White House Conference on Library and Information Services: Early Stages (1979-1985): Correspondence 14

Barbara Cooper

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.uri.edu/pell_neh_I_87

Recommended Citation
https://digitalcommons.uri.edu/pell_neh_I_87/25

This Correspondence is brought to you for free and open access by the Education: National Endowment for the Arts and Humanities, Subject Files I (1973-1996) at DigitalCommons@URI. It has been accepted for inclusion in White House Conference on Library and Information Services: Early Stages (1979-1985) by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@URI. For more information, please contact digitalcommons-group@uri.edu.
To: Heads of State Library Agencies and Library and Information Service Associations and Organizations, WHCLIST Delegates and Colleagues

The White House Conference on Library and Information Services Taskforce is pleased to send you a copy of the updated five year review of progress made toward implementing the resolutions adopted by delegates to the White House Conference. This review was developed by a WHCLIST committee appointed by 1982-84 Chair Laura Chodos, including: William Asp (Minnesota), Cochair; Mary Alice Hedge Reszetar (NCLIS), Cochair; Bruce Daniels (Rhode Island) and Eileen Cooke and Carol Henderson (ALA Washington Office). We acknowledge their contribution with thanks and extend appreciation to those of you who forwarded information for inclusion in the update. As you will see, much of the content of the 1979 resolutions has made its way into policy and operations, but important issues remain unresolved.

Legislation calling for a second White House Conference in 1989, introduced in the U. S. Congress during National Library Week by Senator Claiborne Pell (RI) and Representative William Ford (MI), gives us the opportunity to engage again in a local, state and national process of planning for the future and building a strong constituency on our 1979 base. At our upcoming meeting in Princeton, New Jersey, September 12-14, WHCLIST will offer the first forum for discussing the 1989 conference.

We urge you to use the enclosed update in assessing what remains to be done within your area of concern, and to organize for addressing new issues. We need you to keep us posted where there is progress.

Additional copies of the update and information about the Princeton meeting are available from WHCLIST.

Sincerely,

Barbara Cooper
Chair

White House Conference on Library and Information Services Taskforce
WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON LIBRARY AND
INFORMATION SERVICES TASKFORCE
FIVE YEAR REVIEW OF
PROGRESS MADE TOWARD IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE
RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE 1979
WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON LIBRARY AND
INFORMATION SERVICE

UPDATED JANUARY 1985

5th Annual WHCLIST Meeting
September 6-8, 1984
Evanston, Illinois
RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES, 1979

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION................................................................. 1
A. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES
A-1 The First Amendment and Public Issues......................... 1
A-2 National Information Policy......................................... 2
A-3 National Policy for Free Access.................................... 3
A-4 Literacy........................................................................ 3
A-5 Access to Library and Information Services...................... 4
A-6 Public Awareness.......................................................... 5
A-7 Intellectual Freedom and Contemporary Writing................ 8
A-8 Intellectual Freedom and Censorship.............................. 8
A-9 Local Control.............................................................. 9
A-10 Access to Information................................................... 9
A-11 Access to Public Agency Information............................ 9
A-12 Basic Legal Information................................................ 10
A-13 Public Library Association Mission Statement.................. 10

B. ORGANIZATION AND FINANCE
B-1 Assistant Secretary for Library and Information Services........ 11
B-2 National Library Act..................................................... 11
B-3 Federal Resource for Library and Information Services........... 12
B-4 Archives and Historical Records.................................... 13
B-5 Tax Incentives for Donations of Authors and Artists.............. 13
B-6 Pricing of Basic Federal Government Publications................. 14
B-7 State and Local Funding for Library and Information Services.... 15
B-8 National Clearinghouse in Department of Education.............. 15
B-9 Federal Funding Formulas............................................. 15
B-10 Training, Research and Development............................... 15
B-11 Preservations and Use of Research Collection..................... 16
B-12 Institute for Scientific and Technological Cooperation.......... 17
B-13 Tax Exempt Status for Independent Libraries..................... 17
B-14 Postal Rates............................................................. 18
B-15 Postal Privileges....................................................... 18
B-16 Delivery of Library Materials...................................... 18
B-17 A Federal Relations Network....................................... 19
C. TECHNOLOGY, RESOURCE SHARING AND EDUCATION
C-1 Technology and Uniform Standards.................................. 19
C-2 Networking.................................................................... 20
C-3 School Libraries......................................................... 21
C-4 Technology for the Promotion of the Common Good............... 22
C-5 How to Effectively Use Computer Technology.................... 22
C-6 Technology Transfer..................................................... 23
C-7 Technology and Federal Programs.................................. 23
C-8 Technological Standards Research.................................. 24
C-9 Preservation of Library and Information Resources/ Materials............. 24
C-10 Interagency Cooperation.............................................. 25
C-11 Elimination of Duplication......................................... 25
C-12 Telecommunication Networks...................................... 25
C-13 Interlibrary Cooperation............................................ 26
C-14 Cooperative Standards and Networking......................... 26
C-15 Continuing Education for Librarians.............................. 27
C-16 Library Skills Instruction.......................................... 27
C-17 Specialist Staff for State Library Leadership and Development.... 27
C-18 Training and Continuing Education/Staff Development........... 28

D. SPECIAL CONSTITUENT CONCERNS
D-1 Special Constituencies: Library Services to the Disabled and Hearing Impaired............. 28
D-2 National Indian Omnibus Library Bill.............................. 31
D-3 Information Systems in U.S. Territories............................ 33
D-4 Minority Needs......................................................... 34

E. INTERNATIONAL ISSUES
E-1 International Information Exchanges................................ 34
E-2 Federal International Communication and Accountability........ 35
E-3 International Conference............................................. 35
E-4 Center for International Studies.................................... 36
E-5 Establish an International Youth Library............................ 36
E-6 International Copyright Agreement.................................. 37

F. CONFERENCE FOLLOW-UP AND COMMENDATION
F-1 Ad Hoc Committee for WHCLIS Planning and Monitoring........... 37
F-2 Youth Representation.................................................. 37
F-3 Future White House Conferences..................................... 38
F-4 Commendation of Alphonse F. Trezza................................ 38
F-5 Ad Hoc Group for WHCLIS Implementation.......................... 38
F-6 Task Force on National Information Policy........................... 38

ACRONYMS USED IN WHCLIS IMPLEMENTATION UPDATE................. 40
It has been five years since the first White House Conference on Library and Information Services was held in Washington, D.C. During that period of time, good progress has been made toward implementing 55 of the 64 resolutions adopted by the White House Conference Delegates. The progress can be attributed to the dedication and continuing support of the WHCLIST network of 100,000 people who were involved in the preceding 57 state and territorial conferences and at the national conference.

A Taskforce appointed by the WHCLIST Chair, Laura B. Chodos, has reviewed the resolutions and has developed the attached report on the progress toward implementation. In reviewing this report it is important to note that implementation of the resolutions has been occurring and continues to occur at various levels. Some resolutions were implemented simply through communication to a specific governmental body. Others have been achieved through state or federal legislative or executive actions and through work by individuals, agencies, organizations, and associations. Due to the changing political and economic environment, some resolutions have had to be tabled until conditions change.

The Delegates, two-thirds of whom were lay and one-third professional, realized at the 1979 White House Conference that the resolutions they adopted had to be long-range, directed to the common good, visionary, unifying, integrated, global, dynamic and yet flexible enough to effect the desired result in the ever-changing political and economic climates. These characteristics have made the continuing work of the White House Conference Delegates extremely important, in fact, critical to the development of library and information services.

As we look toward the second White House Conference, these resolutions will serve as a foundation. Serious consideration should be given to the possibility of selecting one or two areas from the 1979 White House Conference for emphasis at the second White House Conference as well as adding new areas of concern. Each succeeding Conference should build on the work of the previous Conferences and the results that have been achieved.

Continuing strong public awareness programs and continuing strong lay participation, at all levels, will ensure success in meeting the overall goals of equal opportunity of access and "...library and information services adequate to meet the needs of the people of the United States..." (Public Law 91-345).
A. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

A-1 The First Amendment and Public Issues

Whereas, a free, democratic society depends on a fully informed citizenry, and
Whereas, all persons must be provided information which is objective and reliable, and
Whereas, presently available community services designed to provide information to people are often underutilized, and
Whereas, public libraries can play a vital role in providing information services both to citizens and to their government officials, and
Whereas, all people with day-to-day problems or crises need a readily available source of pertinent information,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that the White House Conference on Library and Information Services affirms its support for the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America which guarantees freedom of inquiry, freedom to read, freedom to publish, and free and full access to information, especially information about public processes, and that these freedoms are essential to the maintenance of free libraries and informational services, and

Be It Further Resolved, that libraries should promote and make available information services on public issues for all segments of the community:

1. by acquisition of materials that present various sides of controversial issues;
ALA Washington, D.C. Office
Association of American Publishers
ASCLA
Ongoing in many libraries
Library History Round Table-ALA
There have been incentive grants
under LSCA I
Specific language to Title I of LSCA
in PL 98-480 encompassing such
centers
Social Responsibilities Round
Table - ALA
ALA Lacy Committee on Freedom and
Equality of Access to Information
Freedom of Information Act (FoIA)
NCLIS Private Sector/Public Sector
Task Force Report
Complicated by conflicting issues
e.g. Privacy Act vs. FoIA
NCLIS Program area
Privacy Act
Multiple National Information
Policies cited by Henry Geller and
Woody Horton
(2) by supporting discussions and forums on issues;
(3) by publicizing widely that these opportunities for community discus-
sions are available; and
(4) by educating public officials on the availability and use of informa-
tion resources; and

Be It Further Resolved, that Federal funding of incentive grants be
made available to libraries to serve as information and referral centers
in cooperation with other community and educational organizations, and
Be It Further Resolved, that an aggressive public awareness effort be
established to promote the utilization of libraries as information and
referral centers.

A-2 National Information Policy

Whereas, a free democratic society depends on a fully informed citizen-
ry, and
Whereas, all citizens must be provided information which is objective,
timely and reliable, and
Whereas, no citizen should be restricted from access to information by
the imposition of fees,
Therefore Be It Resolved, that a National Information Policy be stud-
ied and implemented which would:

(1) guarantee all citizens equal and full access to publicly funded li-
brary and information services; and
(2) ensure that government agencies at all levels work together to make
available all new and existing library and information services to
the maximum extent possible; and
(3) protect the privacy of all segments of our society, including person-
al privacy, economic privacy and national security; and
(4) reaffirm the tradition of local control over the selection and pur-
chase of library materials.
NCLIS program area
NCLIS proposed study of the Role of Fees
NCLIS Cultural Minorities Task Force Report recommendation

LSCA (PL 98-480) adds a new Title IV for literacy programs; not yet funded.
Coalition for Literacy established and received $50,000 from Department of Education
Presidential initiative, 1980
A Whcllist priority
Barbara Bush's personal interest
in promoting literacy
NCLIS program area
Literacy Volunteers of America
White House Pre-Conference on Literacy
Adult Education Act

Secretary Bell's suggestion that HEA College Work Study Funds be used for literacy tutoring

A-3 National Policy for Free Access

Whereas, information in a free society is a basic right of any individual, essential for all persons, at all age levels and all economic and social levels, and
Whereas, publicly supported libraries are institutions of education for democratic living and exist to provide information for all,
Therefore Be It Resolved, that the White House Conference on Library and Information Services hereby affirms that all persons should have free access, without charge or fee to the individual, to information in public and publicly supported libraries, and
Be It Further Resolved that the White House Conference on Library and Information Services advocates the formation of a National Information Policy to ensure the right of access without charge or fee to the individual to all public and publicly supported libraries for all persons.

In 1984-85, California provided almost $3 million to continue the California Literacy Campaign, a statewide public library based literacy program that began in 1983-84 as an LSCA demonstration
AAP's "I'd Rather Be Reading" Campaign
McGraw's Business Council for Effective Literacy

A-4 Literacy

Whereas, there is a serious illiteracy problem in the United States, and
Whereas, libraries and information centers can be increasingly important to the solution of this problem,
Therefore Be It Resolved, that the United States Department of Education implement or expand literacy programs at the community level, and
Be It Further Resolved, that such programs should specifically fund library and information agencies that are capable of implementing these programs, and
Be It Further Resolved, that states shall:

(1) identify the functionally illiterate adult and out-of-school youth population;
(2) identify effective education and library adult literacy programs;
(3) identify localities not now offering adult literacy programs; and
(4) coordinate relevant existing education and library programs; and
(5) plan and implement adult literacy and out-of-school youth programs in communities where they do not exist, and include materials and space for tutorial programs in libraries; and
Be It Further Resolved, that under the United States Department of Education, States shall encourage a cooperative effort among public educational agencies, libraries and private nonprofit organizations with

Enoch Pratt Library's Literacy Program was adopted by the City of Baltimore and made a community wide effort
ACTION's literacy projects for technical assistance and developing materials for out-of-school youth
functionally illiterate adults and out-of-school youth participating in the planning process and that the funding for such programs shall be the responsibility of state and Federal governments.

A-5 Access to Library and Information Services

Whereas, libraries and information services are obligated to reach out to all persons, and

Whereas, access to accurate and timely information is essential to personal needs, and

Whereas, special populations such as children and youth, the aged, home-bound, institutionalized (including correctional institutions), racial and ethnic minorities, those in divergent geographic areas, the deaf, blind, and other physically handicapped, the emotionally disturbed, the mentally retarded, the multiple handicapped, those gifted, illiterate and semi-literate, non-English speaking groups and other groups are not now adequately served, and

Whereas, in-service training, training standards for library professionals, job retraining for users and potential users should be made adequate, and

Whereas, Federal regulations frequently restrict the right of access to library materials purchased with Federal funds, and

Whereas, such restrictions hinder the sharing of resources of various types, and

Whereas, current funding is not cost-effective and promotes the overlapping and duplication of services,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that barriers to such services whether legal, fiscal, technical, attitudinal, environmental, cultural, geographic or other, must be eliminated, and that physical facilities and staff must be capable of providing services to all segments of society, and

Be It Further Resolved, that Federal legislation be enacted to guarantee the right of equal access to all publicly held information for all citizens, and

Be It Further Resolved, that institutions educating library and information services practitioners assume responsibility to address the needs of said consumers through their training and education, and that guidelines by appropriate governmental leaders establish standards of in-service training and that training standards for library professionals be implemented without delay, and

a NCLIS Statement of Policy
Be It Further Resolved, that a national public policy to promote universal library and information services be adopted, and
Be It Further Resolved, that access restrictions be removed from library materials purchased with Federal funds, and
Be It Further Resolved, that all learners, regardless of age, residence (including institutions), race, disability, ethnic or cultural background should have continuing access to the information and material necessary to cope with the increasing complexity of our changing social, economic, and technological environment, and
Be It Further Resolved, that assistance be provided to establish or sustain libraries and other information centers in the United States and all states that wish to provide service at centers for independent learning bringing such services to those not now served, all with the cooperation of agencies, libraries and centers, and
Be It Further Resolved, that such access programs be funded adequately by Federal, state and local agencies, with public participation, under guidelines established by appropriate governmental legislation, and
Be It Further Resolved, that library services be extended to include persons in correctional institutions and persons in institutions for the disabled.

A-6 Public Awareness

Whereas, libraries, in general, experience a low profile in communities across the United States, and
Whereas, the public is not aware of services offered, and more specifically, special constituencies -- identified as non-users or underserved -- do not enjoy accessibility to libraries due to lack of information provided them with respect to services available to help meet their needs, and
Whereas, involvement of all aspects of the community in evaluating and assessing the needs of the entire community is necessary, but only is possible through increased public awareness of services provided, and
Whereas, it is recognized that some citizens lack skills and aptitudes necessary to function and take advantage of services offered, and
Whereas, effective awareness programs will provide opportunities for non-users and under-served citizens to assist in needs assessment programs and

NCLIS (PL 98-480)
Older Americans Act (PL 98-459)
Department of Energy revision of regs re access to nuclear materials responding to concerns of librarians

ALA's Task Force on Excellence

Nation at Risk
Funding by LSCA, Adult Ed, HEA
LSCA (PL 98-480) Section 103
(60% of 10 million inmates illiterate)
WHCLIST Report of the States
Depository Library Public Service
Announcements on radio and tv

Whereas, libraries are viable training grounds that can help to alleviate social misconceptions relative to racism, ethnocentrism and the lack of understanding as it relates to the realities of handicaps, ethnic backgrounds and other situations common to special constituencies, and

Whereas, libraries need to recognize that public awareness can:
(1) increase the political power of library-related entities;
(2) allow all citizens to realize and solve individual, social, and cultural needs;
(3) prepare society, in general, to effectively deal with change; and
(4) stimulate cultural advancement and inclusiveness.

Therefore Be It Resolved, that in order to accommodate a desired increase in public awareness, the following activities, projects and proposals should be undertaken:

(1) development and implementation of an aggressive, comprehensive, nationwide public awareness campaign, coordinated at the Federal level, and involving the following:
   (a) a library administration office in the United States Department of Education;
   (b) state library agencies;
   (c) local library units;
   (d) academic and research libraries, special and privately funded libraries, and school libraries;
   (e) national, state and local Friends of the Library groups;
   (f) the American Library Association and other library-related organizations;
   (g) national, state and local organizations representative of all segments of society;
   (h) adopting a library symbol for the Nation to be disseminated nationally;
   (i) informing the public about existing library and information services which are needed but unavailable;
   (j) implementation of model or demonstration projects to be administered and developed by libraries in concert with community organizations dealing with effective public awareness programs;

- 6 -
New York Public Library literacy activities
ALA's Public Information Office
SLA Specialist for Communications
ongoing needs to be continually monitored
SLA/NTIS videotape "Partners in Information"

WHCLIST
Betty Stone's Marketing Program & video tape at ALA Midwinter meeting

Older Americans Act
LSCA
Carol Nemeyer's business groups & councils established when ALA President

WHCLIST
National Library Week
E.J. Josey's ALA Presidency theme "Forging Coalitions for the Public Good"

COSLINE Program on Library Advocacy-August, 1984

National Consumers Week

(3) the assimilation of libraries into broad-based community projects and programs utilizing the most effective means of creating public awareness of libraries to all segments of the community;

(4) establishment of a policy requiring that libraries requesting Federal monies include effective and viable public awareness programs and activities to publicize programs to intended service recipients;

(5) training of professionals in human relations, effective use of public relations, and marketing techniques necessary to increase public usage of library services;

(6) provision for national, regional, state and local planning consultants and specialists to be made available to local libraries when needed in order to increase effectiveness of existing and proposed programs;

(7) promotion and encouragement of cooperation with volunteer organizations and use of trained volunteers;

(8) formation of planning groups reflective of communities—specifically, those segments that are underserved or unserved—to initiate needs assessment and to assist in the development of programs to effectively meet those needs;

(9) utilization of all local, state, regional and national agencies, organizations, and groups representative of special constituencies in attaining necessary support, political power and, simultaneously, providing an instrument for further assessment and increasing awareness, and

Be It Further Resolved, that the funds allocated to each state for the administration of library programs be increased by a fixed percentage to be allocated to a professional public information program using multimedia to be jointly sponsored by state library associations and state library agencies and that the state library agencies will administer the funds, and

Be It Further Resolved, that in order to adequately plan these programs, there should be a statewide planning committee appointed by the governor with two-thirds lay members and one-third librarians and trustees, coordinated at the national level through a public relations arm of the Office of Library and Information Services under an Assistant Secretary of Education and national professional organizations should be involved.

California State Library added 2 specialists in Community Organization to provide technical assistance to public libraries

HEA-College Work study program funds recommended by ED to be increased for literacy tutoring

PLA's planning process efforts
COSLa's training sessions
State agency programs

NEH $60,000 grant to Utah State University to develop external BA degree for Community Information Specialist
A-7 Intellectual Freedom and Contemporary Writing

Whereas, any request for information should not be judged, and any individual has a right to read what he or she wishes, and this right is not an attempt to impose his or her standard on others, and

Whereas, a lack of information is keeping much contemporary writing out of the public reach, thereby interfering with the traditional library function of preserving and transferring the culture.

Therefore Be It Resolved, that all libraries and information agencies and appropriate boards should adopt policies that support the concept of intellectual freedom as embodied in the Constitution of the United States, Library Bill of Rights and the Freedom to Read Statement, and

Be It Further Resolved, that the local, state and Federal governments should support efforts by individual groups, or governments to ensure the freedom of choice of every individual, and

Be It Further Resolved, that library education and training include the acquisition of the works of small and independent publishers, whose works are often outside the visible bibliographic network, and

Be It Further Resolved, that Federal incentive be provided to bring about programs on a grassroots level that would bring writers and other creative artists of local, regional, and national prominence into the library for workshops and other public presentations, and

Be It Further Resolved, that a policy be adopted by the designated national library agency which shall assure access by children and students to information and library services, including access to information on social and personal issues of importance to those age groups.

A-8 Intellectual Freedom and Censorship

Whereas, democratic principles and pluralism require that every American has the right to be exposed to a diversity of ideas and gain various perspectives on life,

Whereas, acts of censorship and infringements upon the first amendment and intellectual freedom rights of all of our citizens are major obstacles to freedom of access to information, and

Whereas, such acts of censorship still occur in the United States, denying rights to full freedom of expression not only to adults but, of equal importance, to youth.

Therefore Be It Resolved, that the White House Conference on Library
AL A Intellectual Freedom Office

Presidential initiative, 1980
OCLC, NEH, LC designated national
depositories and state projects are
creating a national database of U.S.
newspapers
OCLC, ARL & NFAIS are working to
provide better access by including
in CONSER records titles of ab-
stracting and indexing services
Ongoing Issue
HEA IID
Copyright
Proposed National Periodical System
HEA reauthorization proposes to co-
ordinate international ed centers
& foreign language periodicals

Government Printing Office currently
has radio & tv Public Service
Announcements regarding government
documents at depository libraries

and Information Services affirms the Right to Read Statement and Library
Bill of Rights of the American Library Association, and
Be It Further Resolved, that pre-service and in-service programs be es-
ablished which focus on the training of librarians to promote intellec-
tual freedom.

A-9 Local Control

Whereas, there should be a National Information Policy,
Therefore Be It Resolved, that such a National Information Policy shall
include provisions which ensure local control of community libraries and
information services.

A-10 Access to Information

Whereas, individuals, organizations and professions should have convenient
access to the periodical literature of the entire world,
Therefore Be It Resolved, that the system should fully utilize existing
national and international library strengths, that the financial viability of the document delivery system of net-lending libraries must be pro-
tected, and that mechanisms should be developed to ensure that financial incentives for publishing are preserved, and
Be It Further Resolved, that responsibility for developing and imple-
menting this policy should include the coordinated efforts of the National Library of Medicine, the National Agricultural Library, and the Li-
brary of Congress.

A-11 Access to Public Agency Information

Whereas, the Government produces a large amount of information at tax-
bases payers expense and makes it available in a passive manner, and
Whereas, people do not know how or are unable to take advantage of gov-
growing numbers of full text data government information, and
Whereas, currently Government agencies, utilizing public funds are re-
quired to collect, disseminate, or provide information to citizens, and
Whereas, resources are wasted in duplication and time lost due to the
difficulty in locating pertinent information, contributing to decline in
citizen participation in government and wasting government resources at a
time when they are scarce, and

Urban Libraries Council
OCLC makes all CONSER records available to LC for redistribution
The Library of Congress, the Na-
tional Library of Medicine &
National Agricultural Library
are coordinating many activities
NCLIS National Rural Library &
Information Services Development
Program (NRLISDP) in coopera-
tion with the Dept. of Agric.
NCLIS program area
LSGA Title III funding increased
from $5 to $12 million then in-
creased from $12 to $15 million

GPO catalogs all items appearing
in the monthly catalogs on OCLC
making these records available
online to participating librar-
ies
Efforts have been made over the
past several years to restrict
access to and dissemination of
specific policy decisions, the
Whereas, through better coordination, more cooperation (pooling of information), and aggressive dissemination, these problems can be addressed, and we foresee the library, with its technical and professional expertise, playing a central (supportive) role.

Therefore Be It Resolved, that at every level of government—local, state, and Federal—where agencies agree to pool information, there be enabling legislation permitting funds for mandated information services/functions to be pooled so that information on a certain subject or of a given type can be located in a publicly acknowledged public location, and,

Be It Further Resolved, that the Federal Government provide incentive grants to match cooperative pooling efforts to enable libraries and information services to provide services in coordinating and processing information, and require that upon receipt of Federal funds aggressive outreach be done by libraries in the community to stimulate use, and

Be It Further Resolved, that all pooled information shall be readily available to the public except for limitations imposed by legal protections for national security, privacy and proprietary rights.

A-12 Basic Legal Information

Whereas, there is a need for a national policy to ensure equal access to necessary basic legal information for all people.

Therefore Be It Resolved, that the White House Conference on Library and Information Services support the adoption of this policy, which shall include:

1. the establishment of programs designated to improve basic legal resource materials in public libraries;
2. continuing library education programs which include the development of basic legal reference skills; and
3. most importantly, guaranteeing access to publicly supported law collections within their locality.

A-13 Public Library Association Mission Statement

Whereas, there is a need to support the Public Library Association Mission Statement on users' needs and continuing education.

Therefore Be It Resolved, that the White House Conference endorse the Public Library Mission Statement of the Public Library Association with relation to its new emphasis on the library responsibility to meet the users'
Deputy Assistant Secretary at ED established. After reorganization is now Center for Libraries & Education Improvement Implemented

Whereas, libraries are a vital element in the process of lifelong learning and education, and
Whereas, a national focus and a national priority for libraries as centers for information, education and lifelong learning are needed to provide national coordination for all types of libraries, and
Whereas, the new United States Department of Education has not provided for or recognized the need for a separate and distinct administrative office within this department,
Therefore Be It Resolved, that an Office of Library and Information Services be established within the United States Department of Education directed by an Assistant Secretary of Education, and
Be It Further Resolved, that this Assistant Secretary shall administer all grants and programs currently administered by the Office of Libraries and Learning Resources and shall establish communications with all federal programs related to library and information services, and
Be It Further Resolved, that a representative from the White House Conference on Library and Information Services testify on this resolution before the Congressional hearing on Monday, November 19, 1979.

A National Library Act

Whereas, present legislation has not proved adequate to meet the changing library and information needs of our citizens,
Therefore Be It Resolved, that the White House Conference on Library and Information Services endorses and supports the enactment of a national library act incorporating the general principles, goals, and objectives of S.1124 with such modifications as shall appear desirable after full public hearings before appropriate congressional committees, and
More than 40 WHCLIST Members have testified before Committees of Congress
NCLIS' NRLISDP
World Future Society's
Joint Congressional Hearing on
Rural Library & Information Needs

Ongoing goal
LSCA III, in FY 1981 went from $5 to $12 million
LSCA achieved full funding in FY 1984
Federal Librarians Round Table

Eligible LSCA use

Old program replaced by block grant—ECIA Chapter II

HR 5210 – HEA II reauthorization
LSCA
In current programs
Urban Libraries Council

B-3 Federal Resource for Library and Information Services

Whereas, adequate funding levels for existing Federal authorizations are essential, and
Whereas, a reordering of Federal priorities is needed to provide for library and information service needs, and
Whereas, the White House Conference on Library and Information Services delegates were advised personally by the President that libraries "have a friend in the White House."
Therefore Be It Resolved, that the President propose and Congress approve:

(1) that for FY 1981, and subsequent years, there be full funding of the Library Services and Construction Act, appropriate titles of the Higher Education Act and Elementary and Secondary Education Act, and the National Library of Medicine program, and that this resolution be transmitted immediately to the President and to the Office of Management and Budget;

(2) new Federal funding which would authorize;
   (a) innovative demonstration projects such as: research and community needs assessment projects, cultural awareness projects, age-level consultant projects, and youth incentive projects;
   (b) elementary and secondary school libraries and certified staff library instruction and media programs; and
   (c) new funding for academic libraries; and

(3) Federal funding formulas which would include:
   (a) special support for rural, urban and economically deprived areas;
   (b) criteria of population, geography, local participation, need and ability to pay; and

Be It Further Resolved, that Congress be requested to hold regional hearings to consider such matters as: the definition of a library; categorical funding for rural, sparsely populated, or impacted areas; a proposed funding formula; and the structure and representation of a national committee or a national advisory board, including the matter of lay and library related persons and special constituencies.
ALA's Rural Library Service Committee bills introduced by Senator Larry Pressler

Moor, now ECIA Chapter II (need to start over when Congress considers amendments & revisions to ECIA)

(c) requirements of state and local responsibility;

(4) Federal postal and telecommunication rates for delivery and return of library, information and educational materials to non-contiguous or isolated areas be reduced; and

(5) designation of the Elementary and secondary Education Act Title IV-B as categorical aid for school libraries.

B-4 Archives and Historical Records

Whereas, information on past actions and decisions of government at all levels is essential to understanding the past and planning for the future, and

Whereas, only a portion of this information is contained in printed materials deposited in libraries, the major sources being the archives and historical manuscript collections preserved in the National Archives, Library of Congress, State and Territorial archives, and historical agencies and libraries throughout the Nation, and

Whereas, funding is needed to identify, collect, describe, preserve and make this material available to the public, and

Whereas, the contributions and support of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission and the National Endowment for the Humanities to the preservation of the Nation's historical and cultural heritage are hereby recognized and endorsed.

Therefore Be It Resolved, that Congress is requested to renew the authorization for the funding the National Historical Publications and Records Commission and to increase the funding for this Commission and the National Endowment for the Humanities so that their essential contributions toward preserving and making accessible the historical records of the Nation can be continued and expanded.

B-5 Tax Incentives for Donations of Authors and Artists

Whereas, prior to the Tax Reform Act of 1969 (PL 91-172), an author or artist who donated his or her literary, musical or artistic compositions or papers to a library or museum could take a tax deduction equal to the fair market value of the items at the time of the contribution, and

ALA & ARL initiated a Telecommunications Coalition now involving 24 library associations, bibliographic utilities & networks, to monitor developments affecting library & educational data transmission.
Whereas, since 1969 such deductions have been limited to the cost of materials used to produce the compositions, and donations to libraries have been severely reduced, and
Whereas, an entire generation of literary papers may be lost to future scholars through lack of an incentive to donate them to libraries, and
Whereas, restoration of a tax incentive would contribute to the equitable tax treatment of authors and artists and would increase public access to and preservation of the Nation's literary and artistic legacy.
Therefore Be It Resolved, that the United States Congress enact legislation restoring a tax incentive for authors and artists to donate their creative works to libraries and museums.

B-6 Pricing of Basic Federal Government Publications

Whereas, broad public participation in government is essential to the effective functioning of a democracy, and
Whereas, the Nation's libraries provide students, scholars, and the general public with free and equal access to the printed record of the Federal Government, and
Whereas, fewer than eight percent of the 18,000 public libraries, branches, and college libraries in the United States are eligible to receive one copy of the Congressional Record, Federal Register, and other basic publications free through the depository library program, and
Whereas, House Report 96-245 urges that the Public Printer raise the price of these and other subsidized publications to fully recover costs, and
Whereas, this action would limit the number of libraries able to afford these publications, thus lessening public access to those fundamental tools of democracy,
Therefore Be It Resolved, that the United States Congress continue to foster broad public participation in the Federal Government by substantial subsidies on the sale of basic Federal documents and continue to maintain a system of regional and local depositories for Government information.
In 1983, the Public Library Fund was established in California to provide ten percent of the cost of basic public library services if local funding meets an established level.

B-7 State and Local Funding for Library and Information Services

Whereas, current Federal trends are putting greater fiscal responsibility for libraries and information services on local and state funding agencies,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that local and state priorities be reordered to respond to that increasing need for excellence and wide use of library and information services and that this reordering must result in improved funding for all types of nonprofit library and information services with significantly heavier shares borne by the states and the Federal Government.

B-8 National Clearinghouse in Department of Education

Be It Resolved, that there be organized within the United States Department of Education a National Clearinghouse to assist the libraries and information centers of the United States in the sharing and exchange of useful information with similar agencies of other nations.

B-9 Federal Funding Formulas

Whereas, Federal grants are currently being awarded primarily on a per capita basis and in addition many have matching grant requirements, and

Whereas, areas, such as the non-contiguous areas of the United States and rural areas, which have low population density and low per capita income are penalized by the existing policy, yet they have the greatest need for information resources, and in order that all citizens will have access to the information they need,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that a national library act should include special provisions for funding those areas with special needs.

B-10 Training, Research and Development

Whereas, there exists a present and future need for research and development in library and information services and in the education of librarians and information specialists, and
Whereas, the effective planning and implementation of new directions in access to library and information services to support lifelong learning will require an improved understanding of present and future needs, user characteristics and behavior, and delivery methods.

Therefore Be It Resolved, that a high priority be assigned to an expanded national and local research, development, and demonstration program in relation to resources and service sharing, user patterns, evaluation, networking, standardization of bibliographic formats, improved delivery capability, and experimentation with delivery technology, and

Be It Further Resolved, that a research arm and a Clearinghouse for Library and Information Services be established within the United States Department of Education for this purpose, and

Be It Further Resolved, that as a part of the research and development program, Federal funds be provided to support professional library education programs in providing entering and practicing librarians and information specialists with training in new areas which are projected as a function of library information services with special attention to assessing present and future training needs in the area of community outreach programming, community literacy programming, pre resources services, the information sciences, services to the handicapped, adult education, institutional services, public relations, research competencies, services to special cultural groups, and resource management.

B-11 Preservation and Use of Research Collection

Whereas, the White House Conference on Library and Information Services recognizes the need to implement an aggressive program for the physical preservation and effective use of the rare and valuable collections of our Nation’s research libraries,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that state and Federal funds should be made available to those libraries and repositories which are identified as having key research, rare and valuable collections of national importance, and which make substantive efforts on their own initiative to preserve their materials and to provide access by the American people to their collections, and

Be It Further Resolved, that such funds should be used to provide proper environmental conditions for preservation; to augment research...
and evaluation of de-acidification processes so that the library community can have confidence in an effective method of preservation; to establish training programs to develop qualified restorers; and to augment microfilming of material which cannot be saved and storing of master negatives under optimum conditions.

B-12 Institute for Scientific and Technological Cooperation

Whereas, the present Administration has proposed an Institute for Scientific and Technological Cooperation (ISTC) to:

(1) strengthen capacities of developing countries seeking to apply science and technology to meet their needs, and
(2) focus increased scientific and technological research attention on the search for better ways to meet basic human needs and approach global problems, and

Whereas, one of the ten major program areas of the proposed ISTC is "communications and information systems," and

Whereas, the ISTC has been authorized by the Congress, but there has been controversy over its funding and appropriation.

Therefore Be It Resolved, that the White House Conference on Library and Information Services endorses the ISTC and urges the Congress to follow up its authorization with the appropriations needed to make the ISTC operational.

B-13 Tax Exempt Status for Independent Libraries

Be It Resolved, that independent libraries which are supported by private foundations whose only responsibility is the support of such libraries, if those libraries are fully open to the public, should be classified in the Internal Revenue Code as educational institutions, thus exempting them from Federal income taxes.
Need more statistical and anecdotal information to help justify postal subsidies before Congress and telecommunications rates before the FCC and Congress

Postmaster General Bolger's recent announcement of intention to raise postal rates again

Postal costs are charged to Federal agencies and Congress - they are not free

Telecommunications issues are still under consideration. More data regarding negative impact is needed

Presidential initiative, 1980

B-14 Postal Rates

Whereas, there are geographical barriers to access to information which should be eliminated and which particularly affect the non-contiguous areas of the United States, and

Whereas, the delivery of library books and materials and audio-visual materials by surface mail causes a serious delay in delivery, often resulting in the receipt of information when it is no longer of use, and

Whereas, domestic telecommunications rates do not apply to non-contiguous areas of the United States,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that the policy of the United States Postal Service should be changed so that all library materials addressed to non-contiguous areas will be sent as airmail at surface mail rates, and

Be It Further Resolved, that Federal policy regarding telecommunications rates should be revised to ensure that domestic rates apply to non-contiguous areas of the United States.

B-15 Postal Privileges

Be It Resolved, that free United States franking privileges be extended to cover mailing library information to citizens and to other libraries for the purposes of encouraging free dissemination of information and inter-library resource sharing.

B-16 Delivery of Library Materials

Whereas, geographical barriers and deficient postal delivery impede access to information by organizations and the professions and are particularly significant to the non-contiguous parts of the United States and its Territories and to the visually impaired, and

Whereas, domestic telecommunications rates do not apply to non-contiguous parts of the United States and its Territories,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that the United States Postal Service change appropriate policies and regulations so that all library materials addressed to and from non-contiguous parts of the United States and its Territories will be sent as airmail at surface mail rates, and

Be It Further Resolved, that Federal Communications Commission policy regarding telecommunications rates concerning library services should be revised to ensure that domestic rates apply to non-contiguous parts of the United States and its Territories, and
Free but not first class

Be It Further Resolved, that the United States Postal Service handle library materials addressed to or coming from the visually impaired as first class mail.

B-17 A Federal Relations Network

Whereas, libraries need to recognize that awareness can increase the political power of library-related entities,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that a Federal relations network on library and information services be established, comprised of library advocates representing each State and Territory of the United States, including representation from special constituencies to monitor and lobby for Federal legislation affecting library and information services and to act as a catalyst for the establishment of regional, state, and local affiliate organizations.

C. TECHNOLOGY, RESOURCE SHARING AND EDUCATION

C-1 Technology and Uniform Standards

Whereas, recent advances in computer technology for the creation and production of documents can provide substantial reduction in cost, and

Whereas, many emerging technologies are now available in the public domain and could be instrumental in supplementing the flow of and access to information, and

Whereas, development and use of technical and procedural standards can improve effectiveness and reduce cost and extend the use of library and information services and

Whereas, effective standards facilitate the exchange of information between public and private sectors and that this exchange of information is needed to better support organizational, professional, and personal activities, and

Whereas, economical media conversion capabilities are very important,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that individuals, organizations, and agencies creating documents and books and generating other information be encouraged to create these materials in machine-readable form in order to decrease the load of retrospective conversion, and

Be It Further Resolved, that the Federal Government direct all Federally supported libraries and information services and other appropriate

ALA Chapters and Units
SLA Government Relations Program
WHCLIST

Ongoing activity needs continuing attention

Ties in with C8, C 11, C 14

NCLIS program area
Presidential initiative, 1980
International Serials Data System (ISDA)
International Standard Serial Numbering System (ISSN)
Library of Congress
Council on Library Resources
National Information Standards Organization (NISO formerly Z39)

ALA Washington office

OCLC has a number of research projects underway to improve access, to provide more effective means of capturing data in machine-readable form and to store and transfer materials electronically

The OCLC Major Microfilm Project creates machine-readable records for microfilm, reducing efforts of librarians to catalog these materials and improving access

The OCLC Major Microfilm Project creates machine-readable records for microfilm, reducing efforts of librarians to catalog these materials and improving access
Federal agencies to support the development, review, and adoption of national and international standards for publishing, producing, organizing, storing, and transmitting information, using established and recognized procedures and institutions, and
Be It Further Resolved, that high priority be given to establishing or extending standards which address hardware and software compatibility, computer and communications network protocols, and machine-readable information, and
Be It Further Resolved, that the private sector be encouraged to participate and to support the development of such standards, and
Be It Further Resolved, that research be funded to develop new technologies that permit convenient and economical media conversion from and to appropriate media.

C-2 Networking

Whereas, library and information services contribute significantly to information resources, and
Whereas, access to information and library resources available in all types of libraries is needed and must be equally available to all citizens, and
Whereas, all types of library and information centers have resources which can contribute to library and information services, networks, and programs at all geographic levels, and
Whereas, resource sharing is now mandated by the information explosion, the advance of modern technology, the rapidly escalating costs of needed resources, and the wide disparity between resources available to individuals by reason of geographic location or socio-economic position,
Therefore Be It Resolved, that a comprehensive approach be taken to the planning and development of multi-type library and information networks, including both profit and not-for-profit libraries from the public and private sector, and
Be It Further Resolved, that such plans be developed at the national, regional, and local level to include specific plans for a national periodicals system and the concept of a national lending library for print and nonprint materials, and
Be It Further Resolved, that plans be developed for the coordination of library and information networks and programs which would identify the

NAC

NCLIS Public/Private Sector Report
NCLIS Liaison & Cooperative Projects with International Groups
NCLIS study on USDA electronic publishing standards

OCLC discussions with state libraries promote access to regional, state, and, if needed, to national holdings

NCLIS/SLA - The Role of the Special Library in Networks and Cooperatives
Coordination ongoing at several levels

- LC Networking Advisory Committee
  - Ongoing
- COSLA
- ASCLA

Nation at Risk recommendations

- NCLIS School Library Media Program in Networking
- ALA "Realities" recommendations
- ED Alliance for Excellence recommendations
- NCLIS endorsed in 1981

ECIA Chapter II annual appropriation pending ($479.4 million FY 1984)

NAL working to develop a nationwide network of agricultural libraries

responsibility for such coordination in the United States Department of Education's Office of Libraries and Learning Resources (or its successor) and the state library agencies, and such other agencies, organizations, or libraries as are involved in such networks, and

Be It Further Resolved, that control of such networks remain at the state or regional level, and

Be It Further Resolved, that mechanisms be developed to ensure access by individuals to such networks and programs, and

Be It Further Resolved, that Federal and state funds be made available to continue to support and interconnect existing networks, as well as to develop new networks, and that such funds be designated for network operations and for grants in support of local cooperative action, and

Be It Further Resolved, that all agencies and institutions that provide education and continuing education for library practitioners should offer training in the skills, knowledge, and abilities which will help ensure that practitioners are competent to provide access through these networks in a most effective manner.

- Whereas, children must have access to print and nonprint learning materials, and
- Whereas, cooperative planning must be encouraged between school and public libraries, and
- Whereas, comprehensive programs for instruction must include coordination of library services, hours of service expanded beyond school class hours, and the readily available services of qualified library professionals, and
- Whereas, students must not be confronted by physical and administrative barriers to access, and
- Whereas, preschool programs, supplemented by parent-education programs, should be provided,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that school library and public library boards and administrators should establish policies for cooperation, and for instructional programs for children in the usage of the library, and

Be It Further Resolved, that school library and public library staff should specify procedures and implement programs for cooperation in accord with community and school needs and for instructional programs for children in the usage of the library, and
Be It Further Resolved, that Congress shall set guidelines for the establishment of a school library in each school and that states will implement these guidelines and set standards for libraries in all schools and evaluate local efforts and that local school districts will plan and implement appropriate programs for their communities which fit within the Federal and state guidelines, and

Be it Further Resolved, that library services for small schools be provided through cooperative arrangements contracted among school districts or through regional service centers to ensure certified teacher librarians and adequate resources, and

Be It Further Resolved, that the Federal Government be urged to fund at fully authorized levels those legislative programs which support improved school and public library services.

C-4 Technology for the Promotion of the Common Good

Whereas, organizations and professions have been and are continuing to be largely responsible for the development of technology for the storage, communication, and manipulation of information, and

Whereas, we have a continuing interest both professionally and as citizens in ensuring that these rapidly developing technologies promote the common good,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that the Federal Government initiate continuing studies directed at evaluating economic, social, and political consequences of information and data processing technology so that public and private efforts may be made to direct these technologies to the benefit of all.

C-5 How to Effectively Use Computer Technology

Whereas, there is a lack of information and coordination about, and between, professions and organizations that provide services for human development such as youth, elderly, and special user groups, and

Whereas, libraries can facilitate cooperation between these professions and organizations and foster dissemination of such information,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that libraries offer material and services to these organizations and professions that serve these groups and provide a clearinghouse for information and referral.
NCLIS Technology Transfer project with Department of Defense
Chief State School Officers Presidential initiative, 1980
National Science Foundation
OTA Report on Educational Technology
SCORPIO
FOC/ATT divestiture ramifications
WLN/RLC/CLR developing linkages
LC research & development of optical disk
HR 5210-HEA new program proposed
JCP Ad Hoc Committee on Depository Library Access to Federal Automated Data Bases
HR 2878 & S 2490 LSCA reauthorization
Presidential initiative, 1980
Depository libraries
Chemical Substances Information Network
JCP proposed policies and guidelines support public access

C-6 Technology Transfer
Whereas, many emerging technologies, such as communications, printing and publishing methodologies, transmittal, storage and archival technologies, among others, are now available in the public domain and could be instrumental in supplementing the flow and access of information,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that the Federal Government address itself to transferring and applying those technologies to the storage and dissemination of information by libraries and information centers of all varieties with the goal of guaranteed minimum basic technological access for every individual, organization, or profession.

C-7 Technology and Federal Programs
Whereas, national standards for library and information services must be developed in consultation with the national library community in order that technology compatible in hardware, language, and format can be developed to allow networks to interact effectively, and

Whereas, existing incompatible networks must be encouraged to develop the technology that would provide access to their multiple databases,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that Federal programs for development and utilization of technology for information storage and retrieval be coordinated. The public should have access to Federal databases except when personal privacy or national security are in jeopardy. The library and information industry professionals should assume the responsibility for coordination of the Federal and public interest in information technology, and

Be It Further Resolved, that the increased application of technological advances should be balanced with an increased awareness of the necessity to humanize such efforts. All plans for future services should review those services both from the technological and the human effect point of view. Information in existing national centers or national databases, not subject to restricted access, should be made available to all libraries on an equal and mutually beneficial basis. The application of existing or future technology should be considered in planning library services to implement effective methods for obtaining information in order to eliminate inequities caused by inadequate resources, geographic and architectural barriers, and economic deprivation.
Whereas, telecommunications and computer technologies are currently in place and facilitating network services in many libraries, and

Therefore Be It Resolved, that the private and the public sectors join in furthering research directed toward the development of technological standards, and

Be It Further Resolved, that funds be sought which would assure every library of at least one computer terminal connected to an appropriate number of databases.

C-9 Preservation of Library and Information Resources/Materials

Whereas, library and information resources are continuing and will continue to deteriorate unless measures are taken to deter that deterioration

Therefore Be It Resolved, that efforts be made on the Federal, state, and local levels to promote and advance the conservation and preservation of library and information resources/materials, and

Be It Further Resolved, that the appropriate Federal, state, local, and private agencies address the following issues:

(1) the adoption of standards (humidity and temperature controls) for the storage of library and information resources/materials;
(2) the support of research on the environmental effects on library and information resources/materials;
(3) the adoption of manufacturing standards for those resources/materials deemed to be of long-term value and for those considered to be of archival value; and
(4) the provision of Federal, state, and local funds to survey library and information service facilities and upgrade those not providing

Many states are addressing this (e.g. Kentucky, Oklahoma, Colorado, Iowa)
NCLIS endorsed in 1981

Ties into Resolution C-11

Paperwork Reduction Act
Office of Management and Budget
Information Resources Management (IRM)
NCLIS program area

Ties in with C-1, C-8, C-10, C-14

Paperwork Reduction Act
IRM
Oct. 1, 1983 A-95 replaced by
Executive Order 12372
Use of LC's MARC tapes eliminates
duplication
NCLIS program area
Presidential initiative, 1980

Ongoing

Department of Commerce
National Telecommunications and
Information Administration (NTIA)
—Public Telecommunications Facili-
ties Program (PTPF)

Senator Larry Pressler's proposed
library amendments to telephone
legislation
Presidential initiative, 1980

adequate conditions for the preservation of materials and re-

C-10 Interagency Cooperation

Whereas, rules and regulations covering various Federally funded pro-
grams sometimes discourage interagency cooperation and prohibit access to
library and information resources,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that all future Federal rules and regulations
encourage interagency cooperation and access to Federally purchased li-

C-11 Elimination of Duplication

Be It Resolved, that the President should issue an executive order
amending the A-95 clearinghouse review process to require that appli-
cation for Federal grants be reviewed to reduce duplication of information
services, and

Be It Further Resolved, that incentives should be provided to encourage
applicants for Federal and state funding programs to demonstrate they will
not duplicate an information program already serving the target group, and
that preference should be given to libraries as information service pro-
viders where such preference would not duplicate existing programs.

C-12 Telecommunication Networks

Whereas, we seek to maintain diversity and autonomy of libraries and
their collections, and to provide a suitable communications system which
will facilitate equal access to information for all citizens and elimi-
nate the inequities created by physical barriers of time and distance, and

to encourage a diversity of facilities and services,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that our national information policy encour-
age:

(1) innerconnecting all networks, fostering service in all states and
Territories, and inviting the cooperation of all telecommunication
industries to provide distributed access broadband common carrier
service to homes, businesses, agencies, and all libraries;
(2) the integration of broadcast, conference, and private communications and document delivery of audio, data, and image transmissions; and

(3) provision of lower rates for libraries and educational services.

C-13 Interlibrary Cooperation

Whereas, formal and systematic channels must be developed to provide cooperation among all library and information services in order to improve access to all information for all citizens,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that Congress, the United States Department of Education, and state legislatures should examine legislation to ensure cooperation, and that Congress and state legislatures should provide incentives through appropriations for cooperation, particularly by increasing funding for the Library Services and Construction Act, Title III (Interlibrary Cooperation).

C-14 Cooperative Standards and Networking

Whereas, better procedures should be developed for gathering and processing information on an international scale, and

Whereas, the application of technology and participation in cooperative projects requires the development of and adherence to mutually acceptable standards,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that uniform standards for national bibliographic records universally adopted be implemented, and

Be It Further Resolved, that the Library of Congress be charged and funded to promote national acceptance and use of uniform standards for the development of international networks, and

Be It Further Resolved, that the Federal Government in concert with other Government or international agencies support the adoption of technological mechanisms and the establishment of professional services, including programs to overcome language barriers.
C-15 Continuing Education for Librarians

Whereas, technological developments demand additional training for those imparting library skills, and
Whereas, the use of library materials and services depends on the knowledge and expertise of library professionals,
Therefore Be It Resolved, that funds be made available for the retraining and updating of those imparting library skills, and
Be It Further Resolved, that the continuing education of librarians be coordinated through library schools, library associations, and state agencies.

C-16 Library Skills Instruction

Whereas, every child should have access to a library, and
Whereas, a reasonable amount of time for instruction in library and information services needs to be established in the curricula of the Nation's schools at all levels,
Therefore Be It Resolved, that library skills instruction curricula should be developed and implemented in elementary and secondary schools, colleges, and other educational programs.

C-17 Specialist Staff for State Library Leadership and Development

Whereas, libraries serve people of all ages, and
Whereas, the 1980's will require maximum use of resources, programs that anticipate user needs, adaptive, innovative, and individualized services, and cooperation with community and government programs, and
Whereas, librarians, trustees, and community leaders will benefit from program assistance designed to help them meet the needs of all people, and
Whereas, each state library agency staff needs traveling specialists in adult services, services to young adults, and services to children,
Therefore Be It Resolved, that the White House Conference on Library and Information Services urges each state to provide specialists in adult, young adult, and children's services to assist libraries in developing needed service programs, and
Be It Further Resolved, that the White House Conference urges Congress to enact a state Library Leadership and Development title which provides
matching funds enabling states to provide these positions and the program funds needed for improving services at the community level.

C-18 Training and Continuing Education/Staff Development

Whereas, particular attention should be devoted to preparing and continually educating library and information professionals to serve many diverse user groups through developing skills in needs assessment, utilization of databases, and other new technologies and relevant techniques.

Therefore Be It Resolved, that there should be immediate restoration and increased Federal funding for library education, research, continuing education, and demonstration projects in order to:

(1) recruit minorities and students with a specialized background that are under-represented in the library and information science profession;

(2) upgrade facilities, curricula, and faculty competencies to prepare graduates to cope with the changing information needs of society; and

(3) provide continuing education for current librarians.

D. SPECIAL CONSTITUENT CONCERNS

D-1 Special Constituencies: Library Services to the Disabled and Hearing Impaired

Preamble It should be understood and accepted that special constituencies, including disabled and hearing-impaired persons, do not have the same needs; nor do these constituencies solve these needs in the same manner. The issues addressed herein outline specific needs of various disabled communities and hearing-impaired communities. Two specific resolutions, attempting to identify needs and address various methods for meeting such needs, have been synthesized to express a concerted and concerned voice addressing pertinent issues in two parts:

(A) Access-related issues

(B) Special Information needs of hearing-impaired persons
NCLIS Resolution to Congress re: Jobs Bill money to libraries

$50 million appropriated in Jobs Bill for LSCA Title II for FY 1983 - first time in 10 years it has been funded; FY 85 $25 million appropriated Ongoing in many states

National Audio Visual Association
LC's National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped and cooperating regional libraries

Section A: Access-Related Issues

Whereas, more than 34 million disabled and hearing-impaired Americans are significantly unrepresented in public and private training, and in the delivery systems of library and information services, and

Whereas, library and information services programs are often housed in buildings containing numerous environmental barriers, and

Whereas, for the most part, neither public and private libraries, nor school and college library programs, adequately provide library and information services for persons with developmental, hearing, learning, mental, physical, and visual disabilities and mental handicaps, and

Whereas, Section 504 of the 1973 Rehabilitation Act (PL 93-112) mandates physical, programmatic, attitudinal, and communication access, and

Whereas, the Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975 (PL 94-142) mandates that all children receive an equal education in the most integral setting appropriate,

Therefore Be It Resolved:

A. Access to Library Positions, Boards, Library Programs and Library Training Programs:
(1) Steps shall be taken to assure that instructors in library and information services training programs, as well as students participating in such programs, reflect the participation of disabled persons.
(2) Library training and continuing education programs shall be provided for library personnel to increase awareness of special needs of disabled persons.
(3) Steps shall be taken to assure that the public and private complex of local, regional, and state school and college library programs include on their boards and staffs participation by disabled and hearing-impaired persons and, further, that communication and support services be provided.

B. Access to Library and Information Services Programs and Facilities:
(1) Steps shall be taken to encourage more disabled persons to utilize library and information services; and special efforts shall be made to provide services through video and audio tapes, captioned films and sign or foreign language films for non-English speaking persons or users of American sign language.

LSCA I
Federal law requires certain telephone electronic specifications for the handicapped
Special postal rates for handicapped
Clearinghouse for the blind

The Library of Congress

(2) That immediate steps shall be taken to ensure that all libraries covered by Section 504 complete transition and self-evaluation plans, that Federal funds be available to implement said plans, and that these same libraries commit themselves to strict adherence to said plans, including the required modifications for program and environmental access.

(3) Many other libraries shall be encouraged to review, with assistance from disabled persons and groups, methods by which their facilities can be made environmentally and programmatically accessible.

(4) Special communications devices (which shall include but not be limited to teletypes for hearing-impaired library users, reading machines, and computer terminals with braille and speech output for non-print readers) be provided wherever possible.

(5) Special studies shall be initiated to determine the feasibility of providing, on a long-term loan basis, equipment for the translation of print and audio sources into forms of data which disabled individuals can easily employ. Such a loan program should be modeled after the existing machine lending program of the Services for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

C. Access to materials:

(1) The Library of Congress shall coordinate programs and multisensory services (print books used in conjunction with cassettes and recorded books, and captioned films) tailored to the needs of the developmentally disabled and persons with learning disabilities. This shall be done with the participation and consultation of disabled consumers and directors of special education and vocational rehabilitation programs.

(2) Publishers shall be encouraged to develop materials relating to training in independent living for mentally restored persons, in alliance with library and information services programs which shall be developed with the assistance of prospective service recipients.

(3) Information on the incidence, prevalence, characteristics, treatment, and latest research findings on "handicapping conditions" shall be provided to the public through special statewide networks.

(4) Creation of video tapes and other media aides specifically designed for the hearing-impaired shall be produced with the participation of hearing-impaired persons, and distributed on a national level.
D. Access for Persons in Institutional or Correctional Facilities:

The foregoing recommendations shall be adapted to meet the needs of disabled persons located in institutional or correctional settings.

Section B: Special Information Needs of Hearing-Impaired Persons

Whereas, hearing impairment is the single most prevalent disability in the United States and is a communications barrier that has led to misunderstanding and ignorance of deaf persons' needs by the general public, and

Whereas, deafness affects people of every age, race, ethnic origin, and educational background, and

Whereas, deafness draws people together in a unique language which has its own context and meaning, serving as a native language to many, with English as a second language,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that libraries meet the needs of the deaf in the following manners:

A. State Level
   (1) train personnel in library service to the deaf.
   (2) establish a Library Committee for the Deaf under the auspices of the State Library Commission, which will include deaf individuals.
   (3) establish a clearinghouse that will act as a sole information and referral source in the state to assist all libraries to serve the deaf and the general public on information needs about deafness and services for the deaf for interlibrary loan.

B. National Level

Enact a National Library Service for the Deaf under the auspices of the Library of Congress. The service shall be developed and devised by a board consisting of deaf professionals, deaf consumers, library professionals, and lay persons.

D-2 National Indian Omnibus Library Bill

Whereas, there is at the present time no funding in any agency dedicated
to the development or operation of library systems in Indian country*, and

Whereas, such funds as have been used in the past are unreliable, inadequate, and usually project-oriented, and

Whereas, library, cultural, and information resources at a compensatory level are now urgently needed by American Indian/Alaska Native people living on or near reservations, and

Whereas, the Federal agencies are increasingly aware that Federal trust responsibility relating to education mandates inclusion of library/information resources, and

Whereas, the State of Arizona, Illinois, New Mexico, Michigan, Montana, Washington, and Wisconsin, have called for the White House Conference to support specific Indian library legislation.

Therefore Be It Resolved, that the Congress be asked to enact a National Omnibus Library Bill to include:

(1) a title on training, both pre-service and in-service, to be determined by tribes, Alaska Natives, and Aleuts in collaboration with higher education agencies that leads to certification for Indian library workers, and that tribes and their designated Indian organizations and institutions shall be included in such programs. Particular emphasis would be on continuing education and career development, on-the-job experience, and work study;

(2) a title on historical and contemporary materials and dissemination of information in all formats;

(3) a title on construction or remodeling of library/information/cultural resource facilities;

(4) a title on technical assistance to be provided to new or developing libraries;

*DEFINITION OF INDIAN COUNTRY, 18 United States Code 1151 – except as otherwise provided in sections 1154 and 1156 of this title, the term "Indian country," as used in this chapter, means:
(a) all land within the limits of any Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the United States Government, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and including rights-of-way running through the reservation,
(b) all dependent Indian communities within the borders of the United States, whether within the original or subsequently acquired Territory thereof, and whether within or without the limits of a State, and
(c) all Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-way through the same.
(5) a title on the support of library/information services to Indian studies programs in institutions of higher education;
(6) a title providing financial support to Indian communities, both urban and rural, as a means of conducting information needs surveys in building a base for library development;
(7) special purpose program grants and contracts; and
(8) a title establishing a National Indian Library Center that would do the following:
(a) implement the BIA Plan for library/media/information services development as continuously modified, monitored, and reevaluated by the tribal governments operating under it;
(b) serve as a stimulus and focal point for the preservation, production, collection, and distribution of materials of interest to Indian libraries;
(c) operate as a clearinghouse and referral center for materials (including oral history and language materials);
(d) provide technical assistance through a bank of Indian resource people who can provide intensive, short-term help;
(e) facilitate a national network capability;
(f) establish links between the National Indian Library Center and high school and college counselors regarding Indian students and library career training opportunities; and
(g) encourage a horizontal approach to information access funding within BIA, so that health, social services, economic development, job training and other programs carry their own information services support components.

Be It Further Resolved, that the National Indian Omnibus Library Bill should be administered by the United States Department of the Interior's Center for Information and Library Services in line with policies established by tribal governing boards.

D-3 Information Systems in U.S. Territories

Whereas, the people of the United States Territories have identified the need to have increased access to information and to be served by trained personnel, and
LSCA
National Endowment for the
Humanities
OCLC
Depository Library Program

Implemented
Presidential initiative, 1980

LSCA Title II, Foreign Language
Materials Acquisition, enacted in PL 98-480
Ethnic Materials Information
Exchange Round Table-ALA
ALA-OLOS
NCLIS Cultural Minorities
Task Force Report
NCLIS program area

Whereas, the United States has the responsibility to assist these United
States Territories to strengthen their information systems to meet their own
identified needs,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that the United States assist United States
Territories in the establishment of bibliographic control mechanisms to
ensure the availability of and accessibility to their government documents,
literary production, technical, economic, social documentation, etc., and

Be It Further Resolved, that the United States provide financial and
technical assistance to help develop the necessary information infrastruc-
tures to facilitate their participation in national, regional, and interna-
tional networking, and

Be It Further Resolved, that the White House Conference on Library and
information Services recommend to the President of the United States that
there be focus on the United States Territories to accelerate the better
utilization of their present resources, and that avenues be sought to build
new information resources as needed.

D-4 Minority Needs

Whereas, the Nation's people are rich in cultural and ethnic diversity,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that library collections and personnel train-
ing shall include a special emphasis on the indigenous ethnic populations
of the local community they serve, and

Be It Further Resolved, that collections and staff training be developed
with the participation and assistance of representatives from the indige-
nous ethnic population of the local community, and

Be It Further Resolved, that categorical grants be made available to
school, public, and academic libraries to accomplish these goals.

E. INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

E-1 International Information Exchanges

Whereas, there is a need to start and expand dialogue among members of
the international community for the sharing of all forms of information, and

E.J. Josey has established ALA
President's Committee on Li-
brary Services to Minorities
REFORMA Scholarship Fund
RASD Guidelines for Library
Services to Hispanics

OCLC has developed an arrange-
ment with the British Library
Lending Division to provide

- 34 -
International Federation of Library Associations and Organization (IFLA)
Presidential initiative, 1980
Library of Congress
NCLIS program area
State Department
USIA
International Relations Round Table
Nairobi Protocol to the Florence Agreement adopted by the U.S. Senate
ASIS International Relations Committee
International Communications Year 1983
UNESCO's International Program for Development of Communications (IPDC) and other programs
State Department
U.S. Ambassador appointed as Coordinator for International Communications & Information Policy
International Information Flow
UNESCO PGI

Whereas, for humanitarian purposes, the sharing between nations of all unclassified information should be encouraged, and
Whereas, there is a need to encourage dissemination of information of all kinds, and to encourage cooperation in the exchange of information and personnel among all countries, and
Whereas, the library and information community has an important role to play in achieving effective exchange of information,
Therefore Be It Resolved, that a new Federal program be enacted and funded which would provide for an exchange and training program for library and information service personnel, and
Be It Further Resolved, that protocols for library and information exchange in the United States support the participation in the Universal Availability of Publications and encourage the elimination of trade and other barriers to the exchange of library materials and information of all kinds, and
Be It Further Resolved, that as Federal and state programs for networking are established, consideration for international communication and sharing be included within the framework of the networks which are created, and
Be It Further Resolved, that Federal funds should be made available for the implementation of international networking.

E-2 Federal International Communication and Accountability

Whereas, many departments and agencies of the United States Government are involved in the international exchange of information, and
Whereas, there is no central coordination of activities, resulting in the possible duplication of effort, waste, and gaps of coverage, and
Whereas, the United States should examine its role in the new information society and should formulate policies that are prospective rather than reactive,
Therefore Be It Resolved, that the President:
(1) make a report on governmental agencies engaged in these activities and attendant costs;
(2) make recommendations to eliminate duplication of effort and waste, and to expand coverage where appropriate, and
Be It Further Resolved, that on the basis of this report the President formulate necessary procedures to coordinate United States Participation access to its services for libraries through the OCLC system. Several European libraries are using the OCLC System interlibrary loan.
The five Pacific Coast states have initiated contacts and discussion with 48 Pacific Rim nations/entities to explore improved communications and networking
Implemented
Defense Department, ITT, ATT cooperative efforts

Paperwork Reduction Act
USIA
NCLIS program area
U.S. raise at IFLA '85 in Chicago
IFLA

ALA and WHCLIST have urged an International Year of the Library
Implement--recommended

North Carolina Foreign Language Center in Fayetteville operated by the Cumberland County Public Library

Tie into IFLA 85. Suggest having videotape made of Munich International Youth Library to

in international communication and information programs, both public and private.

E-3 International Conference

Whereas, recognizing that the unimpeded flow of information and published materials is essential to the promotion of international peace and security, and
Whereas, the need for an international standard for exchange programs in the fields of science, technology, and other cultural matters among nations and international corporations is acknowledged, and
Whereas, noting that the UNESCO, the United Nations University, and the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations are interested in the enhancement of all cultures, the promotion of civil rights, and the status of women in all nations,
Therefore Be It Resolved, that the White House Conference on Library and Information Services recommend to the President of the United States that an International Conference on Library and Information Services be held.

E-4 Center for International Studies

Whereas, there is a need in the United States for knowledge of foreign languages and cultures, and
Whereas, the President's Commission on Foreign Languages and International Studies has reported in October, 1979, and recommended ways to address this need,
Therefore Be It Resolved, that the delegates to the White House Conference support the concept of regional and national centers to further international understanding, as recommended by the Commission.

E-5 Establish an International Youth Library

Whereas, the encouragement of appreciation of other cultures should start at an early age, and there exist few comprehensive international collections of children's literature in the United States, and
Whereas, a collection of this kind would be of great value to scholars in the field of children's service and could serve as a coordinating and demonstration of such services,
Therefore, Be It Resolved, that a center, similar to the International Youth Library in Munich, be established in the United States, and
Be It Further Resolved, that through this center, libraries throughout the country be encouraged to emphasize children's programming which recognizes the positive values of cultural differences and which promotes international understanding.

E-6 International Copyright Agreement

Whereas, the United States is a member of the Universal Copyright Convention, and
Whereas, the new United States Copyright Act allows the United States to move toward appropriate international copyright arrangements,
Therefore, Be It Resolved, that the United States should continue to seek improved international copyright accords.

F. CONFERENCE FOLLOW-UP AND COMMENDATION

F-1 Ad Hoc Committee for WHCLIS: Planning and Monitoring

Be It Resolved, that the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science convene an Ad Hoc Committee composed of delegates elected by each delegation to the White House Conference on Library and Information Services to be responsible for planning and monitoring Conference follow-up activities.

F-2 Youth Representation

Be It Resolved, that there be at least one youth appointee named to the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science as a voting member, that States be encouraged to include youths on their library boards as voting members, and that local governments be encouraged to include at least one youth as a voting member on the local library board.
F-3 Future White House Conferences

Be It Resolved, that a White House or a Federal Conference on Library and Information Services be held every decade to establish the national information goals and priorities for the next decade, to assure effective transfer of knowledge to citizenry, and to accomplish this goal in light of accelerated changes in information technology and practices.

F-4 Commendation of Alphonse F. Trezza

Whereas, Alphonse F. Trezza as Director of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, has demonstrated dynamic leadership in many of the areas of concern to this White House Conference on Library and Information Services, and has initiated many of the plans and activities which have culminated in this Conference, Therefore Be It Resolved, that we, the delegates to this Conference, acknowledge and congratulate Mr. Trezza for his contributions to this Conference, to the National Commission, and to the development of libraries and information services throughout the United States.

F-5 Ad Hoc Group for WHCLIS Implementation

Whereas, it is necessary that the resolutions of this Conference be carried to the appropriate agencies and bodies, Therefore Be It Resolved, that a delegation should be established, consisting of one lay and one professional member from each state, Territorial, or special delegation to the Conference, and Be It Further Resolved, that the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science shall assist the ad hoc group selected by the members of this delegation from its number to plan, implement, and follow up resolutions from this Conference.

F-6 Task Force on National Information Policy

Whereas, while we support the concept of a national library and information act to establish national information policy, and Whereas, Study Bill S. 1124 does not adequately address the special information needs of professions and organizations, Therefore Be It Resolved, that a task force on the special information...
needs of professions and organizations shall be convened promptly by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science to correct these deficiencies, and

Be It Further Resolved, that the task force shall address a report and recommendation to be given to the legislators and staff persons framing a National Library Act, and shall include participation of providers and users of information services appropriate to organizations and professions.