files in the Municipal Library contain both historic and more current information on this always timely topic.

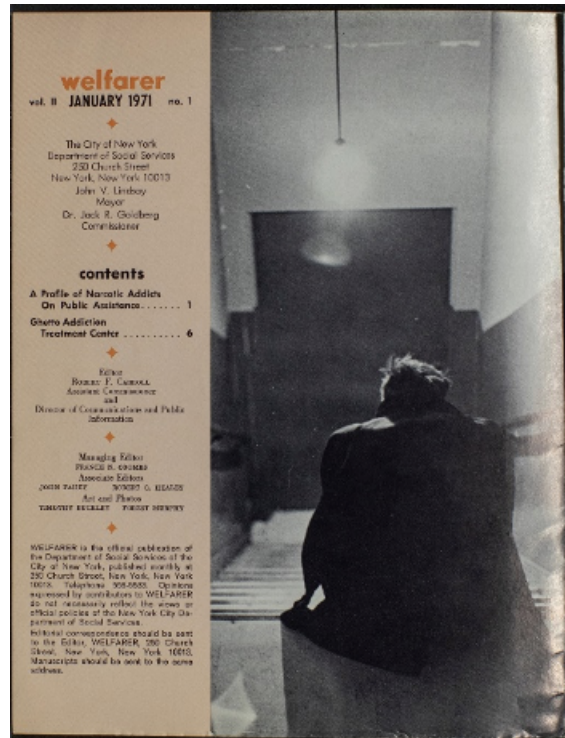
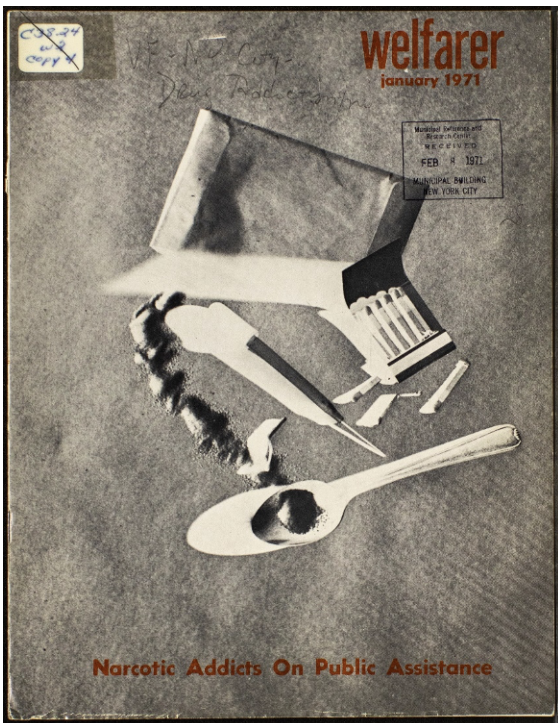
From 1959: "Report of the Three Day Conference on Narcotic Addiction and the Teenager" presented by the In-Service Training Department at the New York City Youth Board.



These pages describe some guidelines for treatment of addiction.



An issue of the "Welfarer," Department of Social Services publication from January 1971. The article featured here is a study conducted by the NYC Department of Social Services.



A Profile of Narcotic Addicts On Public Assistance

This study, dated July, 1970, was prepared by Rosalie Bernstein, Research Assistant, with the assistance of Oliver Gray, Caseworker, both of the Office of Research and Evaluation, New York City Department of Social Services, Patricia M. Pettiford, Director.

In November 1969, the Department of Social Services instituted a procedure for the granting of Public Assistance to narcotic addicts (Procedure Number 69-49). The procedure requires that any "certified" drug addict will receive Public Assistance funds as long as he is enrolled in a rehabilitation program at any one of the narcotic treatment centers in New York City, or if he is on a waiting list for admission to such a program.

In March 1970, when Commissioner Goldberg requested information concerning the demographic characteristics of the narcotic addicts on Public Assistance, there was no information about this particular portion of the Public Assistance population. It was considered unwise to assume that the Public Assistance addicts had the same characteristics as addicts in the general population.

¹ According to Procedure 69-49, "Narcotic Addict" refers to an individual dependent upon the use of narcotics to whom any of the following conditions can be applied:

1. He admits to the use of narcotics.
2. He is in treatment for addiction.
3. He has been released from an institution where he was treated for addiction.
4. He is a known addict or has a history of addiction.
5. He has lost his employment or is unable to sustain his employment due to his addiction habit.

The sample for this study was drawn from the Department's Central Narcotics Registry (66 Leonard St., Charles Martinez, Administrator). In mid-March, it was estimated that there were between three and four thousand narcotic addicts receiving Public Assistance. It was decided that a 10% sample would be adequate, but a 15% sample was drawn in order to cover loss in sample size due to closed cases and cases which could not be found. Fifteen two-digit



random numbers were selected (from 00 to 99) and all cases in the Central Narcotics Registry ending in these numbers were pulled for the sample. A total of 484 cases were so selected.

Over 50% of the sample clients live in Manhattan (51.1%); 23.8% come from Brooklyn, 21.0% from the Bronx, 3.0% are from Queens and only 1.1% of the sample addicts live in Staten Island. On the average, 26.4% of the cases drawn were found to be closed by May 1, 1970. Since such a large percentage of the cases were closed, it was decided to include them in the

data analysis, to see if there were any differences between the closed cases and the opened ones.

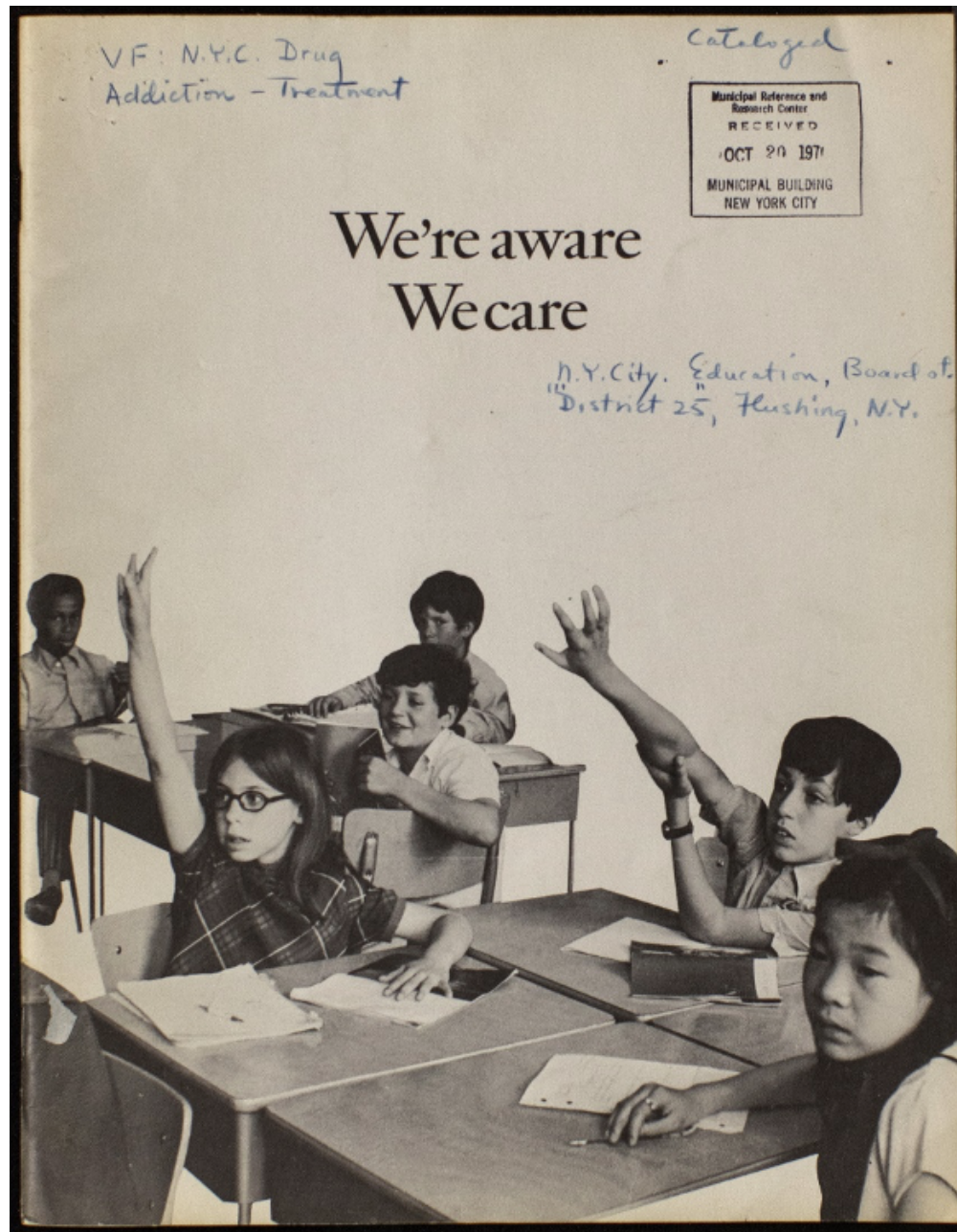
A questionnaire forwarded to the individual Social Service Centers was completed by the Case Aides with the information available in the case record, the DER file, and on the 5X8 card.

Due to the fact that in many instances the case record did not contain the required information, many questions were not completed. Thus the data presented in the following analyses will be in the form of the percentage of the total number of respondents to a specific question. This also makes the comparison between the Open and Closed cases easier.

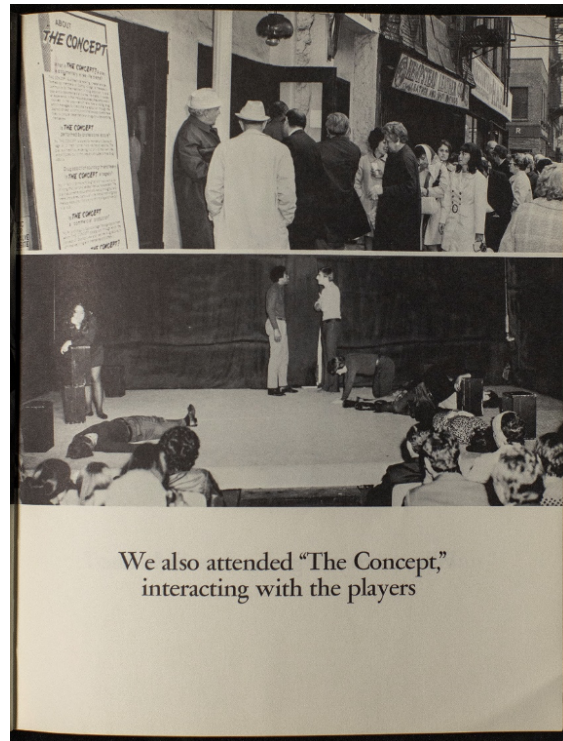
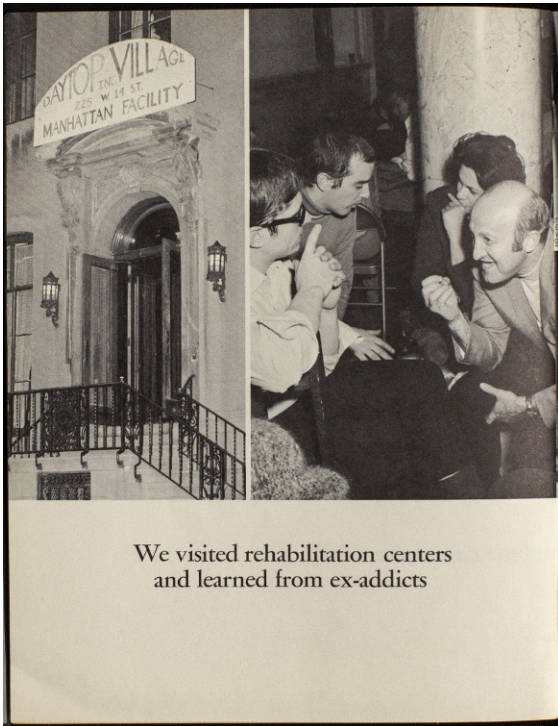
For both the Open and Closed categories, the largest percentage of cases are PAD (Pending Aid to the Disabled). However, it is interesting to note that the larger percentage (72.1%) of PAD cases is in the Closed category, while conversely, the Open category has a larger percentage of AD cases. A possible reason for this is that the PAD clients in the Open category were enrolled long enough so that their claim for AD was processed and they were reclassified; in the Closed category the PAD's leave before this is accomplished.

As was to be expected, the overwhelming majority of the addicts (79.7%) are males. With respect to ethnicity, the percentages for the total Black (31.5%)

Report of an institute on "Living without Drug Abuse," sponsored by New York City School District 25 in Flushing, Queens in June 1970.




Some of the activities are described in these featured pages.



NYC Vital Signs, published by the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene in February 2010 with statistics and facts on illicit drug use in the city.

A data report from the New York City Health Department




Municipal Reference and Research Center

NYC Vital Signs

31 Chambers Street
New York, NY 10007

February 2010 Volume 9, No. 1



New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

Illicit Drug Use in New York City

VF PHO NYC Drug Addictio n

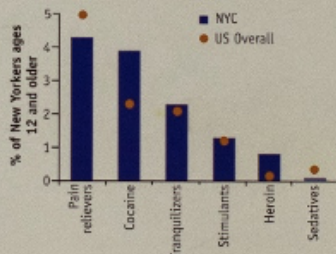
Illicit drug use increases the risk for many health problems, including unintentional death by drug poisoning, injury, sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV, hepatitis B and C, liver disease, hypertension and depression. Cocaine use also is associated with cardiovascular disease. Use of illicit drugs is common throughout the United States and may be more prevalent in urban centers like New York City, resulting in drug-related morbidity and mortality.

This report addresses the health consequences of drug use by describing characteristics and drug use patterns of New Yorkers. The report examines the prevalence of current illicit drug use and the types of drugs associated with drug-related emergency department visits, hospitalizations, and unintentional drug overdose deaths. Policy recommendations on page four list opportunities for health care and service providers, researchers, and public agencies to reduce drug-related morbidity and mortality in New York City.

Among New Yorkers, illicit drug use varies by drug type

- Nearly one million New Yorkers report using illicit drugs in the past year (16%). The national rate is 14%.
- **Marijuana**, the most common illicit drug, is used by nearly 750,000 New Yorkers (12%) annually. Use is highest among 18- to 25-year-olds (30%).
- Excluding marijuana, New Yorkers are more likely to use illicit drugs than Americans overall (9.1% vs. 8.5%).
- Other drugs used in the city include **pain relievers** such as Vicodin®, **cocaine**, **tranquilizers** such as Xanax®, **stimulants** such as amphetamines, heroin, and **sedatives** such as Seconal®.
- Since 2002, **cocaine** and **pain reliever** use has increased among specific groups of New Yorkers. Cocaine use increased most dramatically among men, more than doubling to 5.8% in 2006/07. Pain reliever use also increased among men to 6.5% and doubled among adults ages 35 years and older to 3.7% in 2006/07.

Self-reported illicit drug use in the past year, New York City and U.S. overall



Drug Type	NYC (%)	US Overall (%)
Pain relievers	~4.5	~4.8
Cocaine	~4.0	~2.5
Tranquilizers	~2.5	~2.2
Stimulants	~1.5	~1.2
Heroin	~1.0	~0.5
Sedatives	~0.5	~0.3

Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), 2006-2007 averaged.

Data in this report are from four different sources: (1) The National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), conducted annually by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), includes a representative sample of NYC residents ages 12 years and older. Two-year averages are presented. (2) The Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN), managed by SAMHSA, is a database of drug-related visits to hospital emergency departments (EDs), including all NYC EDs. Data were weighted to produce citywide estimates of drug-related ED visits for 2004 through 2007. (3) The New York State Department of Health's Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System (SPARCS) captures all inpatient hospital discharges. All drug-related principal and secondary diagnoses, as well as those with drug-related injury codes, are included for any NYC resident ages 13 years and older hospitalized in the city (1999 through 2005). (4) Mortality data are from the NYC Department of Health & Mental Hygiene, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 1995-2008, and the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (OCME) for 2005 through 2008 for a special study. Death rates are age adjusted to the year 2000 Standard Population, unless provided for specific age groups.

For more New York City health data and publications, visit My Community's Health at nyc.gov/health/mycommunityhealth.

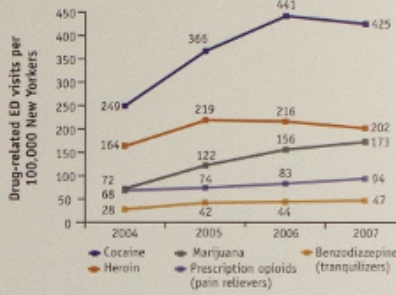
Here are some statistics and definitions.

Drug-Related Morbidity (Illness)

Cocaine is the most commonly cited drug in NYC emergency department visits

- In 2007, there were nearly 55,000 drug-related emergency department (ED) visits* (662 for every 100,000 New Yorkers).
- **Cocaine** was the most frequently cited drug in ED visits for all age groups, with 425 cocaine-related visits for every 100,000 New Yorkers, representing more than half of all drug-related ED visits.
- Since 2004, the rate of ED visits with reports of **marijuana** more than doubled to 173 marijuana-related visits for every 100,000 New Yorkers in 2007.
- **Benzodiazepine** rates also increased 68% from 2004 to 2007 (47 for every 100,000 New Yorkers).

Drug-related emergency department (ED) visits* per 100,000 New Yorkers by drug type



Source: Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN), 2004-2007.

* An ED visit is classified as "drug-related" if the patient was treated in the ED for a condition that was induced by, or related to, recent drug use, such as injury, abdominal pain, or a cardiac problem.

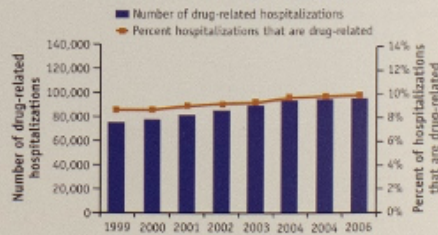
DEFINING DRUG TYPES

- **Opioids** cover the entire family of **opiates** and **opioids**. **Opiates** are narcotic analgesics derived from "natural" opium, such as morphine, heroin, or codeine. **Opioids** are synthetic drugs, such as methadone, and possess narcotic properties similar to opiates, but are not derived from opium.
- **Psychotherapeutic drugs** are reported in four categories: **pain relievers**, including **prescription opioids**; **tranquilizers**, including **benzodiazepines**, which are prescribed to treat a variety of conditions, including anxiety; **stimulants**, including **amphetamines**; and **sedatives**, including sleeping pills.
- **Cocaine** falls under the class of drugs known as "**stimulants**" but is reported separately in this report.
- Only "non-medical" use is reported for psychotherapeutic drugs, and is defined as use without a prescription or use with a prescription but in a manner other than prescribed.

One in ten hospitalizations in NYC is related to drug use

- From 1999 to 2006, the proportion of hospitalizations that were drug-related increased by 14%.
- In 2006, **opioids** were specifically identified in 46% and **cocaine** in 47% of all drug-related hospitalizations.
- Nearly two thirds of all drug-related hospitalizations (65%) were of New Yorkers ages 35 to 54 years and half (54%) were of New Yorkers who live in low-income neighborhoods.

Percent and number of drug-related hospitalizations* among New Yorkers ages 13 and older



Source: NYS DOH SPARCS, 1999-2006.

* All principal and secondary drug-related diagnoses, as well as drug-related injury codes, are included in the classification of drug-related, inpatient hospitalizations.

Moving the Archives

By Michael Lorenzini, Operations Manager

The need for a new climate-controlled space for the City's historical

records has long been recognized. In 1986, the Municipal Archives leased warehouse space in Brooklyn's Bush Terminal complex for off-site storage of archival material. Although the waterfront area was desolate and the warehouse did not provide optimal storage conditions, the space was far superior to the previous off-site location in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. More recently, Bush Terminal has been rebranded as Industry City and the entire Sunset Park neighborhood has been revitalized.



Researchers visiting the new Municipal Archives Industry City facility will have panoramic views south and west. NYC Municipal Archives, January 2020.

Now, after years of planning, construction of a new facility is finally underway. Upgrading the current space while still occupying it would have been nearly impossible, so we are moving--but just a short

distance, to an adjoining building in the Industry City complex. Even though the distance is not great, the task is Herculean. The tentative move-in date is September 2020.

The Archives' space will be spread across three floors and is adjacent to DORIS' Records Management Division's storage center. Both divisions will share modern office space on the 7th floor. The facility will also include a public research room which will greatly reduce the transfers of archival materials to and from Manhattan for patron access. A digital laboratory with stations for films, videotapes, negatives and paper documents is another feature of the new space and will help facilitate the growing digitization initiatives of the Archives.

Climate-controlled storage rooms, including a walk-in cold storage vault for negatives and film, will protect the collections from the deteriorating effects of inappropriate temperature and humidity levels. State-of-the-art filters will also eliminate harmful atmospheric pollutants. A conservation lab will allow for the on-site treatment and isolation of mold-damaged or infested materials. In all the storage rooms, new custom-built, high-density shelving will help protect materials and allow for a greater storage capacity in a smaller footprint. Concentrating the materials in this manner will reduce rent costs and lessen the energy draw of the climate-control systems. But of course, the build-out is just one part of this task, the move is the other.

As anyone who has ever relocated from one apartment or house to another can tell you, moves are stressful. They are also an opportunity to take stock of what you have, rediscover things you've forgotten, and re-evaluate some of the things you've been hanging onto for no apparent reason. Over the past three years, municipal archivists have

been surveying and re-appraising collections, and conservators have been preparing condition reports. The current facility suffers from drafty windows, peeling paint, and dust accumulated over ages. Many collections were transferred from filthy warehouses and never cleaned. Archives staff have begun the process of reboxing and cleaning every single item that needs it. It is estimated that approximately 50% of the collections will be re-boxed, a total of over 70,000 new containers. Recycling the old boxes is itself an enormous task. In addition, every single ledger on open shelves (50,000 total) will be vacuumed, and eventually every object will be barcoded. And then, the 140,000 cubic feet of historical records will be moved from one building to another.



Construction of the Municipal Archives Industry City facility has commenced. Municipal Archives, January 2020.

At the end of process, we will have greater control over our collections,

they will be in better storage containers and in a better storage environment, and we will have a public footprint in Brooklyn.

Conservation Training in Japan

By Lindsey Hobbs, Head, Conservation and Preservation

I recently had the opportunity to attend a 3-week, grant-funded training in Japan to learn traditional Japanese conservation techniques. The program invited ten conservators from ten countries around the world to learn Japanese methods of treating paper materials. These include proper use and care of brushes, knives and other conservation tools; as well as the Japanese philosophy behind preservation and treatment of cultural heritage.

Many conservation practices and materials used in Western conservation are rooted in or directly imported from Japan, including techniques for lining and mending documents. So are the many varieties of Japanese papers and tools that we rely on for these treatments. Thus, the training was a wonderful chance to learn from the source the process of how these materials are made and used by Japanese conservators. This training has changed my practice in several ways, not least of which is how I prepare paste for mending and lining. It has also given me a great deal of knowledge to bring back to the Archives, particularly for treatment of oversize maps and drawings, which there is no shortage of in our collections! I hope to continue building on these skills and share much of what I learned with the Archives and the conservation field as a whole.

WomensActivism NYC

By Valerie Warner Parish, Marketing Consultant

Most women's lives aren't documented in the official government records, despite the many invaluable contributions to their communities. The goal of WomensActivism.NYC, is to create a permanent New York City archive listing woman who have made a difference through their activism and inspire activism today.

This project is run by the NYC Department of Records and Information Services, which has been leading a five-year celebration of women winning the right to vote. Story gathering will continue through the 2020 centennial, with a goal of 20,000 stories by the end of the year. Though the project is inspired by the suffrage movement; it highlights all the ways women have fought for change and motivated others--an inspiring teacher, a neighborhood leader, your grandmother should all be entered into the archive. Help collect 20,000 stories. When you share a story on WomensActivism.NYC you are helping to write history.

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