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FUNDING FOR THE
WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES II

Initial funding of $1,750,000 for the second White House Conference on Library and Information Services has been agreed to by House and Senate conferees on HR 2072, the FY 1989 supplemental funding bill. The final outcome is still pending, however, as conferees continue to disagree on other issues, and a presidential veto is possible.

Credit for the initial funding belongs to Sen. Tom Harkin (D-IA), Chairman of the Senate Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations Subcommittee. He and his subcommittee colleagues are responsible for inclusion of the $1.75 million in the Senate version of HR 2072. The earlier House-passed HR 2072 did not include any funding for WHCLIS.

PL 100-382, signed into law last August, authorizes a total of $6 million for WHCLIS II, to be held by September 30, 1991. The law also establishes a 30-member Advisory Committee to assist and advise NCLIS in planning and conducting the conference. Appointments to the Advisory Committee are nearly complete (see the attached list), and the initial funding will allow planning activities to begin. Funding will also enable states to move forward with governors' conferences and other pre-WHC activities.

Efforts must now focus on obtaining the remaining authorized funding of $4.25 million in the FY 1990 L-HHS-ED Appropriations bill. The Senate Appropriations Committee report (S. Rept. 101-41) on the supplemental funding bill states: "It is the Committee's intention that additional funds will be provided in fiscal year 1990 to enable the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science to continue to carry out the provisions of the act."

ACTION NEEDED: Contact members of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, especially L-HHS-ED Subcommittee members, and urge funding for FY 1990 of the balance of $4.25 million for the WHCLIS. Explain the urgency of continuing preparatory state plans and activities, so the WHC can indeed be held before September 30, 1991. Attached is a list of Senate and House Appropriations Committee members, with members of the L-HHS-ED subcommittee and co-sponsors of the WHCLIS legislation indicated. If possible, phone your Representatives, as House mail delivery is suffering from long delays.

THANKS NEEDED: Thank Senate Appropriations Committee members, especially the L-HHS-Education subcommittee members. Letters of thanks to Chairman Harkin are appropriate, even from non-constituents. Also, thank House Appropriations Committee members for their support. Again, urge that the remaining funds authorized for the WHCLIS be provided in the FY 1990 L-HHS-ED Appropriations bill, which may be "marked up" very shortly.

American Library Association, Washington Office
10 Maryland Ave., NE, Washington, DC 20002-5675
TEL: 202/547-4440
FAX: 202/547-7363
WHCLS COSPONSORS ON APPROPRIATIONS

U. S. SENATE
Committee on Appropriations
101st Congress, 1st Session
✓ Robert C. Byrd (D-W.Va.), Chairman SC

DEMOCRATS
✓ Daniel K. Inouye, Hawaii SC
✓ Ernest F. Hollings, South Carolina SC
✓ O. Bennett Johnston, Louisiana
✓ Quentin N. Burdick, North Dakota SC
✓ Patrick J. Leahy, Vermont
✓ Jim Sasser, Tennessee
✓ Dennis DeConcini, Arizona
✓ Dale Bumpers, Arkansas SC
✓ Frank R. Launtenberg, New Jersey
✓ Tom Harkin, Iowa SC, CHAIR
✓ Barbara Mikulski, Maryland
✓ Harry Reid, Nevada SC
✓ Brock Adams, Washington SC
✓ Wyche Fowler, Jr., Georgia
✓ J. Robert Kerrey, Nebraska

REPUBLICANS
✓ Mark O. Hatfield, Oregon SC
✓ Ted Stevens, Alaska SC
✓ James A. McClure, Idaho SC
✓ Jake Garn, Utah
✓ Thad Cochran, Mississippi SC
✓ Robert W. Kasten, Jr., Wisconsin
✓ Alfonse M. D'Amato, New York
✓ Warren Rudman, New Hampshire SC
✓ Arlen Specter, Pennsylvania SC
✓ Pete V. Domenici, New Mexico
✓ Charles E. Grassley, Iowa
✓ Don Nickles, Oklahoma
✓ Phil Gramm, Texas SC

[Messrs. Byrd and Hatfield are ex officio members of all subcommittees of which they are not regular members.]
✓ = Cosponsor of White House Conference on Library and Information Services

SC =Member, Appropriations Subcommittees on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies;

American Library Association, Washington Office
June 1989
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Committee on Appropriations

101st Congress, 1st Session

Jamie L. Whitten (D-Miss.), Chairman

DEMOCRATS

William H. Natcher, Kentucky  
Neal Smith, Iowa  
Sidney R. Yates, Illinois  
David R. Obey, Wisconsin  
Edward R. Roybal, California  
Louis Stokes, Ohio  
Tom Bevill, Alabama  
Bill Alexander, Arkansas  
John P. Murtha, Pennsylvania  
Bob Traxler, Michigan  
Joseph D. Early, Massachusetts  
Charles Wilson, Texas  
Lindy (Mrs. Hale) Boggs, Louisiana  
Norman D.icks, Washington  
Matthew F. McHugh, New York  
William Lehman, Florida  
Martin Olav Sabo, Minnesota  
Julian C. Dixon, California  
F. (Bill) Hefner, North Carolina  
Les AuCoin, Oregon  
Daniel K. Akaka, Hawaii  
Wes Watkins, Oklahoma  
William H. Gray III, Pennsylvania  
Bernard J. Dwyer, New Jersey  
Steny H. Hoyer, Maryland  
Bob Carr, Michigan  
Robert J. Mrazek, New York  
Richard J. Durbin, Illinois  
Ronald D. Coleman, Texas  
Alan B. Mollohan, West Virginia  
Robert Lindsay Thomas, Georgia  
Chester G. Atkins, Massachusetts  
Jim Chapman, Texas

REPUBLICANS

Silvio O. Conte, Massachusetts  
Joseph M. McDade, Pennsylvania  
John T. Myers, Indiana  
Clarence E. Miller, Ohio  
Lawrence Coughlin, Pennsylvania  
C. W. Bill Young, Florida  
Ralph Regula, Ohio  
Virginia Smith, Nebraska  
Carl D. Pursell, Michigan  
Mickey Edwards, Oklahoma  
Bob Livingston, Louisiana  
Bill Green, New York  
Jerry Lewis, California  
John Edward Porter, Illinois  
Harold Rogers, Kentucky  
Joe Skeen, New Mexico  
Frank R. Wolf, Virginia  
Bill Lowery, California  
Vin Weber, Minnesota  
Tom Delay, Texas  
Jim Kolbe, Arizona  
Dean A. Gallo, New Jersey

[ Under Committee Rules, the chairman is a member of each subcommittee and the ranking minority member is an ex officio member of each subcommittee.]

= Cosponsor of White House Conference

= Member, Appropriations Subcommittees on Labor-Health and Human Services-Education;

American Library Association, Washington Office  
June 1989
H.J.Res. 90, calling for a second White House Conference on Library and Information Services to be held between 9/1/89 and 9/30/91, was passed by voice vote by the House on June 8, 1987, and by the Senate on December 15, 1987. H.J.Res. 90 (H.Rept. 100-121) had a total of 178 cosponsors; S.J.Res. 26 (S.Rept. 100-156) had a total of 72 cosponsors. The measures were introduced on January 21, 1987, by Rep. William Ford (D-MI) in the House and Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-RI) in the Senate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>H.J.Res. 90 Cosponsors</th>
<th>S.J.Res. 26 Cosponsors</th>
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<td>AL</td>
<td>Bevill (D), Callahan (R)</td>
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<td>Porter (R), Fawell (R), Hayes (D), Gray (D), Evans (D), Price (D), Bruce (D), Hastert (R), Durbin (D), Madigan (R)</td>
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<td>Oberstar (D), Penny (D), Sabo (D), Weber (R), Stangeland (R), Vento (D), Frenzel (R), Sikorski (D)</td>
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<td>MO</td>
<td>Clay (D), Coleman (R), Taylor (R)</td>
<td>Bond (R), Danforth (R)</td>
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<td>D’Amato (R), Moynihan (D)</td>
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<td>Metzenbaum (D)</td>
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<td>Heinz (R), Specter (R)</td>
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<td>St Germain (D), Schneider (R)</td>
<td>PELL (D), Chafee (R)</td>
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<td>Rockefeller (D), Byrd (D)</td>
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<td>Kastenmeier (D), Roth (R), Gunderson (R), Petri (R)</td>
<td>Kasten (R)</td>
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<tr>
<td>WY</td>
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</table>
PUBLIC LAW 100-382, approved and signed by the President August 8, 1988, authorizes $6 million to carry out the provisions of the law calling for the second White House Conference on Library and Information Services (WHCLIS). This appropriation is needed as soon as possible so that the states can move ahead with their respective pre-White House Conference activities.

The President is authorized to call and conduct the White House Conference on Library and Information Services to be held no later than September 30, 1991. Meanwhile, prompt funding is essential so that the preceding Governors' Conferences will have sufficient time to be planned and conducted and recommendations forwarded to the national level for further deliberation.

The key provisions of the WHCLIS law should be studied and position papers reflecting various aspects of library and information services should be developed to spark substantive content for consideration at the subsequent speakouts, town hall meetings, and Governors' Conferences which constitute the White House Conference process.

The preamble to the law sets forth the following findings:

- Access to information and ideas is indispensable to the development of human potential, the advancement of civilization, and the continuance of enlightened self-government;
- the preservation and the dissemination of information and ideas are the primary purpose and function of the library and information services;
- the economic vitality of the United States in a global economy and the productivity of the work force of the Nation rest on access to information in the postindustrial information age;
- the White House Conference on Library and Information Services of 1979 began a process in which a broadly representative group of citizens made recommendations that have improved the library and information services of the Nation, and sparked the Nation's interest in the crucial role of library and information services at home and abroad;
- library and information service is essential to a learning society;
- social, demographic, and economic shifts of the past decade have intensified the rate of change and require that Americans of all age groups develop and sustain literacy and other lifelong learning habits;
- expanding technological developments offer unprecedented opportunities for application to teaching and learning and to new means to provide access to library and information services;
- the growth and augmentation of the Nation's library and information services are essential if all Americans, without regard to race, ethnic background, or geographic location are to have reasonable access to adequate information and lifelong learning;

(over)
The future of our society depends on developing the learning potential inherent in all children and youth, especially literary, reading, research, and retrieval skills;

rapidly developing technology offers a potential for enabling libraries and information services to serve the public more fully; and

emerging satellite communication networks and other technologies offer unparalleled opportunity for access to education opportunities to all parts of the world, and to individuals who are homebound, handicapped, or incarcerated.

The purpose of the Conference is to develop recommendations for the further improvement of the library and information services of the Nation and their use by the public in accordance with these findings.

Conference participants are to be selected from among four quarters:

- the library and information profession;
- individuals who are currently active library and information supporters, including trustees and friends groups;
- individuals who are Federal, State, or local government officials; and the general public.

The Conference is to be planned and conducted by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science with the assistance of a 30-member advisory committee composed of:

- ten individuals appointed by the President;
- five individuals designated by the Speaker of the House of Representatives;
- five individuals designated by the President pro tempore of the Senate;
- eight individuals designated by the Chairman of the Commission;
- the Secretary of Education; and
- the Librarian of Congress.

The Chair of the Commission is to serve as Vice Chair of the Advisory Committee and the Chair of the Committee is to be elected from among the membership of the Advisory Committee.

Ask your Representative or one of your Senators for a copy of PL 100-382 so that you can familiarize yourself with its specific provisions.

* * * * *

Review the 1985 Preliminary Design Group Report and its three proposals for overarching themes for WHCLIS II: Library and Information Services for Productivity, for Literacy, and for Democracy. Then, consider how these three themes may relate to current events as well as to the appropriate federal role in library and information services for the 21st century.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE
of the
WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES
Appointments made as of June 1989

PL 100-382, signed August 8, 1988, authorizes the President to call a White House Conference on Library and Information Services no later than September 30, 1991. The law established a 30-member Advisory Committee to be broadly representative of all areas of the U.S. The Advisory Committee's function is to assist and advise NCLIS in planning and conducting the Conference. The NCLIS Chair serves as Vice Chair of the Advisory Committee. The Advisory Committee elects its Chair from among its nonfederal members, and selects the Chair of the Conference. All but two members have been appointed; they are listed below under the categories specified in the law.

Eight individuals designated by the Chair of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science:

Daniel Carter, member of NCLIS and President of Daniel Carter Consulting, Houston, Texas

Daniel Casey, member of NCLIS, ALA Councilor, and board member of New York State Association of Library Boards, Syracuse, New York

Margaret Chisholm, ALA Immediate Past President and Director of the Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington

Joseph Fitzsimmons, Vice President, Bell & Howell, Ann Arbor, Michigan

Carmencita Leon, member of the WHCLIS Taskforce, librarian, and former president of the School Library Association of Puerto Rico, San Juan, Puerto Rico

Hugh Mahoney, Assistant to the County Executive and library trustee, Nassau County, New York

Jerald C. Newman, NCLIS Chair and Transnational Commerce Corporation, North Woodmere, New York

Kenneth Y. Tomlinson, former NCLIS Chair and Executive Editor of Reader's Digest, New York, New York

Five individuals designated by the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Rep. William Ford (D-MI), ALA Honorary Member

Rep. Major Owens (D-NY), ALA Honorary Member

Rep. Pat Williams (D-MT)
Five individuals designated by the Speaker of the House of Representatives (cont'd):

Gordon Ambach, Executive Director, Council of Chief State School Officers, and former member of NCLIS, Washington, D.C.

Virginia Young, ALA Honorary Member, library trustee, and member of the ALA Legislation Committee, Columbia, Missouri

Five individuals designated by the President pro tempore of the Senate:

Richard G. Akeroyd, Jr., Connecticut State Librarian, Hartford, Connecticut

William Asp, Director, Minnesota Library Development and Services, and WHCLIS Taskforce Chair Emeritus, St. Paul, Minnesota

Rebecca Ann Floyd, lawyer and advocate for the blind, Jackson, Mississippi

Joan R. Reeves, WHCLIS Taskforce Chair and library trustee, Providence, Rhode Island

Carol L. Wohlford, librarian, teacher, and principal and founder of Paideia Academy, Wichita, Kansas

Ten individuals appointed by the President:

Louis W. Barnett, Political Director, Citizens for the Republic, Santa Monica, Calif.

William C. Cassell, President, Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio

Stuart Forth, Dean Emeritus, University Libraries, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania

Gloria S. Hom, Chair, Economic Department, Mission College, Santa Clara, California

Mary Jane Martinez, First Lady of Florida and school media specialist, Tallahassee, Florida

Jerry S. Parr, president of a private security consulting firm (and former Secret Service agent), Washington, D.C.

James C. Roberts of Virginia, President, American Studies Center, Washington, D.C.

Eileen C. Schouweiler, Republican National Committeewoman for Nevada, Reno, Nevada

(The eight members above were appointed by former President Reagan. Two White House appointments remain to be named by President Bush.)

The Secretary of Education: Lauro Cavazos or his designee

The Librarian of Congress: James Billington or his designee

American Library Association, Washington Office
110 Maryland Ave., NE, Washington, DC 20002-5675

TEL: 202/547-4440
FAX: 202/547-7363
SUMMARY
NCLIS White House Conference on Library and Information Services
Preliminary Design Group Report

LEGISLATION:
In April, 1985, identical resolutions (S.J.Res. 112 and
H.J.Res. 244) were introduced in the House and Senate, calling for a second White
Claiborne Pell (D-RI) and Rep. William Ford (D-MI). National Commission on Librar-
ies and Information Science (NCLIS) Chair Eleanor Hashim then appointed the WHCLIS
Preliminary Design Group. Members are: William G. Asp, Design Group Chairman; from
NCLIS, Gordon M. Ambach, Charles Benton (Ex Officio), Daniel Carter, Byron Leeds,
Margaret Phelan and Mary Alice Reszetar, White House Conference Program Officer;
from COSLA, Wayne Johnson, Patricia Klinck, Bridget Lamont and Joseph F. Shubert;
from WHCLIST, Barbara Cooper, Bruce Daniels, Jule Shipman, Lotsee Smith and
Amanda Williams; from Library of Congress, Robert Chartrand (Ex Officio).

The Design Group's report, accepted by NCLIS December 3,
1985, makes the following recommendations.

SCOPE AND FOCUS: The Design Group proposed three overarching themes for the
1989 WHC: library and information services for productivity, for literacy, and for
democracy. These themes will enable the Conference to identify unmet needs, examine
issues, and develop recommendations as called for in the pending legislation.

Productivity: Productivity in the U.S. has slowed over the
last decade. As a result, our advantage in world markets has been shaken and
employment in many industries is affected. Knowledge, learning, information and
skilled intelligence are the new raw materials of international commerce. Econom-
ists often cite two factors in productivity increases and decreases: investment
in technology (equipment, facilities, process) and investment in human resources
(knowledge and development of workers' skills and capabilities). Increased
employment is a key part of economic growth and the stability of the economy.

Libraries are information agencies in an information society. They are indispensable
to the economic well-being of our nation. Research and
development depends upon access to information. Libraries are needed by industries,
business and government as they deal with the need to increase productivity and
adapt to new technology. Business, science and technology sections of public and
university libraries every day provide technical reports, international trade
information, economic data, federal standards and specifications, copies of patents,
and other information needed for business and industrial purposes. Small busi-
nesses, an increasingly significant part of our economy, need library services
because they cannot afford extensive in-house information resources or massive
retraining programs.

Literacy: Illiteracy constitutes a national crisis. Some 27
million persons, or one-fifth of the adult population, are unable to read beyond a
fifth grade level. These Americans are functionally illiterate—unable to complete
an application form, write a check, address an envelope, help their children with
homework, or read a warning sign. At the same time, the changing nature of many
jobs and a more complex society demands higher levels of reading and writing
ability. Young people join the ranks of the reading handicapped every day.

(over)
Libraries play a role in developing and expanding literacy. They provide materials and space, for educators, tutors and students. Literacy programs can involve all types of libraries—school, academic, public, institution, special and Native American.

In a society that daily becomes more information-oriented and more economically dependent on the effective use of knowledge, the ability to find and use information is a fundamental skill. Productive, literate citizens must have the ability to sort through bodies of information, find what is needed and use it to solve problems.

Democracy: Like business, government at local, state and federal levels is part of today's complicated information society. More than ever before, information is a crucial resource in a democratic society. Information is the resource upon which electors make their decisions, and upon which elected and appointed officials and their staffs make decisions that affect those governed. Personnel and government decision making is being altered by technology, social change, and a rethinking of federal and state responsibilities. As changes take place in the federal government, more is expected of state and local governments. Government decision making is not the sole responsibility of elected or paid officials; a democratic society depends upon the informed participation of its people.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE: While the Conference is held under the auspices of NCLIS, the 30-person White House Conference Advisory Committee proposed in the legislation has responsibility for planning and conducting the Conference. Eight members are appointed by the NCLIS Chair, ten by the President, five by the Speaker of the House (no more than three Representatives), and five by the President pro tempore of the Senate (no more than three Senators). The Secretary of Education and the Librarian of Congress would be Advisory Committee members.

STATE PARTICIPATION: Based on the experience of WHCLIS I, the pending legislation should be amended to allow maximum flexibility in designing state and regional pre-conferences. Some areas may prefer to participate in multi-state activities. Timeliness is important; pre-WHC activities should be held as close in time as possible to the national event. Technology, especially teleconferencing and computer networking, should be utilized for cost-effective, pre-conference activities and as a medium for training delegates.

STAFFING: The Conference needs a core full-time staff but additional staff might be on detail or loan from other sources.

FINANCING: The Design Group identified three alternatives: 1) federal appropriations, 2) a combination of federal, state and private sources, or 3) funding entirely from the private sector. [Rep. Bill Ford (D-MI), Chairman of the House Postsecondary Education Subcommittee, asked at the library oversight hearing held April 8, 1986, what WHCLIS II would cost. The response was that it would not be much more than the '79 WHC ($3.5 million), perhaps about $5 million, with additional private and other support.]

SCHEDULING: The Design Group proposed a detailed timeline, from fall of 1985 through the post-conference formation of the Task Force to identify and plan implementation. [About one-fourth of the House and Senate have, so far, co-sponsored the pending legislation, but time is running short if the measures are to be passed in the 99th Congress.]
IMPACT OF FIRST
WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES
Washington, D. C., November 15-19, 1979

PARTICIPANTS: This historic conference brought together over 900 delegates representing more than 100,000 people who participated at the state and local level in 58 pre-conferences in the states, territories and the District of Columbia. By law, two-thirds of the delegates were interested citizens, while one-third were librarians and library trustees.

A formula reflecting each state's total representation in Congress was used to determine the number of delegates selected by each pre-conference. The delegates, a broad cross section of American society, were joined by an additional 3,000 observers. Consequently, WHCLIS had the largest attendance of any White House Conference in history.

ORIGINS: The original suggestion for such a conference was made in 1957 by Channing Bete, Sr., a library trustee from Greenfield, Massachusetts. He proposed the idea to a meeting of ALA's American Library Trustee Association in Kansas City, Missouri.

As a result of widespread public support, Congress passed a joint resolution authorizing the White House Conference in December 1974. This resolution was signed as PL 93-568 by President Ford on December 31, 1974. President Carter signed an appropriations bill in May 1977, which provided $3.5 million to organize and conduct the conference under the direction of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.

RESULTS: Public Awareness - The most important, though intangible result of the first White House Conference was an increase in public awareness of libraries, and their impact on individuals, the economy and the nation.

Education Department - The White House Conference influenced the internal organization of the Department of Education. When ED was established in 1980, an attempt to split the library programs among several departmental units was defeated, and a Deputy Assistant Secretary was appointed to direct an Office of Libraries and Learning Technologies. Under the 1985 reorganization of ED, Dr. Anne Mathews was named Director of Library Programs of the Office of Educational Research and Improvement.

Federal Funding - As a direct result of the White House Conference recommendations on library networking and resource sharing, LSCA Title III (Inter-library Cooperation) was increased 140 percent in one year, from $5 to $12 million in 1981. Despite the budget recommendations of the Administration, LSCA III has continued to receive increased appropriations, indicating strong support for a federal role in this area.

WHCLIS - The White House Conference on Library and Information Services Taskforce, an independent non-profit association, was formed by delegates after the conference in 1979. Composed of about half volunteers and half professional library people from every state and territory, the goal is to work for implementation of the resolutions passed at the conference. Publications include WHCLIS Annual Report from the States (and territories) and the 1985 Five Year Review of Progress Made Toward Implementation of the Resolutions Adopted at the 1979 White House Conference.

(over)
Friends Groups - Friends of Libraries, U.S.A. (an affiliate of ALA) was established in June 1979. They brought their first membership forms to the White House Conference and have shown great growth since then. One goal is "to encourage and assist the formation and development of Friends of Library groups in the United States." The number of states having an organized Friends group has increased to over 30. A recently released nationwide survey shows that 2,329 Friends groups have more than 600,000 members who raised $27,714,066 in support of libraries in 1985. In addition to raising money, Friends now use their projects and their clout to promote reading, library use and increased state and local funding. Friends groups have most often formed to support public libraries, but in recent years there is growing interest among school and academic libraries in forming Friends groups.

State and Local Support - Since 1979 there has been a marked increase in the number of states having "legislative days" and a related increase in state and local dollars for libraries and library buildings. The large number of citizen advocates involved surely has helped with this success. The 1984 WHCLIST Report of the States shows 43 states and territories with specific activities that heighten library visibility.

THEME: Although it took two decades to bring the conference to fruition, the timing proved to be fortunate. Computer and telecommunications technologies were bringing rapid changes in the ways the American people get and use information. The delegates considered the implications for libraries in the Information Age as they considered issues within the conference's five themes; library and information services for 1) personal needs; 2) lifelong learning; 3) organizations and the professions; 4) governing society; and 5) international cooperation and understanding.

RESOLUTIONS: The 64 resolutions approved recommended changes and improvements in various aspects of library and information services. Libraries were seen as community cultural, educational and information resources which needed greater support. The delegates wanted all citizens to have equal and free access to information. This is reflected in resolutions to strengthen services to Indians, the handicapped, children and youth, the elderly, home-bound, institutionalized, minorities, illiterate and other groups inadequately served.

The resolutions asked for a national information policy to guarantee equal access to all publicly held information and to encourage networks of shared resources. The federal government was urged to fully fund library-related legislation including the Library Services and Construction Act, Higher Education Act, and Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

The delegates endorsed enactment of a national library act and asked that an Assistant Secretary for Library and Information Services be appointed within the Department of Education.

Several resolutions dealt with improving library and information services through technology. Goals include the increased use of satellite communication, video techniques and cable television in the expansion of library and information services. Reduction of telecommunication and postal rates were called for. Other resolution topics included improved technology to preserve deteriorating collections, and education and training of librarians for the changing information needs of society.