50.1

At the 2010 ALA Midwinter Meeting, on recommendation by the Council Policy Monitoring Committee, the ALA Council deleted the text of ALA Policy 50.1 Support for "Goals for Action" of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science because the NCLIS no longer exists.

~~**50.1 Support for "Goals for Action" of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science**~~

~~The American Library Association concurs in concepts and recommendations contained in "Goals for Action," a report of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, and commits the Association and its units to maximum cooperation with the National Commission in implementation and further development of "Goals for Action."~~

NOTE TO READER:

The Council Policy Monitoring Committee proposes to leave the number 50.1 vacant to provide flexibility for possible future insertions and/or reorganization of policies.

50.1

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Item: LIBRARY RESOURCES & RESPONSIBILITIES *Item Number:* 107.3.1

Approved by: ALA COUNCIL *Page:* 1 *of* 1

Issue Date: July 4, 1975 *Supersedes:*

"TOWARD A NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR LIBRARY & INFORMATION SERVICES"

WHEREAS, Provision of library and information services and resources to all the people of the United States is a major objective of ALA, and

WHEREAS, Provision of leadership for interlibrary cooperation leading to a nationwide information delivery system which equalizes access to information resources is a priority of ALA and its members, and

WHEREAS, cooperation to achieve increased access to library and information resources must be supported and encouraged by ALA, and

WHEREAS, The "Goals for Action" prepared by the National Commission on Libraries & Information Science and published as "Toward a National Program for Library & Information Services" provides elements of a plan for achieving these goals and objectives of ALA, and

WHEREAS, the "Goals for Action" statement is the product of testimony and comment from a wide spectrum of public and professional interests, and

WHEREAS, The statement provides valid directions by which national objectives can be accomplished,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the American Library Association, assembled at San Francisco, July 4, 1975, expresses appreciation to the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science for its leadership in producing this document, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the American Library Association concurs in concepts and recommendations contained in the report and commits the American Library Association and its units to maximum cooperation with the National Commission on Library & Information Science In implementat and further development of the "Goals for Action."

Fair employment practice laws

Libraries have generally played a passive role in the application of fair employment practice laws. Many library suppliers are unaware of, or indifferent to, the application of these Federal laws. Most libraries do not routinely seek compliance with fair employment practices from their suppliers. The lives of thousands of people would be benefited by a concerted effort on the part of libraries across the nation to enforce fair employment practices in their business dealings. The profession would thus be a leader instead of a follower. However, before librarians attempt to seek such compliance from suppliers, they will naturally want to be certain that libraries themselves comply with these same statutes at all levels. Libraries will need assistance and guidance in the implementation of procedures to gain compliance with the fair employment practice laws.

We therefore petition Council to instruct the Library Administration Division

(1) to guide libraries in the process of soliciting fair employment practice information from their suppliers,

(2) to advise libraries on the enforcement of fair employment practice laws in their own employment policies and decisions,

(3) to submit an annual report to Association membership on the status of such actions.

National Library/Information Program

IMPROVING ACCESS TO INFORMATION

A RECOMMENDATION FOR A NATIONAL LIBRARY/INFORMATION PROGRAM

Introduction

In March of 1966, at the invitation of Robert Vosper, President of the American Library Association, representatives of the American Library Association, the Association of College and Research Libraries, the Association of Research Libraries, the Council of National Library Associations, the Federal Library Committee, the Library of Congress, the Medical Library Association, the Special Libraries Association, and the American Documentation Institute,* met in Chicago to consider the RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NATIONAL DOCUMENT HANDLING SYSTEMS IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY as proposed by the Committee on Scientific and Technical Information (COSATI) of the Federal Council for Science and Technology. The discussion at this meeting indicated a consensus that the recommendations made by COSATI, purely aside from the merits or demerits the individual proposals made, were basically inadequate to the real needs of the situation by virtue of their limitation to science and technology. Not only did they fail to consider the urgent needs for improved access to information in the social sciences and the humanities (which is not attributed to any lack of awareness or understanding on the part of COSATI but only to the limited charge given it) but in the opinion of those present this failure vitiated even some of the proposals made by COSATI. The close and essential relationships between the physical and biological sciences, the social sciences, technology, and the humanities, prohibit clear-cut divisions between them, and most libraries are therefore compelled to serve all of these fields to at least some extent. Any real improvement in their service to any field must therefore involve their total system. This does not mean that all fields will be served in precisely the same way, or that different techniques and methods may not be employed to best satisfy different needs, but only that these must be systematically compatible and coherent if any field, including those in science and technology, is to be adequately served.

The library associations represented at this meeting have long recognized that stronger and more unified systems organized on a national basis are essential to significantly improved library and information services. They have already been instrumental in establishing a number of programs directed toward improving the nation-wide access to information through such systems as interlibrary loan, union catalogs, the Farmington Plan, and most recently, the centralized cataloguing scheme at the Library of Congress. It has also been recognized that further

*Name of American Documentation Institute changed to American Society for Information Science in 1968.

significant advances must be dependent upon substantial participation by the Federal Government.

Accordingly, the representatives at this meeting recommended the establishment of a joint committee to be called the Ad Hoc Joint Committee on National Library/Information Systems (CONLIS), to have several functions:

With due regard for all types and levels of library service to,

1. Be responsible for drafting a program directed toward improvement of the access to and availability of information through national systems of libraries and information centers;

2. Be responsible for continuing advice to and liaison with appropriate federal and other bodies on behalf of the library associations represented;

3. Through its members, keep the associations fully and regularly informed of committee activity and the recommendations formulated by the committee.

Representatives on the committee have been designated by the following six major national library associations: American Association of Law Libraries, American Documentation Institute, American Library Association, Association of Research Libraries, Council of National Library Associations, Medical Library Association and Special Library Association.

In accordance with its charter the committee presents the following as its report and recommendation for the first essential step toward the establishment of an effective national library-information system.

William K. Beatty, Medical Library Association
William S. Buddington, Special Library Association
Laurence B. Heilprin, American Documentation Institute
William D. Murphy, American Association of Law Libraries
James E. Skipper, Association of Research Libraries
Bill M. Woods, Council of National Library Associations
Gordon R. Williams, American Library Association

REPORT TO COUNCIL
A Report of the Ad Hoc Joint Committee on National Library/Information Systems (CONLIS)
1968 Midwinter Meeting

Assured Access to Information[1]

The basic hypothesis proposed by the Committee is that the national interest requires assured and ready access by all citizens to all unrestricted information. In simplest terms, information as a commodity is essential to our development as individuals, to optimization of our activities, to the strength of our nation and to the progress and survival of mankind. To have access, difficult, slow or restricted only to a few, is to limit utilization, which thus diminishes our total national accomplishment and welfare; it is in everyone's interest that all that is known be readily available to all so that it can be used. No one--doctor, scientist, lawyer, engineer, teacher, public official, or plain citizen--should have less access to information merely because he is not located in a major center of population or research. The national interest is best served by equality of access by all elements of the economy, wherever located, to insure equality of opportunity and competence. Minor differences in speed and convenience of access will undoubtedly remain inevitable because of differences in location, but even the slowest and least convenient access must not be so slow and inconvenient that, practically, as in many cases now, it amounts to no access.

It is recognized, of course, that distinctions must be made between users and their purposes in order to prevent abuse and overload of the system. The high school student writing a theme, and the doctor, do not need, or want, the same amount and detail of information about the cause and treatment of cancer, for example. But this is a minor problem and solvable, as it is solved now, by common sense. What is important is that safeguards and limits not be sought in payment schemes. Access to information should not be a function of the ability to pay for it.

[1]The reader must guard against misunderstanding the term "information" as it is used here, and throughout this report. Commonly, most people tend to use the word "information" to mean specific facts and data; to mean what scientists are concerned with as opposed to what the humanist, the philosopher, the novelist, and the poet are concerned with. But as used here the term is to be understood in its more general sense as the meaningful content of any communication as opposed to the random, meaningless, interfering, "noise" or "static" that may also be present. In this sense the text of a poem, a novel, a history, and an engineering handbook, are all equally "information." We know of no other simple term that covers the content of any communication regardless of its subject matter, and so have used this one, but caution again that it must not be understood as meaning only "scientific information."

Access Is Equally Urgent for All Fields of Knowledge

The need for maximum information exists in all realms of human thought; any consideration of the problem must encompass the social sciences, basic sciences, humanities, technologies, etc. The complexities, interrelationships and fluidities of today's disciplines, and the unpredictability of tomorrow's, require initial acceptance of this total approach to the information problem. An advanced society is unquestionably dependent upon advanced technology, but it is no less dependent upon advanced social sciences and a sound humanistic understanding. Our purpose is to build a society in which humans can live happily as well as machines.

Inherent difference in information characteristics, modes of analysis and storage, and types of need in various subject fields, may require somewhat different systems of solution in different fields, and different timetables for development will result not only from this but from recognized priorities of need. But independent uncoordinated developments by type or discipline cannot hope to solve even their individual problems. The inherent interrelations and overlaps between subject fields makes them interdependent and requires a common system even though that system in turn functions through a multiple switching capability.

The Problem Arises from the Large Quantity of Information

The amount of significant information existing and being added daily is beyond the grasp of any individual; he cannot hope to be familiar with all of that now existing or to keep current with the new additions to it. The impossibility of this, together with other limitations such as his memory capacity and time available for work, has resulted in the now familiar phenomenon specialization by individuals in only one area of knowledge. But the number of publications is so great that the individual cannot hope to acquire for his personal library even that portion of the total pertinent to his own specialty, and he must therefore depend upon library/information centers as sources for needed publications. Yet none of these, in turn, can cope with the requirements in acquisition and processing of the potential input, at anything approaching comprehensive and uniform levels. At the same time, the individual, even with specialization, is still left with the problem of having to locate within the large and rapidly growing body of communications that information that is pertinent to his needs and interest , without missing any of importance, when he has not time enough to scan all of it to find those parts that are pertinent to him. Present tech-

niques for recording the existence of information, for analysis and evaluation, for creation of surrogates (abstracts, indexes, catalogues, etc.) for retrieval by users are inadequate, and adequate new methods are not yet fully developed. This is true both in conventional libraries and in other informational, pilot, and experimental efforts. Everyone now lacks access to information he can profitably use by reason of the mass to be screened, the inadequate bibliographic controls, his own lack of time, and his library's inability to possess all the information he needs.

It is obvious that the only solution to this difficulty is one that will enable any user to identify with only a short expenditure of his own time--and it must be short if he is to have sufficient time left to read what he identifies and then put the resulting information--all of that smaller segment of information within the larger body that is important to his needs.

Local Resources Are Limited

As just indicated, no library supported by some relatively small community (university, corporation, city, county, or state) can afford to obtain all published information and to analyze and classify it so that any part is readily identifiable and quickly available for use. Even if they could, this would obviously be a wasteful duplication of effort. The only solution is to enlarge the community that shares access to the information so that the cost, being more widely spread, can be afforded. For overall economy and accessibility to all, an integrated system based on the nation as a single community is required; systems that deal with all forms in which information is published, all types of information, and all fields of knowledge. It is taken for granted that each local community will continue to provide for itself most of what that community requires, and that the national system, which each community supports in part through its taxes, will not be afforded only if all share in supporting it for their common use.

It is readily apparent that bibliographic analyses--catalogs, indexes, abstracts, and the like--can easily be supported and shared nationally (and even internationally). It is this ability that has already made possible such significant tools as CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, MATHEMATICAL REVIEWS, THE NATIONAL UNION CATALOG, PSYCHOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS, and all others. Experience such as that provided in the United States by the National Library of Medicine and the Center for Research Libraries, and in England by the National Library for Science and Technology, has also demonstrated that libraries and scholars across the nation can effectively share in using many kinds of publications that they cannot afford locally provided that

they are readily, and assuredly, available from such a central location geared to serving the nation-wide community whenever those publications are needed locally.

Federal Government Action is Required

The foregoing sections assert that maximum access to information is in the national interest, that present systems are inadequate, that concerted and comprehensive planning must occur, and that local resources as presently constituted are limited. It is evident that a national base of operations is in order, and it follows that the federal government is the most logical body to carry responsibility for a problem requiring nation-wide support and coordination; indeed it is precisely to provide an instrument for national affairs that a federal government was established.

The distinction bears making between the total "national" information problem and the "federal" information problem. The latter has been the subject of several studies in recent years. While directed in some respects to national needs, these have inevitably been influenced by agency requirements, notably R and D effort in science and technology, and the viewpoints therefore tend to be restricted. But no central agency now exists within the federal government with responsibility and authority for cognizance of the total information problem as it affects all the nation. Certain provisions have been made according to discipline (medicine, agriculture), mission (nuclear science, space, defense), branch (legislative), etc. Other provisions have sprung up in the private sector because of demonstrated need (engineering, metals, translations). Information, however, is not divisible into mutually exclusive areas of forms. Final responsibility cannot be so based or excessive duplication and yawning gaps will continue to appear in the structure of our information resources.

Furthermore, such assignment (or default) of responsibility encourages proprietary philosophies, both within the government and without. While this may generate and is generated by enthusiasm, it does not necessarily work toward the overall welfare. The expenditure of money, time, effort and emotion by a single group or body, without some overall direction, feeds this proprietary character of development, and the passage of time hardens the situation. The very essential elements of compatability and coordination are growing increasingly remote even now.

A final factor requiring the federal approach is the necessity for providing geographical equivalences in accessibility.

Both Present and Long Range Needs Must Be Met

The magnitude of all requirements in total information needs makes it certain that the most advanced technologies must be utilized, including those now known and those yet to come. Many of the newer means of recording, analyzing, storing, retrieving and transmitting information, are proving technically feasible, though still not wholly useable because of economic factors. Long-range planning must be initiated and capabilities strengthened to take complete advantage of such methods at all stages of the information cycle and to serve the needs of all individuals.

Achievement of success by new systems can be assured only if sufficient resources are made available in development and application. Yet complete achievement is recognized to be still some years away--whether five, fifteen or thirty. The present need is too urgent to be endured without a considerable measure of relief. Therefore, it is also essential that study, planning and implementation occur with respect to short-term requirements. In belief, work must proceed simultaneously on carefully established short-, intermediate- and long-term goals, and not be limited to long-range goals only.

The Committee is quite aware of the magnitude of the task. The problems are complicated and many, reaching well beyond the world of libraries per se. In the following sections, some of the basic elements of total problem and total system are outlined, with major points which must receive consideration.

The process of placing desired information in the hands of an inquirer consists of two steps: first, determination of the existence of the information and its location within the system, and second, obtaining and delivering to the inquirer the information thus identified and located. Automatic systems of the future will probably accomplish these steps in a way that makes them so nearly simultaneous, as far as the user is concerned, that he thinks of the process as only one step. Indeed, the response in some present-day operating systems gives this impression. Nonetheless, in any system these two distinct operations are involved, however simultaneous they may seem, and they are here considered separately for this reason as well as because immediate improvement in access to information will most probably require improving each of these steps by different methods.

Intellectual Access

The complexity of the identification process is not always well recognized and better solutions to the problems, in many cases, have yet to be achieved. The identification process includes subject analysis and classification, as well as

the physical description of the publication, and in some cases, note of its location(s). There has been decreasing success in control, and increasing dissatisfaction. One cause is the high degree of knowledge and training required for the task; personnel with greater specialization and in larger numbers have been needed, yet they have not generally been available for this endeavour. Other causes are the mass of publication, which has increased to the point of near-suffocation, and the new forms of publication (separately published research reports, for example) not easily fitted into established bibliographic patterns. Finally, analyses that have been prepared are not always widely available, or compatible with those done elsewhere, resulting either in unnecessary duplication with waste of manpower and resources, or in deprivation of wider access.

Particularly because, as seems most likely for some considerable time yet, every local library collection cannot contain every publication its particular community of users requires, every library must at least be able to provide full intellectual (bibliographic) access to all significant information and not merely to that in its own collection.

Improved intellectual access requires, initially, enlargement of coverage. In simplest terms with infinite implications, all documents and records must be subjected to some or all parts of a screening and analysis process. This must occur not in some subject fields only, but eventually in all fields. The importance now attached to science and technology, and the services presently operating therein may bring about activity in this sector more immediately. Yet the need in other disciplines is no less urgent, and in some possibly more so, in the light of social, political and artistic implications of our times. No discipline can flourish in the absence of information exchange; it is quietly recognized that adequate provision is simply non-existent in many--if not most--of the social sciences and in the humanities. While certain non-science disciplines are undertaking programs of improvement, their requests for assistance have not been satisfied to nearly the same extent as have those in the sciences. It is certain that there are degrees of need by economists, for example, no less urgent and important, if with less glamor, than the needs of physical scientists.

An obvious problem will be the screening of publications and other input to any store of information, to admit material of deserving significance. This significance cannot be determined by simple and arbitrary rules applied to a communication, nor can future needs and purposes be precisely predicted. This does not imply that all communications must therefore be treated as equally important, or that prior judgments cannot be made with a high degree of reliability. It does mean that judgments to exclude a particular document or, having once included it, later to eliminate it, must be made only with the greatest care.

The essential content communications must be identified and tagged for potential retrieval, and accomodation made for changing terminology, interpretation and language. Each unit of the record should be so digested and prepared that it may respond at any appropriate level and in a wide variety of forms, as may be needed. Demands for example, may require statements of data, bibliographic citations, abstracts, distillations or digests, locations of documents, or the complete documents themselves. Information from related units should also be incorporated in continuously updated larger summaries and reviews. Thus, provision must be made for storage not only of the original records but of various surrogates representing or substituting for such units.

In addition to access to the content of all recorded information, it should also be possible to obtain current, short-term, periodic reports of information newly received. The parameters of such continuing reports should also be readily modifiable, to reflect changing interests and developments. Any system must also have the capability of referring an initial query to the most relevant sources, of switching a request to an appropriate store of information, and to succeeding stores as required.

Implementation of intellectual access requires parallel processing of inquiries, so that needs may be matched with available units of information. Definition, refinement and qualification of requests will have to be as complete as possible, prior to any attempt at access. However, it should be possible to modify requests during the searching process, in the context of information found to be available. Such "dialogue" may take into account a disclosed volume of existing information; it may also involve examination of various surrogates, or restatement of level or character of need, to aid in further refinement of the request.

In contemplating any national system responsive to requests from all geographic areas, in all subjects, and with varying levels and forms of output, the need for compatibility and standardization is obvious. Yet it is recognized that different subject fields present different requirements in all phases of information handling. The requirements will be satisfied best by specific system components and techniques. Furthermore, research and development now under way, already completed, or still to be initiated will employ theories, solutions and equipment of quite specific nature. There is a problem of immense complexity, therefore, in achieving any degree of universal access to information through common channels, by conversion, switching capability or other means, and only substantial capital investment in research and development can hope to find satisfactory solutions. Such an investment is not only of national benefit, but beyond the capacity of any single field or library.

It is undebatable that any future system must start from and be built upon the existing information structure. A number of surveys have studied some aspects of this present structure, but a much more thorough study of present indexing, abstracting, and cataloguing services is required to discover more precisely the existing gaps, inadequacies, and duplications, in order to determine where improvement is most required and how it can be provided. Delegation to, and support of, existing but inadequate private agencies--commercial as well as non-profit--as well as public agencies providing bibliographic services must be anticipated and provided for.

Production and consumption of information knows no national limits, and the importance of information-oriented activity in other countries is well recognized. The intellectual access to which we refer incorporates publications and resources of all countries and of all time. It follows that consideration must be given to a world-wide approach to the problem, with fullest possible coordination of talent and work in all parts of the world.

Physical Access

Physical access is the second of the two essential steps to information. Once the existence and location of a text or data is determined, it must then be made available. Bibliographic access alone is only a means to an end. It tells the inquirer what it is he needs, but then he must be provided with that material.

As with intellectual or bibliographic access, this physical access must be available to all and in all fields of information. It cannot be limited to certain areas, such as the metropolitan centers of the country. It must serve the scholar, the industrialist, the scientist, the lawyer--all sectors of society--denying no reasonable request from anyone in the country.

Users differ in their requirements for physical access to information. For example, most often the individual concerned with the arts, be it graphic or verbal, needs the original or a reproduction of the original visual representation. The scientist, on the other hand, is often likely to want a distillation of the original and be willing never to see the latter. This does not mean that the scientist never wants to see that original document. Some sciences are less concerned with quantitative data, or the original is needed for the study of methodology or insight into the overall purpose of the study. At the same time the artist may need but a fact or an abstract. Thus the information system which is to provide full physical access must be able to supply the original, and index or abstract of the original (surrogate) and a distillation of the original. How to do this best is the crux of the physical access part of the problem of providing full information service to the nation.

At the present time it is the user's library or information center, whether it is public, academic, special or government, that provides him with physical access to published information. It must be recognized, however, that the amount of significant information already available and the accelerated rate at which new information appears makes it impossible now for this local library to acquire all the publications its patrons need. Some new appraoch is needed that will enable every local library to have assured and, most important, ready access from another source to what it cannot provide from its own collection.

Essentially this amounts to the assurance that there is such a source--a national lending library system--from which any library can borrow (or acquire a photocopy), quickly and easily, any needed item not available in its own collection. The user will still apply to his local source, but backing up that local library or information center will be all the stored information elsewhere in the nation and the knowledge that under a national effort all new data is being collected some place as it becomes available. Only when this is a reality will that basic need be taken care of--a copy of all publications somewhere in the country that is readily available to all. Confronting us at this point is the problem of copyright, the means by which enterprise in the intellectual field is given a property right. The whole copyright law is now under study for possible revision. What the exact nature of these revisions may be is not of concern to the problem of access to information so long as the means is retained to make information readily available. Solutions range from free copies of anything to a fee system for all copies. Somewhere in this range is the answer that will protect the author and publisher of information and still make it readily and quickly available to all.

It must be emphasized, however, that any system assumes, and its planning recognizes, continuance and even the strengthening of local resources. The corporation or government agency or school or public library is expected to provide--and may be assisted by various means to do so--a substantial proportion of needed services. The national system is a back-up resource. It is not intended to replace the local resources but to produce what this cannot practically provide for itself. It must also be recognized that there should be relative equivalence of access in all regions and at all necessary levels of complexity. The context of local resources and the means of supporting them will require study and the formulation of measures of need. Considerable evidence can be mustered that costs of information and services drastically handicap educators and researchers in many segments of the country and the world.

This new national system to provide ready access to all information is a huge task. Such a system is predicated, of course, on the assumption that library

service will be available to all within the next few years. Behind this service there will then have to be the over-all coordination of acquisition programs and of distribution programs for the acquired materials. Modern technology already can ease the task greatly, and it is even possible now to visualize the time when such an information system will be able to provide directly the information wanted, rather than the document itself in some form.

Instantaneous recall of some information is essential in our age. However, it is recognized that such speed is not always necessary, another factor easing the burden of this great national effort. The combination of requesting by telephone and receiving by airmail, backed up by TWX or some other similar machine, will take care of the large majority of requests. The technology for this last method of providing physical access is fully developed today, but it is still not truly available to most people. It is essential that this form of service be strengthened and enlarged now. Indications are that machine retrieval may some day be a complete reality in all areas of information, but until this is true, it will be necessary to take care of most physical access by present methods. The accilerated growth of significant information makes it imperative that we adopt machine methods as quickly as possible, but at the same time proceed to strengthen present methods of physical access for use during the interim period, be it ten, twenty or more years.

Recommendation

The essential framework for effective federal action is now lacking because there is no agency within the federal structure with either the responsibility or the authority to see that an adequate solution is developed and implemented. Therefore, our fundamental recommendation as the essential first step is

> THAT THERE BE ESTABLISHED WITHIN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT A SINGLE AGENCY WITH THE RESPONSIBILITY TO ASSURE THAT THERE IS READY ACCESS TO ALL SIGNIFICANT PUBLISHED INFORMATION BY ALL ELEMENTS OF THE ECONOMY, AND WITH THE CONTINUING BUDGET SUPPORT THAT WILL ENABLE IT TO FULFILL THIS RESPONSIBILITY.

It is emphasized strongly that this is not a recommendation for a monstrous, monolithic, federal agency to replace all existing channels for disseminating and providing access to information. There must be many channels for these purposes and basic library service is best provided, as it is now, by libraries directed and supported by the local community of users (whether this community is a city, town or other political division; a university, college, or other school; a corporation, or other commercial organization; or a governmental department or agency), and

dependent on commercial publishers and distributors, and on scholarly functions in the whole process of access to information and its transfer, dissemination, and preservation. Each such community is expected to continue to provide the basic library services for itself capable of satisfying most of the community's needs, while the national agency's function is to augment these by providing for the common use of all libraries those collections and services that the local community cannot afford but can be supported only by the nation-wide community, and to provide a means for coordinating and standardizing the work of libraries, publishers, and associations, to avoid unnecessary duplication of their efforts and expenditures.

In the provision of these new, augmenting services, the national agency should have the authority to itself establish and support, directly or through contract with other organizations, the national service libraries and bibliographic facilities required.

Which of these alternatives the agency elects in each case should not now be specified in detail, in part because there is insufficient information to do so accurately, and in part because the system requirements, and the techniques for satisfying them will undoubtedly change with time, and the national library/information agency must be free to change its actions accordingly. Indeed, the first function of the proposed agency must be to investigate the present system more thoroughly than any groups and organization now has the resources to do, initiate research on both technical (equipment) and functional problems, and itself determine its own best actions to fulfill the responsibility named above and to accomplish its mission. But what can be specified now are the major organizational requirements if this agency is to perform effectively.

First, the agency's responsibilities should be limited to national library services, that is to services to make equally available to all the nation's libraries, including the federal libraries, rather than for it to attempt to combine basic library service to the federal government itself with service to the nation as a whole. The principle this recognizes is that the divisions, departments, and agencies, or the federal government need access to information for their own use, and as in universities, research establishments, industry, and other elements of the economy, the primary satisfaction of these needs require library directed by and primarily responsive to the needs of the agency being served. It is no more possible for a federal library, merely because it is federally supported, to give first priority attention to the needs of libraries in the nation as a whole from a collection and staff organized and supported primarily to serve the needs of a local community of users than it is for a non-federal library, such as that of a university, to do so. Such a federal library, getting its budget support from the federal agency served in order that the agency's information needs might be met,

must organize itself so that it can best satisfy those needs, and give first priority in service to the individuals in that agency rather than to the more remote users in the rest of the country. From the other side, a library organized and responsible to serve the nation as a whole by augmenting what the local libraries can provide for their own communities of users cannot without conflict serve as the basic, primary, information source for one particular group. This is even less possible than to expect a single federal library such as the Library of Congress adequately to serve all the information needs of the Department of Defense, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of State, and all the others, and for these to give up completely their own libraries.

This conflict between service to the nation as a whole and service to a particular local group is greatest with respect to the provision of physical access, and is substantially less, though far from insignificant, with respect to bibliographic access. In the latter case, bibliographic descriptions and analyses prepared by a library for its own use can be duplicated or in other ways made available to other libraries without interfering with local access or needs. This has in fact been the basis for the Library of Congress catalog card distribution service.

Since the "national group" versus "local group" problem is well illustrated by Library of Congress activity, some description will be useful. Under its program, the Library of Congress has prepared and printed catalog cards for its own use in accordance with its own needs as the Library of Congress, and then merely printed additional copies for purchase by libraries so that they could take advantage of this cataloguing. This was, and is, very valuable in making it unnecessary for other libraries to duplicate the intellectual work of the cataloguing done by the Library of Congress. But this was not a complete solution to the problem of cataloguing even monographs and serial titles in all libraries because in many cases the cataloguing priorities established at the Library of Congress which were intended to be those best satisfying the needs of the users it has primary responsibilities to serve--the Congress itself--were different from the needs of other users throughout the nation, and in a great many cases the Library of Congress neither acquired nor catalogued the publications at all since it was of insufficient interest to the needs of the Congress. To have changed priorities to satisfy the needs of the nation as a whole would have been a disservice to the needs of Congress itself; while to have acquired and catalogued titles out of scope to the Congressional interest could have been done only by diverting funds from other Library of Congress services, thus handicapping its primary mission of service to Congress.

The only practicable way of avoiding this conflict of interest is the one finally arrived at in this particular--that is by giving another agency the funds to pay for the additional cataloguing to be done in the national interest, with authority

to transfer these funds to the Library of Congress, as the best available agency to do this additional work with assurance that it would be consistent with LC's own cataloguing. This responsibility of the Library of Congress for service to the nation as a whole, being thus separately funded and staffed, does not compete with its services to Congress for support or priority in performance and continuation.

The pattern represented in miniature by this program of cataloguing one particular group of publications in the national interest is thus similar to the one here recommended for implementation of a complete national library system. It separates federal funding and responsibility for library services to the nation as a whole from funding and responsibility for library services to the federal community itself so that they do not come into conflict and neither one is forced into a secondary position. At the same time it does not preclude making available for the national benefit those services that the federal libraries perform for their own purposes that can without conflict be utilized nationally, and indeed establishes an agency to coordinate these more effectively.

In addition to the requirements above, one other appears to us to be of primary importance if the National Library Agency is satisfactorily to meet the national needs. This is that responsibility for determination of the Agency's programs and policies be vested in a board, commission, or committee, of persons representing the communities of users to be served. The actual administrative officers will of course be qualified civil servants, ultimately responsible to the President and Congress, and undoubtedly will come to these positions with experience gained in the user communities. But the needs and problems of these communities vary in detail and with time, and only those persons continually facing these in their daily work can remain fully familiar with them. Unless policies are guided and programs determined by those whom the agency serves there is grave danger of its becoming, despite the best will in the world, out of touch with current needs and too slowly responsive to new problems and new solutions. For this reason the agency and its director must be continually guided by a group representing the users.

Whether this body is a board or commission, legally responsible for program and policy guidance, or a committee charged merely with advising the actual administrators, perhaps practically makes little difference, though legal responsibility is more certain of effectiveness and is therefore recommended. But in any case such a group of experts in a position where its voice must be heard and heeded, without its having to hunt for a channel of communication and fight for an audience, is essential to keep the system continually and most effectively responsive to the national need and interest. This group must represent the ultimate individual users, major types of libraries, and the various agencies concerned with support

of research.

There are several possible places within the federal structure where the National Library Agency might be placed, and several possible forms it might take. It might, for example, be established:

1. As a bureau or division within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.
2. As an independent commission, similar in form to the Atomic Energy Commission, or as a foundation similar to the National Science Foundation and the National Foundation for the Arts and Humanities.
3. As an independent division of the Library of Congress.

1. If the responsibility for this function of assuring ready access to information by all elements of the economy is to be assigned to an existing executive department, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare is a more logical choice than any other, and indeed it has already been charged for some time with administering various programs of library aid. It is important to note, though, that no such National Library Agency is here recommended, and as is required adequately to solve the problem, now exists within the Department, and in fact the administration of even existing library legislation is now diffused through the Department so that there is no unified direction of all efforts toward the same goal. But only a single agency competently staffed with men and women of expert knowledge in the fields of librarianship and information handling, with the assigned respossibility to assure that all elements of the economy have ready access to all information, and with authority not limited to just one way of accomplishing this, or to only some aspects of the problem, can hope to insure a solution that aviods both unnecessary duplication and gaps in coverage.

2. The operational functions required of the Agency in fulfillment of its responsibility, and particularly its need to have the freedom to initiate research and to act dynamically and promptly in an environment of rapidly changing technology, might be better satisfied through the establishment of an independent commission, similar in form to the Atomic Energy Commission, or a Library Foundation similar in form to the National Science Foundation, reporting directly to the President and Congress. Either one would undoubtedly make the complete centralization of responsibility and administration, and thus the unified approach that is essential to an economically practical solution to the information problem, easier than inclusion of the agency within the already complex bureaucratic environment of a large executive

department such as Health, Education and Welfare. But despite these advantages, there are also disadvantages from the point of view of public administration in adding still another agency budgeted outside of a cabinet department.

3. Locating the National Library Agency under the Library of Congress would have the advantage of placing it more closely in connection with the largest single library within the federal establishment, and one that, although intended primarily to serve a federal agency (the Congress), is now also serving in some ways the library/information needs of the nation as a whole. But it has already been pointed out that the same agency cannot without disservice to one or the other serve the nationwide need when it also must satisfy the primary information need of a federal agency. This conflict could be avoided only by establishing the National Library Agency as a wholly separate agency from the Library of Congress itself, and with a wholly separate budget, the only connection being that both would be administered by the Librarian of Congress.

The major disadvantage of this location of the agency is that, even with separate budgets for the Library of Congress per se and the National Library Agency, under this arrangement the National Library Agency budget still remains on the Legislative Branch side rather than the Executive Branch side, and thus gives an unfair impression of the actual purpose of the expenditure. A second disadvantage lies in the bifurcation of the responsibilities of the Librarian of Congress himself.

Balancing the advantages and disadvantages of these several possible locations and forms for the National Library Agency, we believe that although any one of them can be made workable, the administrative and budgetary relationships will be more logical and less conflicting if the Agency is made a separate office with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. But we emphasize again that wherever located, and whatever form the National Library Agency takes, responsibility for assuming all national library/information needs are satisfied must be concentrated in a single agency; its function must not be weakened by combining responsibility for service to the nation as a whole with responsibility for primary service to the federal establishment itself; the agency must have broad authority to act directly or through grants or contracts with other federal, public, and non-profit agencies; and policy and program guidance must be provided by a board or committee representing the immediate and ultimate users of the system, to insure responsive and responsible guidance in the national interest.

Summary

1. The national interest requires that all users throughout the nation have ready access to information; such access should not be limited to a few geographic areas or to a few elements of the economy.

2. The problem of access to information is equally urgent for all fields of knowledge and not only natural science and technology; it includes no less importantly and no less urgently the information in the social sciences and the humanities.

3. The volume of information is so large that a great proportion of an individual's needs can be met only through library/information centers (which are here defined as any store, in any form, of information intended for the common use of some community of users).

4. The volume of information is so large, and is growing so rapidly, that even every community of users cannot afford to support for their own use a library/information system that can acquire, analyze, organize, and house, all of the information to which that community from time to time needs access.

5. The only practical solution to this dilemma, regardless of the techniques used (whether automated data processing, microforms, conventional publication forms, or a combination of these) is a system operating nation-wide that makes it possible for every library to do two things: identify readily the publications containing the information the patron wants and then to provide him, within a reasonably short period of time, with a copy in some form of all publications thus identified. Such a system can be achieved only by organization and coordination at the national level at least.

6. Since it is in the national interest, meaning by this the interest of all citizens, to assure ready access to information by all elements of the economy, and since this can be assured only by organization and support at the national level, therefore, support by the federal government is necessary to assure such access is not only justified but is its obligation.

7. The essential framework for effective federal action is now lacking because there is no agency within the federal structure with either the responsibility or the authority to see that an adequate solution is developed and implemented to serve all fields of knowledge and all users.

Recommendation

8. Therefore our recommendation as the essential first step toward an effective solution is that there be established within the federal government a single agency with the responsibility to assure that there is ready access to information by all elements of the economy, to develop the most effective techniques and methods for accomplishing this goal, and that it be given the continuing budget support and operating authority that will enable it to fulfill this responsibility.

End of Section

50.2

At the 2010 ALA Midwinter Meeting, on recommendation by the Council Policy Monitoring Committee, the ALA Council revised the heading of 50.2 to delete ~~Equal Rights Amendments Legislation~~ and add 50.2 Equality for Women. The abstract was also revised to read:

The American Library Association supports the equality of women both in the profession and in society at large. To this end the Association (a) supports implementation of the national plan of action as amended at the National Women's Conference in Houston in November 1977; (b) supports through employment practices policy the equal treatment of women in the work place; (c) supports the ~~Equal Rights Amendment legislation~~ elimination of sex--stereotyping terminology through avoiding the use of such terminology in ALA publications and (e) supports adherence to affirmative action policies through its support of the enforcement of such policies in its library school accreditation standards and guidelines.

NOTE TO READER: The following was taken from the Policy Monitoring Committee Report, 2009-2010 ALA CD#17: This policy was written at the time the Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was being considered. Although most of the policy concerns equal rights for women, and thus remains relevant, the Equal Rights Amendment is no longer being considered. Because of this, and because the existing caption may mislead readers to believe that the content of the entire policy is obsolete.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
50 EAST HURON STREET · CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60611 · (312) 944-6780

13
50.2

NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION

WHEREAS, The National Plan of Action works toward equal employment opportunities, equal education opportunities, and other issues of critical concern to women in librarianship; and

WHEREAS, The American Library Association's Committee on the Status of Women in Librarianship did actively participate in and contribute to passage of the National Plan of Action at the National Women's Conference in Houston, Texas, November 18-21, 1977; and

WHEREAS, This National Plan of Action has been submitted to President Jimmy Carter for the purpose of implementation; and

WHEREAS, The support of a nationally known organization which has stood and stands for equal rights and freedoms of all persons will be of significance to the President; THEREFORE, BE IT

RESOLVED, That the American Library Association goes on record as supporting the implementation of the National Plan of Action as amended at the National Women's Conference in Houston in November of 1977, and as transmitted to President Carter in March of 1978; and BE IT FURTHER

RESOLVED, That the Executive Director convey the Association's support to the President and to other Government officials as appropriate.

ADOPTED BY THE
ALA COUNCIL
June 27, 1978

Transmitted by
Robert Wedgeworth
Secretary of the Council

National Plan of Action

adopted
at
National Women's Conference
November 18-21, 1977
Houston, Texas

NATIONAL COMMISSION
ON THE OBSERVANCE OF
INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S YEAR

IWY COMMISSION
P. O. BOX 1567
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20013

This National Plan of Action constitutes the offi[illegible] recommendations of the National Women's Conf[illegible]

Declaration of American Women

We are here to move history forward.

We are women from every State and Territory in the Nation.

We are women of different ages, beliefs and lifestyles.

We are women of many economic, social, political, racial, ethnic, cultural, educational and religious backgrounds.

We are married, single, widowed and divorced.

We are mothers and daughters.

We are sisters.

We speak in varied accents and languages but we share the common language and experience of American women who throughout our Nation's life have been denied the opportunities, rights, privileges and responsibilities accorded to men.

For the first time in the more than 200 years of our democracy, we are gathered in a National Women's Conference, charged under Federal law to assess the status of women in our country, to measure the progress we have made, to identify the barriers that prevent us from participating fully and equally in all aspects of national life, and to make recommendations to the President and to the Congress for means by which such barriers can be removed.

We recognize the positive changes that have occurred in the lives of women since the founding of our nation. In more than a century of struggle from Seneca Falls 1848 to Houston 1977, we have progressed from being non-persons and slaves whose work and achievements were unrecognized, whose needs were ignored, and whose rights were suppressed to being citizens with freedoms and aspirations of which our ancestors could only dream.

We can vote and own property. We work in the home, in our communities and in every occupation. We are 40 percent of the labor force. We are in the arts, sciences, professions and politics. We raise children, govern States, head businesses and institutions, climb mountains, explore the ocean depths and reach toward the moon.

Our lives no longer end with the childbearing years. Our lifespan has increased to more than 75 years. We have become a majority of the population, 51.3 percent, and by the 21st Century, we shall be an even larger majority.

But despite some gains made in the past 200 years, our dream of equality is still withheld from us and millions of women still face a daily reality of discrimination, limited opportunities and economic hardship.

Man-made barriers, laws, social customs and prejudices continue to keep a majority of women in an inferior position without full control of our lives and bodies.

From infancy throughout life, in personal and public relationships, in the family, in the schools, in every occupation and profession, too often we find our individuality, our capabilities, our earning powers diminished by discriminatory practices and outmoded ideas of what a woman is, what a woman can do, and what a woman must be.

Increasingly, we are victims of crimes of violence in a culture that degrades us as sex objects and promotes pornography for profit.

We are poorer than men. And those of us who are minority women -- Blacks, Hispanic Americans, Native Americans and Asian Americans – must overcome the double burden of discrimination based on race and sex.

We lack effective political and economic power. We have only minor and insignificant roles in making, interpreting and enforcing our laws, in running our political parties, businesses, unions, schools and institutions, in directing the media, in governing our country, in deciding issues of war or peace.

We do not seek special privileges, but we demand as a human right a full voice and role for women in determining the destiny of our world, our nation, our families and our individual lives.

We seek these rights for all women, whether or not they choose as individuals to use them.

We are part of a worldwide movement of women who believe that only by bringing women into full partnership with men and respecting our rights as half the human race can we hope to achieve a world in which the whole human race – men, women and children – can live in peace and security.

Based on the views of women who have met in every State and Territory in the past year, the National Plan of Action is presented to the President and the Congress as our recommendations for implementing Public Law 94-167.

We are entitled to and expect serious attention to our proposals.

We demand immediate and continuing action on our National Plan by Federal, State, public and private institutions so that by 1985, the end of the International Decade for Women proclaimed by the United Nations, everything possible under the law will have been done to provide American women with full equality.

The rest will be up to the hearts, minds and moral consciences of men and women and what they do to make our society truly democratic and open to all.

We pledge ourselves with all the strength of our dedication to this struggle "to form a more perfect Union."

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Declaration of American Women 1
Arts and Humanities 5
Battered Women 5
Business 6
Child Abuse 7
Child Care 7
Credit 8
Disabled Women 8
Education 10
Elective and Appointive Office 11
Employment 12
Equal Rights Amendment 14
Health 14
Homemakers 15
Insurance 16
International Affairs 17
Media 19
Minority Women 19
Offenders 22
Older Women 22
Rape 24
Reproductive Freedom 25
Rural Women 26
Sexual Preference 27
Statistics 27
Welfare 27
Continuing Committee of the Conference 30

ARTS AND HUMANITIES

The President should take steps to require that women:

- Are assured equal opportunities for appointment to managerial and upper level posts in Federally-funded cultural institutions, such as libraries, museums, universities and public radio and TV.
- Are more equitably represented on grant-awarding boards, commissions and panels.
- Benefit more fairly from government grants, whether as individual grant applicants or as members of cultural institutions receiving Federal or State funding.

Judging agencies and review boards should use blind judging for musicians, including singers, in appraising them for employment, awards, and fellowships as well as for all articles and papers being considered for publication or delivery and for all exhibits and grant applications, wherever possible.

BATTERED WOMEN

The President and Congress should declare the elimination of violence in the home to be a national goal. To help achieve this, Congress should establish a national clearinghouse for information and technical and financial assistance to locally controlled public and private nonprofit organizations providing emergency shelter and other support services for battered women and their children. The clearinghouse should also conduct a continuing mass media campaign to educate the public about the problem of violence and the available remedies and resources.

Local and State governments, law enforcement agencies and social welfare agencies should provide training programs on the problem of wife battering, crisis intervention techniques, and the need for prompt and effective enforcement of laws that protect the rights of battered women.

State legislatures should enact laws to expand legal protection and provide funds for shelters for battered women and their children; remove interspousal tort immunity in order to permit assaulted spouses to sue their assailants for civil damages; and provide full legal services for victims of abuse.

Programs for battered women should be sensitive to the bilingual and multicultural needs of ethnic and minority women.

BUSINESS

The President should issue an Executive Order establishing as national policy:

- The full integration of women entrepreneurs in government-wide business-related and procurement activities, including a directive to all government agencies to assess the impact of these activities on women business owners.
- The development of outreach and action programs to bring about the full integration of women entrepreneurs into business-related government activities and procurement.
- The development of evaluation and monitoring programs to assess progress periodically and to develop new programs.

The President should amend Executive Order 11625 of October 13, 1971 to add women to its coverage and to programs administered by the Office of Minority Business Enterprise.

The President should direct the Small Business Administration (SBA) to add women to the definition of socially or economically disadvantaged groups as published in the *Code of Federal Regulations* and take all steps necessary to include women in all the services and activities of the SBA. These steps should include community education projects to encourage women to participate in SBA programs, particularly minority women, including Blacks, Hispanic Americans, Asian Americans and Native Americans.

The President should direct all contracting agencies to increase the percentage of the annual dollar amount of procurement contracts awarded to women-owned businesses and to maintain records by sex and race or ethnicity for monitoring and evaluation.

The President should direct the General Services Administration to amend, so as to include women, the Federal Procurement Regulations requiring that all firms holding government contracts exceeding $5,000 insure that "minority business enterprises have the maximum practicable opportunity to participate in the performance of Government contracts."

The President should direct the Department of Labor, Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs to assure that compliance officers monitor the awards of subcontracts in order to assure that women-owned businesses are equitably treated.

CHILD ABUSE

The President and Congress should provide continued funding and support for the prevention and treatment of abused children and their parents under the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1974.

States should set up child abuse prevention, reporting, counseling and intervention programs or strengthen such programs as they already have. Child abuse is defined, for this purpose, as pornographic exploitation of children, sexual abuse, battering, and neglect.

Programs should:

- Provide protective services on a 24-hour basis.
- Counsel both victim and abuser.
- Create public awareness in schools and in communities by teaching how to identify and prevent the problems.
- Encourage complete reporting and accurate data collection.
- Provide for prompt, sensitive attention by police, courts, and social services.

CHILD CARE

The Federal government should assume a major role in directing and providing comprehensive, voluntary, flexible hour, bias-free, non-sexist, quality child care and developmental programs, including child care facilities for Federal employees, and should request and support adequate legislation and funding for these programs.

Federally funded child care and developmental programs should have low-cost, ability-to-pay fee sched-

ules that make these services accessible to all who need them, regardless of income, and should provide for parent participation in their operation.

Legislation should make special provision for child care facilities for rural and migrant worker families.

Labor and management should be encouraged to negotiate child care programs in their collective bargaining agreements.

Education for parenthood programs should be improved and expanded by local and State school boards, with technical assistance and experimental programs provided by the Federal government.

City, county and/or State networks should be established to provide parents with hotline consumer information on child care, referrals, and follow-up evaluations of all listed care givers.

CREDIT

The Federal Equal Credit Opportunity Act of 1974 should be vigorously, efficiently and expeditiously enforced by all the Federal agencies with enforcement responsibility.

The Federal Reserve Board should conduct a nationwide educational campaign to inform women of their rights under the law.

DISABLED WOMEN

The President, Congress, and State and local governments should rigorously enforce all current legislation that affects the lives of disabled women.

The President, Congress, and Administration should expeditiously implement the recommendations of the White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals and develop comprehensive programs for that purpose.

Disabled women should have access to education, training and employment based on their needs and interests rather than on the preconceived notions of others.

The Federal government should enact legislation which will provide higher income levels so that disabled women can afford to live independently and at a decent standard of living. The disabled woman must have the right to determine for herself whether she will live in or out of an institutional setting. Funds and services should be available to make independent living a reality.

Congress should appropriate sufficient funds to ensure the development of service programs controlled by disabled people.

Disabled women should have the right to have and keep their children and have equal rights to adoption and foster care.

Congress should mandate health training and research programs focused on the health needs of the disabled.

Information developed by disabled women should be disseminated to medical professionals and women so that all women can make decisions about children based on knowledge rather than fear.

National health care legislation must provide for the unique requirements of disabled women without reference to income.

Congress should enact legislation to remove all work disincentives for all disabled individuals who wish paid employment.

The President and Congress should work closely with disabled individuals in the development of the welfare reform act and all other legislation concerning disabled persons.

Medicaid and Medicare should cover all the medical services and supplies that are needed by disabled women.

The President and Congress should encourage all States to utilize Title XX funds for the provision of attendant care and other such services for disabled women.

The President and Congress should enact legislation to include disabled women under the 1964 Civil Rights Act and afford them judicial remedy.

The President and Congress and International Women's Year must recognize the additional discrimination disabled women face when they are members of racial, ethnic and sexual minority groups and appropriate steps must be taken to protect their rights.

In the passage of the National Plan of Action, the word "woman" should be defined as including

all women with disabilities. The term "bilingual" should be defined as including sign language and interpreter for the deaf. The term "barriers" against women and "access" should be defined as including architectural barriers and communication barriers.

Congress and the President should support U.S. participation in and funding for the International Year of the Handicapped as proclaimed by the United Nations for 1981.

EDUCATION

The President should direct the vigorous and expeditious enforcement of all laws prohibiting discrimination at all levels of education and oppose any amendments or revisions that would weaken these laws and regulations.

Enforcement should apply to elementary, primary, secondary, post-secondary, graduate, vocational and technical schools, including sports and other programs and granting of scholarships and fellowships.

Federal surveys of elementary and secondary schools should gather data needed to indicate compliance with Federal anti-discrimination laws, and these data should be collected by sex as well as race or ethnicity. The Civil Rights Commission should conduct a study to evaluate the enforcement of laws prohibiting sex discrimination in physical education and athletics, and to consider the usefulness and feasibility of per capita expenditure in physical education and athletics as a measure of equal opportunity.

Leadership programs for working women in post-secondary schools should be upgraded and expanded, and private foundations are urged to give special attention to research on women in unions.

Bilingual vocational training, educational and cultural programs should be extended and significantly expanded, with particular attention to the needs of Hispanic Americans, Native Americans, Asian Americans and other minority women.

State school systems should move against sex and race stereotyping through appropriate action, including:

- Review of books and curriculum.
- The integration into the curriculum of programs of study that restore to women their history and their achievements and give them the knowledge and methods to reinterpret their life experiences.

- Pre-service and in-service training of teachers and administrators.
- Non-sexist and non-racist counseling at every level of education, with encouragement of women to increase their range of options and choices to include both non-traditional and traditional occupations and to increase understanding of women's rights and status in various occupations.

ELECTIVE AND APPOINTIVE OFFICE

The President, Governors, political parties, women's organizations and foundations should join in an effort to increase the number of women in office, including judgeships and policy-making positions, and women should seek elective and appointive office in larger numbers than at present on the Federal, State and local level.

The President and, where applicable, Governors should significantly increase the numbers of women appointed as judges, particularly to appellate courts and supreme courts.

Governors should set as a goal for 1980 a significant increase and, by 1985, equal membership of men and women serving on all State boards and commissions. Concerted efforts should be directed toward appointing women to the majority of State boards and commissions which have no women members.

Political parties should encourage and recruit women to run for office and adopt written plans to assure equal representation of women in all party activities, from the precinct to the national level, with special emphasis on equal representation on the delegations to all party conventions.

The national parties should create affirmative action offices for women. Women's caucuses and other women's organizations within the party should participate in the selection of its personnel and in the design of its program, which should include greatly improved financial assistance for female delegates and candidates.

EMPLOYMENT

The President and Congress should support a policy of full employment so that all women who are able and willing to work may do so.

The President should direct the vigorous and expeditious enforcement of all laws, executive orders and regulations prohibiting discrimination in employment, including discrimination in apprenticeship and construction.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission should receive the necessary funding and staff to process complaints and to carry out its duties speedily and effectively.

All enforcement agencies should follow the guidelines of the EEOC, which should be expanded to cover discrimination in job evaluation systems. These systems should be examined with the aim of eliminating biases that attach a low wage rate to "traditional" women's jobs. Federal legislation to provide equal pay for work of equal value should be enacted.

Congress should repeal the last sentence of Sec. 703(h) of Title VII, Civil Rights Act (1964) which limits enforcement of that law by incorporating the more restrictive standards of the Equal Pay Act.

As the largest single employer of women in the nation, the President should require all Federal agencies to establish goals and timetables which require equitable representation of women at all management levels, and appropriate sanctions should be levied against heads of agencies that fail to demonstrate a "good faith" effort in achieving these goals and timetables.

The Civil Service Commission should require all Federal agencies to establish developmental and other programs in consonance with upward mobility and merit promotion principles to facilitate the movement of women from clerical to technical and professional series, and make all Federal women employees in Grades (GS) 11 through 15 eligible for managerial positions.

Agencies and organizations responsible for apprenticeship programs should be required to establish affirmative action goals and timetables for women of all racial and ethnic origins to enter into "non-traditional" training programs.

Federal laws prohibiting discrimination in employment should be extended to include the legislative branch of the Federal government.

In addition to the Federal government, State and local governments, public and private institutions, business, industry and unions should be encouraged to develop training programs for the employment and promotion of women in policy-level positions and professional, managerial and technical jobs.

Special attention should be given to the employment needs of minority women, especially Blacks, Hispanics, Asian Americans and Native Americans, including their placement in managerial, professional, technical and white collar jobs. English-language training and employment programs should be developed to meet the needs of working women whose primary language is not English.

The Congress should amend the Veteran Preference Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 387, Chapter 287, Title V; US Code) so that veterans preference is used on a one-time-only basis for initial employment and within a three-year period after discharge from military service, except for disabled veterans. It should modify the "rule of three" so that equally or better qualified non-veterans should not be unduly discriminated against in hiring.

Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act should be amended to prohibit discrimination on the basis of pregnancy, childbirth or related medical conditions.

The President should take into account in appointments to the National Labor Relations Board and in seeking amendments to the National Labor Relations Act of 1936 the obstacles confronting women who seek to organize in traditionally nonunionized employment sections.

Unions and management should review the impact on women of all their practices and correct injustices to women.

Enforcement of the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Social Security Act as they apply to household workers and enforcement of the minimum wage should be improved.

Federal and State governments should promote Flexitime jobs, and pro-rated benefits should be provided for part-time workers.

All statistics collected by the Federal government should be gathered and analyzed so that information concerning the impact of Federal programs on women and the participation of women in the administration of Federal programs can be assessed.

EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

The Equal Rights Amendment should be ratified.

HEALTH

Federal legislation should establish a national health security program. Present Federal employees' health insurance policies and any future national health security program should cover women as individuals.

Health insurance benefits should include:

- Preventive health service.
- Comprehensive family planning services.
- Reproductive health care.
- General medical care.
- Home and health support services.
- Comprehensive mental health services.

States should license and recognize qualified midwives and nurse practitioners as independent health specialists and State and Federal laws should require health insurance providers to directly reimburse these health specialists.

States should enact a patient's bill of rights which includes enforceable provisions for informed consent and access to and patient ownership of medical records.

Federal legislation should be enacted to expand the authority of the Food and Drug Administration to:

- Require testing of all drugs, devices and cosmetics by independent sources other than the manufacturers.
- Extend test periods beyond the present grossly inadequate one year or 18 months.
- Have immediate recall of hazardous, unsafe or ineffective drugs, devices and cosmetics.
- Require a patient information package insert with every drug and device marketed. This insert should include warnings about possible risks.

- Require by law the reporting of significant adverse reactions noted by physicians or by the manufacturers of drugs, devices and cosmetics.

Congress should appropriate funds for increased research on safe, alternative forms of contraception, particularly male contraception. Research to identify the risks of present forms of contraception and estrogen-based drugs should be given higher priority. Outreach programs should be established by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to identify and provide services for victims of hazardous drug therapy.

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare should provide additional funds for alcohol and drug abuse research and treatment centers designed to meet the special needs of women.

Federal and State governments should encourage fair representation of women on all Federal, State and private health policy and planning bodies.

Congress should appropriate funds to establish and support a network of community-based health facilities to offer low cost, reproductive health services.

The President should appoint a special commission to conduct a national investigation of conditions in nursing homes and mental institutions and propose standards of care.

Congress should appropriate funds to encourage more women to enter the health professions and Congress should allocate funds only to those health professions schools whose curricula are clearly non-sexist.

The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare should undertake a special investigation of the increase in surgical procedures such as hysterectomy, Caesarean section, mastectomy and forced sterilization.

HOMEMAKERS

The Federal Government and State legislatures should base their laws relating to marital property, inheritance, and domestic relations on the principle that marriage is a partnership in which the contribution of each spouse is of equal importance and value.

The President and Congress should support a practical plan of covering homemakers in their own right under social security and facilitate its enactment.

Alimony, child support, and property arrangements at divorce should be such that minor children's needs are first to be met and spouses share the economic dislocation of divorce. As a minimum every State should enact the economic provisions of the Uniform Marriage and Divorce Act proposed by the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and endorsed by the American Bar Association. Loss of pension rights because of divorce should be considered in property divisions. More effective methods for collection of support should be adopted.

The Census Bureau should collect data on the economic arrangements at divorce and their enforcement, with a large enough sample to analyze the data by State.

The Federal and State Governments should help homemakers displaced by widowhood, divorce, or desertion to become self-sufficient members of society through programs providing counseling, training and placement and counseling on business opportunities; advice on financial management; and legal advice.

INSURANCE

State legislatures and State insurance commissioners should adopt the Model Regulation to Eliminate Unfair Sex Discrimination of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners. The Regulation should be amended and adopted to include prohibition of the following practices:

- Denial of coverage for pregnancy and pregnancy-related expenses for all comprehensive medical/hospital care.
- Denial of group disability coverage for normal pregnancy and complications of pregnancy.
- Denial of health insurance coverage to newborns from birth.
- Requiring dependents who convert from spouses' contracts to their own to pay increased premiums for the same coverage or be forced to insure for lower coverage.
- Denial of coverage to women with children born out of wedlock and denying eligibility of benefits to such children.
- Using sex-based actuarial mortality tables in rate and benefit computation.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

WOMEN AND FOREIGN POLICY

The President and the Executive Agencies of the government dealing with foreign affairs (Departments of State and Defense, USIA, AID and others) should see to it that many more women, of all racial and ethnic backgrounds, participate in the formulation and execution of all aspects of United States foreign policy. Efforts should be intensified to appoint more women as Ambassadors and to all U.S. Delegations to international conferences and missions to the United Nations. Women in citizen voluntary organizations concerned with international affairs should be consulted more in the formulation of policy and procedures.

The foreign affairs agencies should increase with all possible speed the number of women at all grade levels within the agencies, and a special assistant to the Secretary of State should be appointed to coordinate a program to increase women's participation in foreign policy and to assume responsibility for U.S. participation in and the funding of the UN Decade for Women. All concerned agencies of the Executive Branch should strive to appoint women on an equal basis with men to represent the U.S. on all executive boards and governing bodies of international organizations and on the UN functional commissions. A permanent committee composed of government officials and private members, the majority of them women, should be appointed to advise the State Department of the selection of women candidates for positions on U.S. delegations, on governing bodies of international agencies, and in the UN system.

UN COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

The U.S. Government should work actively for the retention and adequate funding of the UN Commission on the Status of Women, and it should recommend that the Commission meet annually rather than biennially.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

The U.S. Agency for International Development and similar assistance agencies should give high priority to the implementation of existing U.S. legislation and policies designed to promote the integration of women into the development plans for their respective countries. They should also continue to study the impact on women in the developing world of U.S. government aid and commercial development programs over which government has any regulatory powers. These agencies should actively promote the involvement of these women in determining their own needs and priorities in programs intended for their benefit.

HUMAN RIGHTS TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS ON WOMEN

In pressing for respect for human rights, the President and the Congress should note the special situation of women victims of oppression, political imprisonment and torture. They should also intensify efforts for ratification and compliance with international human rights treaties and conventions to which the United States is signatory, specifically including those on women's rights.

PEACE AND DISARMAMENT

The President and the Congress should intensify efforts to:

- Build, in cooperation with other nations, an international framework within which serious disarmament negotiations can occur.
- Reduce military spending and foreign military sales, convert excessive weapons manufacturing capacity to production for meeting human needs.
- Support peace education in schools and advanced study in the fields of conflict resolution and peace keeping.

To this end the United States should take the lead in urging all nuclear powers to start phasing out their nuclear arsenals rather than escalating weapons development and deployment, and should develop initiatives to advance the cause of world peace.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION

Government agencies, media, schools, and citizen organizations should be encouraged to promote programs of international education and communication emphasizing women's present and potential contribution, particularly in developing countries, to economic and social well-being. Improved methods should be devised for collection and dissemination of this needed information in order to make adequate data available to policy makers and the public.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DECADE

The U.S. should give vigorous support to the goals of the UN Decade for Women, Equality, Development and Peace, in the General Assembly and other international meetings; should give financial support to Decade activities and should participate fully in the 1980 mid-Decade World Conference to review progress toward

targets set in the World Plan of Action adopted unanimously by the World Conference of International Women's Year, 1975.

MEDIA

The media should employ women in all job categories and especially in policy-making positions. They should adopt and distribute the IWY media guidelines throughout their respective industries. They should make affirmative efforts to expand the portrayal of women to include a variety of roles and to represent accurately the numbers and lifestyles of women in society. Training opportunities should be expanded so that more women can move into all jobs in the communications industries, particularly into technical jobs.

Appropriate Federal and State agencies, including the Federal Communications Commission, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Department of Justice, and State civil rights commissions should vigorously enforce laws which prohibit employment discrimination against women working in the mass media. These agencies should continue studying the impact of the mass media on sex discrimination and sex-role stereotyping in American society.

Special consideration should be given to media which are publicly funded or established through acts of Congress. Particularly, public broadcasting should assume a special responsibility to integrate women in employment and programming.

Women's groups and advocacy groups should continue to develop programs to monitor the mass media and take appropriate action to improve the image and employment of women in the communications industries. They should join the campaign to de-emphasize the exploitation of female bodies and the use of violence against women in the mass media.

MINORITY WOMEN

Minority women share with all women the experience of sexism as a barrier to their full rights of citizenship. Every recommendation of this National Plan of Action shall be understood as applying equally and fully to minority women.

But institutionalized bias based on race, language, culture and/or ethnic origin or governance of territories or localities has led to the additional oppression and exclusion of minority women and to the conditions of poverty from which they disproportionately suffer.

Therefore, every level of government action should recognize and remedy this double-discrimination and ensure the right of each individual to self-determination.

Legislation, the enforcement of existing laws and all levels of government action should be directed especially toward such problem areas as involuntary sterilization; monolingual education and services; high infant and maternal mortality rates; bias toward minority women's children, confinement to low level jobs; confinement to poor, ghettoized housing; culturally biased educational, psychological and employment testing (for instance, civil service); failure to enforce affirmative action and special admission programs; combined sex and race bias in insurance; and failure to gather statistical data based on both sex and race so that the needs and conditions of minority women may be accurately understood.

Minority women also suffer from government failure to recognize and remedy problems of our racial and cultural groups. For instance:

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKAN NATIVE WOMEN:

– American Indian/Alaskan Native women have a relationship to Earth Mother and the Great Spirit as well as a heritage based on the sovereignty of Indian peoples. The Federal government should guarantee tribal rights, tribal sovereignty, honor existing treaties and Congressional acts, protect hunting, fishing, and whaling rights, protect trust status, and permanently remove the threat of termination.

Congress should extend the Indian Education Act of 1972, maintain base funding of education instead of replacing it with supplemental funding, provide adequate care through the Indian Health Service, forbid the systematic removal of children from their families and communities, and assure full participation in all Federally-funded programs.

ASIAN/PACIFIC AMERICAN WOMEN:

– Asian/Pacific American Women are wrongly thought to be part of a "model minority" with few problems. This obscures our vulnerability due to language and culture barriers, sweatshop work conditions with high health hazards, the particular problems of

wives of U.S. servicemen, lack of access to accreditation and licensing because of immigrant status, and to many Federally-funded services.

HISPANIC WOMEN:

Deportation of mothers of American-born children must be stopped and legislation enacted for parents to remain with their children; citizenship provisions should be facilitated.

Legislation should be enacted to provide migrant farm working women with the Federal minimum wage rate, collective bargaining rights, adequate housing, and bilingual-bicultural social services delivery.

Classification of existing Hispanic American media as "Foreign Press" must be stopped to ensure equal access to major national events.

Additionally, the Federal Communications Commission must provide equal opportunity to Hispanic people for acquisition of media facilities (radio and television), for training and hiring in order to provide Spanish-language programming to this major group.

PUERTO RICAN WOMEN:

Puerto Rican women emphasize that they are citizens of the United States and wish to be recognized and treated as equals.

BLACK WOMEN:

The President and Congress should provide for full quality education, including special admission programs, and for the full implementation and enforcement at all levels of education.

The President and Congress should immediately address the crisis of unemployment which impacts the Black community and results in Black teenage women having the highest rate of unemployment.

The Congress should establish a national program for the placement of "children in need of parents," preferably in a family environment, where the status of said children is affected by reason of racial or ethnic origin.

The President and Congress should assure Federally assisted housing to meet the critical need of Black women, especially of low and moderate income, should direct the vigorous enforcement of all fair housing laws, and provide the allocation of resources necessary to accomplish this housing goal.

The President, Congress and all Federal agencies should utilize fully in all deliberations and planning processes, the Black Women's Plan of Action which clearly reflects and delineates other major concerns of Black women.

OFFENDERS

States should review and reform their sentencing laws and their practices to eliminate discrimination that affects the treatment of women in penal facilities. Particular attention should be paid to the needs of poor and minority women.

States should reform their practices, where needed, to provide legal counseling and referral services; improved health services emphasizing dignity in treatment for women in institutions; and protection of women prisoners from sexual abuse by male and female inmates and by correctional personnel.

Corrections Boards must provide improved educational and vocational training in a non-stereotyped range of skills that pay enough for an ex-offender to support her family.

Law enforcement agencies, courts, and correctional programs must give special attention to the needs of children with mothers under arrest, on trial, or in prison.

States must increase efforts to divert women offenders to community-based treatment facilities such as residential and non-residential halfway houses, work releases, or group homes as close to the offender's family as possible.

Disparities in the treatment of male and female juvenile offenders must be eliminated; status offenses must be removed from jurisdiction of juvenile courts; and States are urged to establish more youth bureaus, crisis centers and diversion agencies to receive female juveniles detained for promiscuous conduct, for running away, or because of family or school problems.

OLDER WOMEN

The Federal and State governments, public and private women's organizations and social welfare groups should support efforts to provide social and health

services that will enable the older woman to live with dignity and security. These services should include but not be limited to:

- Innovative housing which creates as nearly as possible an environment that affords security and comfort.
- Home health and social services, including visiting nurse services, homemaker services, meals-on-wheels and other protective services that will offer older women alternatives to institutional care, keeping them in familiar surroundings as long as possible.
- Preventive as well as remedial health care services.
- Public transportation in both urban and rural areas for otherwise housebound women.
- Continuing education in order to insure that the older woman will be an informed and intelligent user of the power which will be hers by virtue of the increase of her numbers.
- Immediate inclusion of geriatric education in the curriculum and training of all medical personnel in order that the elderly will receive optimum medical attention. This applies particularly to nursing home staff.
- Bilingual and bicultural programs, including health services, recreation and other programs to support elderly women of limited English-speaking ability.
- Elimination of present inequities in social security benefits.
- Recognition of the economic value of homemaking in social security benefits.
- Passage of the Displaced Homemakers bill.
- Expansion of coverage for medical and health care costs.
- Older women should be included as active participants in all kinds of policy-making positions at every level of government.
- The image of the older woman is changing and there should be wide publicity fo-

cused on this. The effective use of the media is essential to furnishing information to the older woman so as to insure her informed participation in the decision-making process which continuously affects the quality of her life and the life of her community.

- Mandatory retirement shall be phased out.

RAPE

Federal, State and local governments should revise their criminal codes and case law dealing with rape and related offenses to:

- Provide for graduated degrees of the crime with graduated penalties depending on the amount of force or coercion occurring with the activity.
- Apply to assault by or upon both sexes, including spouses as victims.
- Include all types of sexual assault against adults, including oral and anal contact and use of objects.
- Enlarge beyond traditional common law concepts the circumstances under which the act will be considered to have occurred without the victim's consent.
- Specify that the past sexual conduct of the victim cannot be introduced into evidence.
- Require no more corroborative evidence than is required in the prosecution of any other type of violent assault.
- Prohibit the Hale instruction* where it has been required by law or is customary.

Local task forces to review and reform rape law and practices of police, prosecutors, and medical personnel should be established where they do not now exist. Such task forces should also mobilize public support for change. Rape crisis centers should be established (with Federal and State funding) for the support of victims and the confidentiality of their records should be assured. Bilingual and bicultural information resources should be made available where necessary.

Federal and State funds should be appropriated for educational programs in the public school system and the community, including rape prevention and self-defense programs.

The National Center for the Prevention and Control of Rape within the National Institute of Mental Health should be given permanent funding for operational costs, for staff positions, research and demonstration programs and for a clearinghouse on sexual assault information and educational material with regard to prevention, treatment of victims and rehabilitation of offenders. In addition, rape centers should be consulted by NIMH in the setting of priorities and allocation of funds. The National Center should be continued in order to insure community involvement and the composition of the committee should be reviewed to assure minority representation and a majority of women.

State legislatures should expand existing victim compensation for the cost of medical, surgical, and hospital expenses; evidentiary examinations; counseling; emergency funds for housing, etc., and compensation for pregnancy and pain and suffering.

**Some states require judges to instruct the jury as prescribed by a 17th Century jurist, Lord Chief Justice Matthew Hale: "Rape is an accusation easily to be made and hard to be proved, and harder to be defended by the party accused, tho never so innocent."*

REPRODUCTIVE FREEDOM

We support the U.S. Supreme Court decisions which guarantee reproductive freedom to women.

We urge all branches of Federal, State and local governments to give the highest priority to complying with these Supreme Court decisions and to making available all methods of family planning to women unable to take advantage of private facilities.

We oppose the exclusion of abortion or childbirth and pregnancy-related care from Federal, State or local funding of medical services or from privately financed medical services.

We urge organizations concerned with improving the status of women to monitor how government complies with these principles.

We oppose involuntary sterilization and urge strict compliance by all doctors, medical and family planning facilities with the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare's

minimum April 1974 regulations requiring that consent to sterilization be truly voluntary, informed and competent. Spousal consent should not be a requirement upon which sterilization procedures are contingent. If the patient does not speak English, appropriate staff must be found to explain the procedures and HEW regulations in the primary language of the patient.

Particular attention should be paid at all levels of government to providing confidential family-planning services for teen-agers, education in responsible sexuality, and reform of laws discriminating against unwed parents and their children.

Programs in sex education should be provided in all schools, including elementary schools.

Federal, State and local governing bodies should take whatever steps are necessary to remove existing barriers to family planning services for all teen-agers who request them.

Each school system should assist teen-age parents with programs including child care arrangements that will encourage them to remain in school, provide educational and vocational training leading to economic independence, and teach prenatal health and parenting skills.

RURAL WOMEN

The President and Congress should establish a Federal rural education policy designed to meet the special problems of isolation, poverty and underemployment that characterize much of rural America. Such a policy must be consciously planned to overcome the inequality of opportunities available to rural women and girls.

The Office of Management and Budget should set and enforce a policy that data collected on beneficiaries of all Federal programs shall be reported by sex, by minority status, and by urban/rural or metropolitan/non-metropolitan areas, based on a standard definition.

Data on employment of women and public programs on behalf of working women should include in their definitions farm wives and widows who perform the many tasks essential to the farm operation.

A farm wife should have the same ownership rights as her spouse under State inheritance and Federal estate laws. Tax law should recognize that the labor of a farm wife gives her an equitable interest in the property.

The President should appoint a joint committee from the Departments of Labor, Agriculture, and Justice to investigate the Louisiana sugar plantations system's violations of human rights, especially of women. This commission should also investigate conditions of other seasonal and migratory workers in all States and Territories of the United States.

All programs developed on behalf of rural women should be certain to include migrant, Black, Native American, Alaskan, Asian, and Hispanic women and all isolated minorities, and affirmative action programs should be extended to include all disenfranchised groups.

SEXUAL PREFERENCE

Congress, State, and local legislatures should enact legislation to eliminate discrimination on the basis of sexual and affectional preference in areas including, but not limited to, employment, housing, public accommodations, credit, public facilities, government funding, and the military.

State legislatures should reform their penal codes or repeal State laws that restrict private sexual behavior between consenting adults.

State legislatures should enact legislation that would prohibit consideration of sexual or affectional orientation as a factor in any judicial determination of child custody or visitation rights. Rather, child custody cases should be evaluated solely on the merits of which party is the better parent, without regard to that person's sexual and affectional orientation.

STATISTICS

The Office of Management and Budget should require all departments and agencies to collect, tabulate, and analyze data relating to persons on the basis of sex in order to assess the impact of their programs on women.

The U.S. Census Bureau should aggressively pursue its efforts to reduce the undercounts of minority Americans, including Blacks, Hispanic Americans, Asian Americans, and American Indians. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare should continue its efforts to implement the usage of special group identifiers in all vital statistics recordkeeping. These statistics should be recorded and reported by sex and subgroup.

WOMEN, WELFARE AND POVERTY

The Federal and State governments should assume a role in focusing on welfare and poverty as major women's issues. All welfare reform proposals should be examined specifically for their impact on women. Inequality of opportunity for women must be recognized as a primary factor contributing to the growth of welfare rolls.

Women in poverty, whether young or old, want to be part of the mainstream of American life.

Poverty is a major barrier to equality for women. Millions of women who depend on income transfer programs or low paying jobs for their basic life support may be subject to the multiple oppression of sexism, racism, poverty and they are often old or disabled.

Many other women, because of discriminatory employment practices, social security laws, differential education of men and women, and lack of adequate child care are just one step away from poverty. Consequently, the elimination of poverty must be a priority of all those working for equal rights for women.

Along with major improvements in the welfare system, elimination of poverty for women must include improvements in social security and retirement systems, universal minimum wage, non-traditional job opportunities, quality child care, comprehensive health insurance, and comprehensive legal services. A concerted effort must be made to educate the public about the realities of welfare, the plight of the blind, the aged, the disabled, single-parent families and other low income women.

We support increased Federal funding for income transfer programs (e.g. Social Security, SSI, AFDC). Congress should approve a Federal floor under payments to provide an adequate standard of living based on each State's cost of living for all those in need. And, just as with other workers, homemakers receiving income transfer payments should be afforded the dignity of having that payment called a wage, not welfare.

We oppose the Carter Administration proposal for welfare reform (HR 9030), which among other things eliminates food stamps, threatens to eliminate CETA training and CETA jobs paying more than minimum wage, and does not guarantee adequate day care, and we oppose proposals for "workfare" where welfare

mothers would be forced to "work off" their grants which is work without wage, without fringe benefits or bargaining rights, and without dignity. HR 9030 further requires those individuals and families without income to wait weeks or even months before even the inadequate grant is available.

We strongly support a welfare reform program developed from on-going consultation with persons who will be impacted.

This program should 1) be consistent with the National Academy of Science recommendation that no individual or family living standard should be lower than half the median family income level for substantial periods (after taxes) and this income should not fall below the government defined poverty level of family income even for shorter periods; 2) help sustain the family unit; and 3) insure that women on welfare and other low income women who choose to work not be forced into jobs paying less than the prevailing wage.

In order to improve the status of women, the following actions should be taken:

a. To insure that welfare and other poor are not discriminated against as an economic class, affirmative action guidelines should be drawn up to provide that all employers who are recipients of Federal and/or State contract monies be required to show that they are hiring recipients.

b. There should be targeting of funds by local CETA advisory boards for the placement and training of women in non-traditional higher paying jobs, consistent with the original mandate.

c. The Department of Labor should make a study of jobs and wages based on a standard of comparable worth, and speedily move the implementation of that study in all government positions.

d. Unions should devote additional energy to the organization of women to upgrade pay and working conditions for women in traditional employment.

Quality child care should be a mandated Title XX service, available to all families on an ability to pay basis throughout training, education, job search and employment.

Congress should encourage education of women by insuring that Federal and other education grants do not reduce an individual's or family's eligibility for public assistance in AFDC or any other program.

Comprehensive support services and social services must be provided and adequately funded.

CONTINUING COMMITTEE OF THE CONFERENCE

Whereas, Public Law 94-167 requires the establishment of a Committee of the Conference which will take steps to provide for the convening of a Second National Women's Conference to assess the progress made toward achieving the recommendations of this 1977 conference; and

Whereas, such Committee would constitute an important mechanism to consider steps to achieve the recommendations of this Conference.

It is hereby resolved that:

1. A Committee of the Conference be selected by the National Commission on the Observance of International Women's Year after receiving recommendations of individuals to serve on the Committee in writing on or before December 30, 1977*, from the delegates of this body following the Conference.

The Committee shall be composed of persons of diverse ages and racial, ethnic, religious, economic, social, and geographic backgrounds.

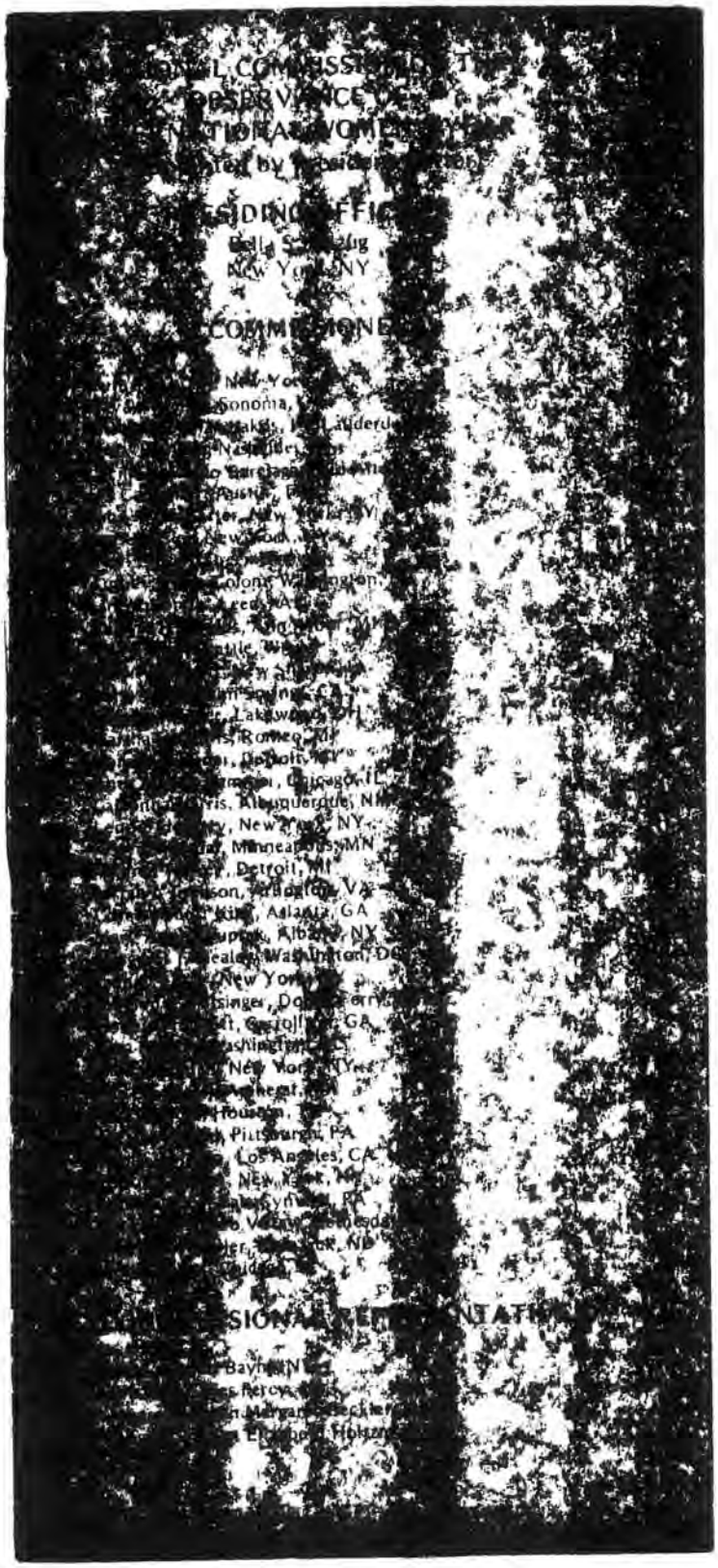
2. This conference calls upon the President to issue an Executive Order creating a Commission to carry out our recommendations.

3. The Committee of the Conference shall serve until such time as the President appoints such a Commission.

4. This Conference calls upon the President and the Congress to authorize and appropriate sufficient funds to enable these bodies to carry out this mandate.

**The Commission extended this date to January 15, 1978.*

Note: Delegates from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Trust Territories and the District of Columbia as well as delegates from 50 States participated in the National Women's Conference and formulation of the National Plan of Action. All Recommendations adopted by the National Women's Conference and the National Commission on the Observance of IWY apply to Territories as well as to States, wherever they are relevant.



COPIED with permission by the IWY Commission, Washington, DC

End of Section

Substituted for CD #48
L. Resource + Resp.
Council
Jn 1977

50.3 50.3
107.14

1977 ALA Membership
Document #7

FREE ACCESS TO INFORMATION

WHEREAS, information is 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" (Library Bill of Rights), and exist to provide information to all persons, and

WHEREAS, increased use of automated bibliographic data bases (many of which have been developed with tax funds) has caused some publicly supported libraries to charge for those services, which practice may set precedent for further fee setting, and

WHEREAS, the charging of fees for information deprives service to those who cannot afford the fees, and thus effectively discriminates against them, and

WHEREAS, ALA has urged the free flow of information and has spoken out clearly against all obstacles that stand in the way of an individual's access to ideas and information,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that ALA affirm its belief in the concept of access to information, without charge to individuals, in public and other publicly supported libraries, and be it further

RESOLVED, that the ALA ~~Council~~ develop and approve the following statement of policy:

It shall be the policy of the American Library Association to assert that the charging of fees and levies for information services, including those services utilizing the latest information technology, is discriminatory in publicly supported institutions providing library and information services.

It shall be the policy of the American Library Association to seek to make it possible for library and information service agencies which receive their major support from public funds to provide service to all people without additional fees and to utilize the latest technological developments to insure the best possible access to information; and that

The Association will, through an active program of information, education, and the formulation of future policy and programming, actively promote its position on equal access to information.

Submitted to ALA Membership
Approved by the Membership of the Social Responsibilities Round Table June 17, 1977

Library Resources and Responsibilities Council
Feb 1977

107.13

~~EXHIBIT 17~~

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
50 EAST HURON STREET · CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60611 · (312) 944-6780

RESOLUTION ON LIBRARY EDUCATION TO MEET THE NEEDS OF SPANISH-SPEAKING PEOPLE

Adopted by ALA Council
February 4, 1977

WHEREAS there were at least 10.6 million persons of Spanish-origin residing in the United States, as counted by the 1970 census; and

WHEREAS there has been a considerable increase in this number since the last census; and

WHEREAS the 1970 census records 4.6 million persons of Spanish-surname in the five southwestern states; and

WHEREAS there are 1.5 to 2.5 million persons of Spanish-surname in the New York City area; and

WHEREAS there are approximately one-half million persons of Spanish-surname in Florida; and

WHEREAS one of the provisions of the 1972 standards for accrediation requires that library schools be responsive to the needs of the constituency which they serve; and

WHEREAS the curricula of graduate library schools has largely neglected the library needs of these Spanish-heritage people,

THEREFORE be it resolved that the American Library Asaociation take immediate steps through its Committee on Accrediation to encourage graduate library schools seeking accreditation or reaccreditation to enrich their curricula to assure that course content reflect the cultural heritage and needs of the Spanish-speaking people of the United States and that schools also be encouraged to include bilingual/bicultural individuals on their faculties.

Transmitted by:

Robert Wedgeworth

Robert Wedgeworth
Secretary of the Council

End of Section

Report of the ALA Task Force on Bibliographic Data Bases

I. Charge to the Task Force and Its Actions

At the 1984 Annual Meeting ALA Council approved the following resolution.

> That the American Library Association, through its President, urge the bibliographic utilities to minimize restrictions placed on their members' use of bibliographic records maintained in their online data bases; and that the President of the American Library Association appoint a task force to review the issues involved in ownership of bibliographic records through copyright, the increasing costs to libraries and any other barriers to obtaining, using and sharing machine-readable bibliographic records, with a report to be made to Council at the 1985 ALA Midwinter Meeting.

President E.J. Josey appointed the Task Force but time needed for investigation and deliberation made a report in January impossible. The Midwinter meeting was used by the Task Force to gather information. Four meetings were scheduled, including a public hearing. At the hearing five persons who had asked to make formal presentations were permitted to do so. More than 150 persons were in the audience and an open question and answer session continued until no one asked to speak further.

Early in its discussions the Task Force recognized that its charge, while perhaps representative of general library needs, was too broad for thorough investigation by a non-specialist panel. Since it is a matter of common knowledge in the library community that the "real" issue is copyright of, and access to, records in cooperatively created data bases, the Task Force chose to limit itself to these considerations. Task Force members were supplied with copies of articles or citations for all relevant literature that could be identified. A total reading load amounting to hundreds of pagesprovided many repetitions but also many points of view.

Following the Midwinter Meeting all Task Force members were invited to submit to the Chair written documents representing their points of view. These were amalgamated into a draft report which was mailed to the Task Force for review and a Task Force meeting was established. Thirteen of the sixteen Task Force members were able to attend. Discussions at that meeting followed by an additional draft developed the document you have in hand.

The report begins with a discussion of the environment in which the ownership of bibliographic records and their use exists. It then defines the issues which the Task Force believes relate to its specific charge: minimize restrictions, copyright issue, cost barriers, other access barriers. We emphasize these are definitions and identities, not solutions.

The report then describes a set of principles which the Task Force believes arise out of basic library principles as well as established ALA principles as these apply to the issues. It concludes with a set of recommended positions and actions proposed for ALA Council and staff.

Endorsed by ALA Council, July 1985

II. Introduction

Over the past two decades new technologies have created valuable resources and services which benefit greatly the library and information community as well as users. Online data bases have become extremely valuable resources which have contributed significantly to the efficiency of library operations while they have also increased both potential and real resource sharing.

Concomitant with this phenomenon has come a multiplicity of complex issues including: ownership of bibliographic records, legitimacy of copyright registration, use and sharing of machine-readable records from online data bases, and rights and responsibilities of member libraries in relation to both their bibliographic organizations and other libraries with which they work cooperatively.

The issues are not totally economic in nature. The more compelling questions are ones such as: how can we establish the value, for all interested parties, of records contributed to data bases? In a cooperatively created data base, are all the records co-owned? Are there uses of cooperatively created data bases that should not be permitted? Does the economic value of a data base ever supercede its other values?

One major concern is the use and application of the term ownership as applied to bibliographic records. Black's law dictionary defines ownership, in part, as "a collection of rights to use and enjoy property, including the right to transfer it to others." Copyright generally confers the sole right to produce or reproduce a work, or any substantial part of it, in any form, and the right to publish a work. Copyright is, however, assignable to another party. Contracts are frequently used to confer or define rights of ownership and may include restrictions on use or reuse. In relation to bibliographic records, ownership may have the following attributes: creation of a record, possession of a record, ability to control access to a record and ability to use a record for multiple purposes.

The library community finds itself in the unique position of owning significant products, cooperatively created online data bases, and must take ethical and mature stances in regard to this invaluable resource. Whether philosophically acceptable or not, copyright registration is one means that has been used to protect data bases. In relation to bibliographic organizations copyright is not well understood, but in simplest terms, registering a copyright claim for an online data base compilation does not register a claim on individual records within that compilation. Registering a copyright claim does not in and of itself prohibit or impede any use of records to which members are entitled. In cases of dispute, a claim of copyright can only be established in a court of law.

It is in the application of copyright, or claim of ownership, to policies and guidelines for use and reuse of records that restrictions may occur. Without a bona fide copyright registration or contractual obligation or other form of legal ownership, however, effective action against unauthorized uses is difficult. A basic misunderstanding of the differences between authorized uses (typically those uses most common for data base contributors) and unauthorized uses (sometimes by third parties) is often contributory to the emotion-charged atmosphere surrounding this entire issue of data base copyright registration. The key, then, is the application of policy, not the fact that a copyright claim is registered.

The American Library Association has as a goal and compelling interest the promotion and improvement of library service and librarianship. Also among its priorities are promoting access to information and improving resource sharing. It is in these contexts that the Task Force on Bibliographic Data Bases issues this report to the ALA Council.

III. Current Environment: Technological, Economic, Philosophical

A. Cooperative nationwide data bases exist not for themselves but as means to ends desired by their participants. These ends include, but are not limited to, access to bibliographic records for cataloging or other processing; use of holdings symbols for locating a title and initiating an interlibrary loan request; assisting users directly through online searches; gathering information about library holdings for collection development decisions; and making possible the production of offline products such as microform or printed union lists. Continued existence of nationwide data bases (whether centrally maintained or distributed) is essential if libraries are to continue to serve these information needs.

B. Database providers, and contributors to them, often have a significant stake, usually financial, in the protection of cooperatively created data bases.

C. Many agencies which create, contribute or pay for the creation of records to add to cooperative data bases are public agencies. Records created under these circumstances may be considered in the public domain, or may have been created specifically to develop products to be shared with others, independent of membership or affiliation.

D. Although initially conceived as means to an end, data bases have become valuable assets in their own right.

E. The phenomenal growth, and subsequent value, of online bibliographic data bases, coupled with powerful new technologies, has created a conundrum for both bibliographic organizations and their members. This puzzle is the conflict, real or perceived, between open access to the data in support of traditional library objectives and the public need, and protection of the data bases from unauthorized use by those who did not contribute to its development and who, by such use, may endanger the continued viability of a resource important to the common good.

F. Technology has created an environment wherein significant segments of data bases can be reproduced with ease and relatively small financial investment, either by means of machine-readable tapes or by direct downloading.

G. Microcomputer technology has developed significantly increased storage and handling capacity which may make large, centralized data bases less necessary for member's technical operations, and stand-alone systems more cost-effective, with a potential, detrimental impact on resource sharing and other data base uses.

H. Resource sharing on a national and international basis, long identified as a goal of the library community, and close to reality through massive cooperatively created data bases, may break down if individual libraries choose to become more isolated with their local hardware and data base developments.

I. The use of large numbers of records from existing bibliographic utilities to provide services in competition with those utilities potentially puts the utilities at an economic disadvantage because they may be locked-in to older, higher-cost hardware while, simultaneously, the competition may tend to reduce both the enhancement of the data base and the number of unique records added.

J. Bibliographic utilities, having diversified and broadened their services and functions, have assumed many of the characteristics of enterprises in the private sector.

IV. Issues of Concern to ALA and the Library Community

A. Minimizing Restrictions on Members' Records: The description and definition of the rights of ownership of contributed bibliographic records within a compilation are of serious concern to the library community. Local, state and federal governments have financed development of bibliographic records and data bases. This was done in part to ensure sharing among a wide variety of agencies and potential jurisdictions, including those which may not have adequate resources to independently belong to a cooperative online organization. This was also done to ensure access to bibliographic records. Restrictions, current or retrospective, on the use of records may negate the purpose of the original investment and thwart the implementation of public policy. There are three major facets to this issue:

1) Ownership of the intellectual content of the individual records. This issue is addressed by these questions: To what extent is an individual institution inhibited in the use of its own contributed data? Can it reuse the bibliographic information only with the permission of the compiler? Can it reuse the bibliographic information only for its internal uses? Can it share the information only with other contributors to the compilation? Can it share the information only for non-commercial purposes? Can it share the information with whomever it desires and for whatever purposes?

2) Access to and/or use of the bibliographic data. This issue is addressed by these questions: Does the compiler have the right to inhibit access to an institution's bibliographic data for use by that institution in any way? For use by that institution outside its internal uses? For use among co-contributors? For use for non-commercial purposes? For use for any purpose decided upon by the contributor?

3) Agreements with bibliographic utilities or other libraries. This issue is addressed by these questions: Might an aggreement or contract limit a library's flexibility to reuse records in other applications? With other participants? In a cooperatively created data base do libraries have ownership rights in some records by virtue of having created them while not having ownership rights in others? In practical terms, would it be possible or economical to sort these two types of records for reuse? If not, could use or reuse of comingled records in the data base, therefore, violate the terms of contracts or other agreements?

B. Ownership of Bibliographic Records Through Copyright: Copyright registration of an online data base compilation is one mechanism for bibliographic utilities and their members to assert ownership and protect their inter-

ests in the data base. Based on 1984 actions of the U.S. Copyright Office, it appears that copyright claims to various elements of a data base may be separately registered by multiple individuals and/or agencies. Copyright registration as it relates to online data bases, particularly cooperatively created ones, raises a number of difficult issues for the library community: 1) Is an assertion of ownership in a cooperatively developed bibliographic data base in conflict with the American Library Associations' position advocating broad sharing of resources?

2) Is copyright a useful mechanism for protecting the interests of some or all of the stakeholders in a cooperatively developed online data base?

3) Who will obtain the benefits of Copyright? In other words, will a particular copyright registration of an online data base claimed on behalf of all members provide benefits to the members and the utility equally, or to one or the other exclusively?

4) Who should obtain the benefits? Are there stakeholders with interests in the online data base in addition to the utilities and their members, including public funding agencies and taxpayers?

5) If some libraries wish to have their records in the public domain to facilitate sharing, does copyright registration affect this capability?

6) Should publicly-funded records residing in an online data base be protected differently from other records?

7) What are the implications of copyright registration sought ex post facto by individual stakeholders in a cooperatively developed data base?

8) How do the stakeholders in a cooperatively developed data base reconcile responsibilities to other stakeholders when such responsibilities may be in conflict with their own needs?

9) Do the copyright law's provisions for fair use apply to online data bases? If so, is the principle of fair use adequate to allow libraries reasonable use of records obtained from a bibliographic utility?

10) What is the copyright protection status of offline products which have been derived from use of records in an online data base for which a compilation copyright has been registered?

C. <u>The Increasing Costs to Libraries and Barriers to Obtaining, Using and Sharing Machine-Readable Records:</u>

1) In the current climate, greater time and resources may be expended in contract negotiations resulting in increased costs for both the data base provider and the libraries.

2) Clarification of the ownership and fair use of bibliographic records is placed in the courts instead of within the library community. Mutually agreed upon contracts, however, can supercede copyright provisions.

3) Policies which restrict sharing of records by members of bibliographic organizations with non-members may curtail or hamper additional cooperative efforts and may increase the total costs of processing.

4) Since the issue of copyright of a bibliographic data base is new, and its legal implications virtually unknown, fear of these unknown legal ramifications may cause libraries to be overly cautious in their sharing of bibliographic information.

5) Since ownership claims in the form of copyright registration can be made retroactively, cooperative efforts may be inhibited out of mistrust of some future action by other members of the cooperative.

V. Principles for the Use, Sharing and Protection of Cooperatively Produced Bibliographic Records.

A. The availability of machine-readable records contributed to or derived from cooperative data bases has potential to enhance resource sharing at local, regional, national, and international levels.

B. Information has value beyond that which can be measured financially. For that reason it cannot be viewed solely as a priceable commodity and care should be taken that monetary value not become the sole basis upon which it is delivered or withdrawn.

C. Each member of a cooperative bibliographic utility has rights, obligations and responsibilities to local clientele, to other members, to regional networks and cooperatives, and to the utility itself. Among member responsibilities is the obligation to avoid using records obtained from the cooperative in such a way as to weaken or damage the data base upon which all the members and the utility depend.

D. A bibliographic utility has obligations and responsibilities to its members, most important of which is the obligation to support each member library's primary role and function. Bibliographic utilities were created to assist libraries in carrying out their mission. Therefore, bibliographic utilities should avoid any action that would undercut or make impossible that fundamental mission.

E. Protection of cooperatively-built data bases for the present and future benefit of the library community and other stakeholders is essential.

F. Use, sharing and protection of cooperative bibliographic data bases should be tempered with goodwill, judicious reason and concern for balance among economic, intellectual and social values.

VI. Recommendations to ALA Council

In light of the charge to the Task Force, the environment which it has described, the relevant issues, concerns and principles it has identified, we make the following recommendations to the American Library Association.

A. That ALA continue to support open access to information, including the information contained in online data bases, and encourage data base providers and other organizations to minimize restrictions placed on their members' use of bibliographic records maintained in their online data bases.

B. That ALA recognize the legitimate need to protect cooperatively built online data bases from unauthorized use since such use may endanger the viability of a resource developed and maintained for the common good.

C. That ALA recognize the existence of copyright, contractual obligation and/or clear member guidelines as mechanisms by which managers and members of cooperative data bases may seek to protect the resource in which all have a common interest.

D. That ALA encourage programs and developments that facilitate access to bibliographic records by all members of the library community.

E. That ALA encourage the continued development of resource sharing by supporting the inclusion, in cooperatively produced online data bases, of holdings and bibliographic records for all members of such cooperative efforts.

F. That ALA encourage the bibliographic utilities:

--to develop, with their memberships' involvement, guidelines for the use and sharing of machine-readable bibliographic records aimed at maximizing the benefit to the entire library community of resource sharing efforts which depend upon records from the utilities.

--to take advantage of new technology to reduce the costs for their services and to further support cost effective resource sharing.

--to actively participate in projects and programs designed to reduce technological barriers to the sharing of machine readable records across telecommunications media.

--to develop strategies for sharing machine readable bibliographic records throughout the library community in a manner which will not economically disadvantage the utility.

--to develop strategies for optimizing the benefits to taxpayers of the public funds invested in cooperative data base development.

--to review the <u>current</u> use restrictions on records in the cooperatively developed data bases of the utilities with all users of the utility to improve the users' understanding of these and obtain their input for potential changes.

--to review with all users of the utilities any <u>future</u> use restrictions on records in the cooperatively developed data bases in advance of action by the utilities to implement such restrictions.

G. That ALA encourage all parties involved in cooperative bibliographic efforts to seek competent legal advice before signing any contract, operating agreement or other document which spells out rights and responsibilities of the parties involved.

H. That ALA urge, as a means of encouraging resource sharing, funding agencies to assist in the development of data bases at the national, state and local level, which include the holdings of all types and sizes of libraries, including those which may not be able to afford such development.

I. That ALA request the Copyright Subcommittee of the Legislation Committee to develop for members, legal advisory materials and guidelines in the area of copyright of bibliographic data bases and records.

J. That ALA take immediate steps to help educate and inform librarians about the legal aspects of the copyright of bibliographic data. The Task Force suggests such things as 1) division and roundtable workshops, 2) creation and distribution of printed guidelines, 3) creation and distribution of

model contracts, 4) an article on this issue in **American Libraries** by the ALA attorney, 5) establishment of a permanent committee on bibliographic data bases, and similar initiatives.

Respectfully submitted by the Task Force on Bibliographic Data Bases,

William G. Asp
Brian Aveney
Lorene B. Brown
Sally Drew
Walter J. Fraser
Liz Gibson
Carol A. Hughes
Lois M. Kershner
Nancy H. Marshall
Jane Hale Morgan
Peter Paulson
Basil Stuart-Stubbs
Roderick G. Swartz
Merrily E. Taylor
Phyllis Land Usher
Janet M. Welch
W. David Laird, Chair

End of Section

50.5

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Item: LIBRARY RESOURCES AND RESPONSIBILITIES *Item Number:* 107.8

Approved by: ALA Council *Page:* 1 *of* 1

Issue Date: June 29, 1973 *Supersedes:*

FUNDING FOR COMMUNITY ACCESS CABLE PROGRAMMING

WHEREAS, It has been demonstrated that the allocation of community access channels without stable sources of funding and technical assistance is less than adequate; and,

WHEREAS, "Open Channel", an organization with wide experience in community access cablecasting, and "Publicable", a national public interest consortium of which the American Library Association is a member, have recognized the above deficiency in the current regulatory situation and are seeking remedial action before the Federal Communications Commission; and

WHEREAS, Libraries should work cooperatively with all other groups in promoting the widest possible access to communications and information; and

WHEREAS, Libraries have a vital stake in the future of community access cablecasting;

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, That the American Library Association endorse the following principles articulated by Open Channel and Publicable:

- that a portion of cable revenues be designated to provide financial and technical assistance for community access programming;
- that this support be sufficient to promote genuine access;
- that this assistance increase as the cable operator's revenues increase, and
- that the specific structures, funding formulas, and monitoring arrangements be left to the local community; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That this resolution be forwarded to the Federal Communications Commission.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Item: LIBRARY RESOURCES AND RESPONSIBILITIES *Item Number:* 107.9

Approved by: ALA Council *Page:* 1 *of* 1

Issue Date: January 1975 *Supersedes:*

RESOLUTION ON LITERACY AND THE NATION'S LIBRARIES

WHEREAS, there has been an accepted tradition of the library as an educational unit of the American culture, for instance, serving in the 19th Century through mechanics institutes and their like to inform and educate an imigrant populace, and

WHEREAS, the librarian has historically been a guide and consultant in individualized education through reading, and

WHEREAS, the federal government has recently recognized an appalling lack of literacy in the nation and seeks to mitigate this problem through legislation which specifies libraries as viable educational alternatives in its strategy, therefore be it

RESOLVED that the American Library Association gives its support to the achievement of national literacy by a variety of educational activities utilizing the historical and cultural expertise of libraries and librarians.

End of Section

~~50.6~~
~~50.7.1~~
50.6.1

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Item: Library Resources and ~~Responsibilities~~ *Item Number:* 107.9.1

Approved by: ALA Council *Page:* 1 *of* 1

Issue Date: July 1976 *Supersedes:*

STATE LIBRARY LEADERSHIP IN LITERACY AND LEARNING SERVICES

WHEREAS, There is a national recognition of the enormous problem of illiteracy and the need for basic education and independent learning opportunities, and

WHEREAS, There is growing concern and activity within the library profession and membership of the American Library Association with role of libraries in literacy and learning as evidenced in the rapid and recent formation of various related units, and

WHEREAS, The stated overarching goal of the American Library Association is the provision of user-oriented library and information services to all, and

WHEREAS, The American Library Association has recognized the traditional role of the Library as an educational unit of the American culture and has accepted a positive role in achieving a national literacy in Council Resolution 107.9 LITERACY AND THE NATION'S LIBRARIES, and

WHEREAS, The American Library Association recognizes that state library agencies have important leadership roles in the development of library services,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That the American Library Association through the office of the Executive Director urge our state library agencies to address these problems of illiteracy and opportunities for independent learning, and that these needs be given a high priority in their short and long range plans for library development and the use of federal and state funds.

WHEREAS, most people, youth and adults alike, confined in local jails and detention facilities are without library and information services,

WHEREAS, people confined in such facilities reside within the taxing district of the local public library or system,

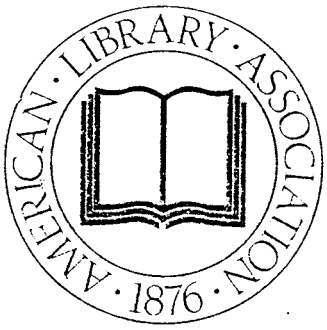
WHEREAS, public libraries and systems are responsible for providing library and information services to all persons living within their taxing areas,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT ALA encourage public libraries and systems to make a concerted effort to extend their services to residents of jails and detention facilities within their taxing areas, and

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT ALA, through the Health and Rehabilitative Services Division (HRLSD), with the cooperation of Public Library Association (PLA), American Library Trustees Association (ALTA), and other interested divisions, design a plan to assist public libraries in extending their services to local jails and detention facilities.

End of Section

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
EXECUTIVE OFFICE
LINDA F. CRISMOND
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



50 EAST HURON STREET CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60611 U.S.A.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: 312-280-3205 DEPUTY DIRECTOR: 312-280-3208
COUNCIL/BOARD SECRETARIAT: 312-280-3203 FAX: 312-944-3897

ALA LITERACY POLICY

The American Library Association reaffirms and supports the principle that lifelong literacy is a basic right for all individuals in our society and is essential to the welfare of the nation. ALA advocates the achievement of national literacy through educational activities utilizing the historical and cultural experiences of libraries and librarians.

ALA confirms that libraries of all types, as appropriate to their mission, have the responsibili to make literacy a high priority in planning and budgeting for library services. As pioneers and equal partners in the national literacy movement, libraries will continue to take a strong leadership role and must join with other literacy providers to urge local, state, federal, and private agencies to promote active development of literacy on a policy level and to support funding of the literacy services in libraries.

Adopted by Council at the 1991 ALA Annual Conference

End of Section

COUNCIL DOCUMENT # 18
Assigned by Resolutions
Committee DER
Member initial

NOMINATIONS TO THE POST OF ARCHIVIST OF THE UNITED STATES

~~50.8~~
50.7

Whereas Public Law 98-497, the National Archives And Records Administration Act of 1984, states that "The Archivist of the United States shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Archivist shall be appointed without regard to political affiliations and solely on the basis of the professional qualifications required to perform the duties and responsibilities of the Office of Archivist." And

Whereas "The Archivist may organize the Administration [of the National Archives and Records Administration] as the Archivist finds necessary or appropriate."(44 USC 2104 (c)) And

Whereas "The Archivist is authorized to establish, maintain, alter, or discontinue such regional, local or other field offices as the Archivist finds necessary or appropriate to perform the functions of the Archivist or the Administration." (44 USC 2104 (d)) And

Whereas "The Archivist shall provide guidance and assistance to Federal agencies with respect to ensuring adequate and proper documentation of the policies and transactions of the Federal Government and ensuring proper records disposition." (44 USC 2904 (a)) And

Whereas the above powers and others cited in Public Law 98-497 document the major impact of the Archivist of the United States upon the public's access to information and historical records, therefore be it

RESOLVED that the American Library Association shall seek to participate in the formal review of recommendations and nominations for the position of Archivist of the United States whenever a new appointment to that post is under consideration.

NEW POLICY

REVIEWED FOR CONFORMANCE WITH GUIDELINES
by Council Resolutions Committee

Joan F. Higbee

Moved by: Joan F. Higbee, Councilor at Large

Josephine McSweeney

Seconded by: Josephine McSweeney, Councilor at Large

Approved

Director, and that an Editorial Advisory Committee be established with functions described in the Exhibit, and MOVED adoption of the two recommendations. While the chairperson of the former Publishing Board (now Council Publishing Committee) would have liked more administrative tie-in with the new Publishing Committee under recommendation #1, he supported the recommendation and reminded Council of the need for the function of an editorial advisory committee. It was

> VOTED, That the ALA Council approves the recommendations of the Committee on Organization that
> (1) The Editor of American Libraries report directly to the Executive Director of ALA; and
> (2), An Editorial Advisory Committee for American Libraries be established.

Miss Hatfield stated that COO's study of the above problem led to the need for revisions in ALA Policy 215.5.3 as stated in the Exhibit, and MOVED adoption of Recommendation II. As noted on page 6 of these Minutes, Councilor South rose to support the recommendation, whereupon it was

> VOTED, That the ALA Council approves the amendments proposed in Item II, Exhibit 7 for the editorial policy of American Libraries (ALA Policy #215.5.3).

Miss Hatfield then MOVED adoption of Item III which recommended a change in the ALA Audiovisual Committee's statement of responsibility. Councilor Hill, member of the Audiovisual Committee reported that the Committee during its Conference meeting had voted to recommend that it be dissolved, since the committee members were unanimous in the feeling that they were not fulfilling any specific activity and were unable to communicate with all of the other audiovisual units who are doing things of value; "because the activity throughout the years has been absorbed and we could see no need for our existence." In the light of this statement, Miss Hatfield WITHDREW THE MOTION expecting COO to take further action at Midwinter.

RESOLUTION ON THE NOMINATION OF DR. DANIEL J. BOORSTIN TO BE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS (CD #58). Because of the timliness, this item was moved up on the agenda with Council's consent. After asking Council to note two revisions, and pointing out that the Executive Board on July 2 voted its support of the Resolution and is seeking ALA privilege to testify at the Senate hearings on the nomination, Councilor Josey, with Councilor Schuman's second, MOVED, and it was VOTED, That

> WHEREAS, The Library of Congress has achieved and maintains an eminent position among the libraries of the world on the basis of rendering a sustained high quality of service to the Congress, to the academic community, to other libraries, and to the public, and
>
> WHEREAS, The Librarian of Congress has the direct responsibility to maintain the Library's position and to improve it, through his leadership and administrative expertise, and

(WHEREAS, the ALA has previously gone on record that the person nominated by the President of the United States to be Librarian of Congress should be a qualified professional librarian, and)***

WHEREAS, Daniel J. Boorstin has been nominated to the post of librarian of Congress, and,

WHEREAS, Dr. Boorstin's badkground, however distinguished it may be, does not include demonstrated leadership and administrative qualities which constitute basic and essential characteristics necessary in the Librarian of Congress,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the American Library Association continue to strongly oppose the nomination of Daniel J. Boorstin to be Librarian of Congress and urge the President of the United States to withdraw the nomination, and, should he fail to do so, to urge the United States Senate to reject his nomination.

THE REPORT OF THE TELLERS FOR THE COUNCIL ELECTION OF BUDGET ASSEMBLY REPRESENTATIVES AND THE COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES, presented by Councilor Chong, is attached as Exhibit 4.

The Third and final Meeting during Council's 1975 Annual Conference Session adjourned at 10:05 A.M.

Robert Wedgeworth
Secretary of the Council

*** The parenthetical paragraph was inserted by action of the Membership at its Meeting on July 4, 1975.

m
September 16, 1975

Exhibit 10
1986-87 CD#52

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
50 EAST HURON STREET · CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60611 · (312) 944-6780

RESOLUTION ON ALA POLICY ON THE POSITION OF
LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

Whereas, The statement by the Executive Board of the American Library Association on the nomination of James H. Billington as Librarian of Congress [EBD#83.1.1] contained a series of exemplifications on the requirements for an individual serving as Librarian of Congress; and

Whereas, Those statements are clearly in the realm of policy, and policy creation is the prerogative of this Council; and

Whereas, The final draft of the ALA Legislative Policy contains no formal reference to the qualifications of Librarian of Congress nor is there a statement on the Library of Congress as a national library; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That Council direct the President to charge the Legislative Committee with the task of drawing up a formal policy statement on the Library of Congress and its chief officer, the Librarian of Congress. Such policy shall stand to serve as a separate document ready to be transmitted to the President of the United States and members of the Legislature when future vacancies occur in that office. The essence of this policy is to be included in future draftings of the ALA Legislative Policy.

ADOPTED BY THE
COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
June 30, 1987, in San Francisco, California
Transmitted by

Thomas J. Galvin
Secretary of Council

End of Section

50.8 Financing of Libraries

In order to assist libraries facing severe economic problems resulting from inflation, the American Library Association will engage in a broad media information program to make the public aware of the benefits to be gained through tax support of libraries, and will simultaneously explore public financing alternatives for libraries facing financial problems.

End of Section

of the child occurs within the family, parents should be the primary sex educators of their children; Whereas, the family should be given community support in this vital area of parenting to improve the quality of family life; Whereas, parents and potential parents should be aware of the resources which provide needed information to assist them in the sex education of their children; and, Whereas, the purpose and commitment to strengthen the American Family are reflected in National Family Sex Education Week; Therefore, be in Resolved, That the American Library Association recognizes October 5 through 11, 1980 as National Family Sex Education Week, and urges libraries to commemorate this week and support family sex education. (Non-policy) (ADOPTED without dissent)

(3) RESOLUTION ON OLPR FINANCIAL SUPPORT (MD #19) which states: Whereas, the charge to OLPR reads in part as follows: "The Office for Library Personnel Resources combines ALA staff activities in library education, recruitment, and staff welfare to assist librarians and libraries in areas concerned with the rights, interests and obligations of library personnel...", Whereas we wish to commend OLPR for its excellent work in carrying out its many and varied charges, and Whereas unemployment of library personnel, increasing library budget cuts, and the other constraints imposed by our present economy make the work of OLPR of paramount importance to the profession: Therefore, be it Resolved, That this office be financially supported and staffed in accordance with its growing importance. (ADOPTED without dissent).

(4) RESOLUTION ON AVAILABILITY OF SELECTIVE SERVICE INFORMATION IN LIBRARIES (MD 20) which states, Whereas the selective service registration is in effect, Therefore be it Resolved, That librarians should have available information on the full range of alternatives within and without the military services for those young persons who are facing the prospect of conscription. (Policy) (ADOPTED without dissent).

CD#79 (cannot locate no copy)

* (5) RESOLUTION ON INFORMATION ON DISARMAMENT AND CONFLICT SOLVING (MD 21) which states, Whereas in a democracy, decision-making information is essential, and Whereas, the horror of a nuclear holocaust is universally acknowledged, and Whereas, today, the United States and other nations possess more than 50,000 nuclear weapons and continue to build them, and Whereas, in the present complex world situation, managed information in press and television coverage of world events is dangerous, Therefore, be it Resolved, That librarians should make available and readily accessible information on possibilities for disarmament and alternative ways of solving conflict. (Policy) (Adopted without dissent).

On motion by Norman Horrocks, seconded by President Elect Sullivan, Council voted to extend the adjournment hour until 4:30 P.M. or the completion of the agenda.

RESOLUTION ON THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS TO LIBRARIES - Exhibit 24 (p. 271-72). Councilor Learned Bulman, in presenting the Resolution requested that the Resolved paragraph be revised to read, Be it Resolved that the Council adopt as ALA policy the People's Rights to Libraries. He pointed out that while the New Jersey Library Association is pleased with the newly adopted Library Bill of Rights, it has for a number of years felt that the Library Bill of Rights is more geared toward librarians and libraries than to the people who are using the libraries, and hoped that the

End of Section

Nuclear Freeze, the Arms Race and National Security. The American Library Association supports the concept of a nuclear freeze on the development and deployment of nuclear weapons. It urges libraries to establish balanced up-to-date collections of library materials on national security in the nuclear age, on nuclear arms, and the movements for disarmament and a nuclear moratorium. The Association furthermore urges libraries to stimulate public interest in these issues and make information available about various courses of action concerned individuals may take. (See "Policy Reference File")

EXHIBIT 24

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
50 EAST HURON STREET · CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60611 · (312) 944-6780

1984---THE ARMS RACE

WHEREAS, An Audience of some 100 million people saw the television film, THE DAY AFTER on November 20, 1983; and

WHEREAS, Scientists have recently called attention to an unforeseen and particularly dire consequence of nuclear bombing---the onset of planetary nuclear winter; and

WHEREAS, The Euromissiles have recently become operational, and the various series of formal arms control talks have collapsed; and

WHEREAS, The United States has been increasingly relying on military means for solving problems in the Caribbean, the Middle East and Central America; and

WHEREAS, Plans are actively going forward to extend the arms race into outer space, and such curbs on proliferation of nuclear and conventional weapons are faltering; and

WHEREAS, More and more resources are bing diverted to military uses, while vast inventory of global needs go unmet; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT

RESOLVED, That the American Library Association reaffirms with special urgency its call at the Los Angeles Conference (1983 for libraries to give high priority to making information available about the arms race issue and about actions individuals can take; and be it Further

RESOLVED, That this Resolution be referred to appropriate ALA divisions having selection committees who may wish to consider appropriate action.

ADOPTED BY THE
COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
January 11, 1984 in Washington, DC
Transmitted by

Robert Wedgeworth, Secretary of Council

NUCLEAR ARMS RACE INFORMATION

WHEREAS the American Library Association supports the concept of a bilateral nuclear weapons freeze, and

WHEREAS the U.S. House of Representatives has passed a freeze resolution this session, and

WHEREAS the U.S. Roman Catholic hierarchy has recently called for a halt to the arms race, and

WHEREAS nonetheless funds have just been approved for the MX missile project, and

WHEREAS Cruise and Pershing missiles are going to be installed on schedule in Europe starting at the end of this year, and

WHEREAS the stockpiles of nuclear warheads, which carry the threat of disaster on an unprecedented scale and endanger even civilization itself, continue to grow without restraint,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the American Library Association urges libraries to give high priority to making information available about the ongoing arms race debate & about various courses of action concerned individuals may take.

Vincent Jennings
Elizabeth Morrissett

Supported by Social Responsibilities Round Table membership June 27, 1983
History: Council Document no. 50.12 ALA Policy Manual./ Policy
SRRT/Task Force on Peace Information Exchange

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
50 EAST HURON STREET · CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60611 · (312) 944-6780

RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF NUCLEAR FREEZE POLICY

WHEREAS, The most basic issue confronting the world today is the survival of the human race in the face of increasing nuclear armaments, and

WHEREAS, The existing stockpile of nuclear weapons in the world is capable of its destruction many times over, and

WHEREAS, The American Library Association supports the right of peoples to speak in opposition to governments, and

WHEREAS, There is a groundswell of human support for a halt to the development of nuclear arms, NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT

RESOLVED, That the American Library Association go on record as supporting the concept of a nuclear freeze on the development and deployment of nuclear weapons, and BE IT FURTHER

RESOLVED, That libraries make available information about nuclear arms and the movement for a nuclear moratorium.

ADOPTED BY THE
ALA COUNCIL
July 14, 1982
Transmitted by

Robert Wedgeworth
Secretary of the Council

End of Section

50.13
EXHIBIT 27
50.12

1989-90 CD# 48

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

50 EAST HURON STREET · CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60611 · (312) 944-6780

RESOLUTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT

Whereas, On April 22, 1990 people in the United States will be celebrating the twentieth anniversary of Earth Day, and

Whereas, Libraries and librarians have been concerned and active in disseminating information on the environmental problems of our Earth, and

Whereas, Many libraries have active recycling, educational and other programs supportive of civic environmental groups and research efforts, and

Whereas, These efforts have not yet become a general policy of the American Library Association urged upon all libraries and librarians, therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Library Association encourage libraries to celebrate Earth Day as a way to focus public attention on environmental issues, and be it further

Resolved, That the American Library Association urge librarians and library governing boards to collect and provide information on the condition of our Earth, its air, ground, water and living organisms from all available sources.

ADOPTED BY THE
COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
January 10, 1990, in Chicago, Illinois

Linda F. Crismond

Linda F. Crismond, Secretary of Council

End of Section

50.13

National Library Symbol
The American Library Association endorses the symbol recommended by the ALA President's Task Force and promotes its use.

COUNCIL DOCUMENT # 74 ~~50.14~~ 50.13
Assigned by Resolutions
Committee Ford
Member Initial
EXHIBIT 22

RESOLUTION TO ENDORSE A NATIONAL LIBRARY SYMBOL

WHEREAS, one priority of the American Library Association is public awareness; and

WHEREAS, a national library symbol is one means of increasing public awareness; and

WHEREAS, the White House Conference on Library and Information Services recommended the development of a national library symbol; and

WHEREAS, the ALA President's Task Force on a National Library Symbol has studied this issue and recommended a symbol for national use;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the American Library Association officially endorse the symbol recommended by the ALA President's Task Force and promote its use.

Kay M. Elliott

Kay M. Elliott
Councilor

Seconded by:

Gilbert W. McNamee

Gilbert W. McNamee
Councilor

NATURE OF CONTENT: Policy

ALA UNITS SPONSORING: Chapter Relations Committee

Adopted by the ALA Council at the 1982 Annual Conf in Philadelphia, PA.

REVIEWED FOR CONFORMANCE WITH GUIDELINES
by Council Resolutions Committee

End of Section

50.15 Trade Publishers Discounts
50.14 The American Library Association supports the concept of equal discounts on equal volume orders for all buyers.
(*See* "Current Reference File": 1983–84 CD#32.)

198384 C Document Number 32

Title: Resolution Concerning Publishers Trade Discounts to Libraries

RESOLVED

That ALA supports the concept of equal discounts on equal volume orders for all buyers and requests that American trade book publishers individually examine their discounts to libraries to see how such policy could be implemented.

Be it further resolved that this be transmitted to trade publishers through the ALA/AAP joint committee with a report back to ALA Council by Midwinter 1985.

Moved by Marvin Scilken

Seconded by Audrey B. Eaglen

For the Committee on Trade Publishers Discounts

1/10/84

No Financial Implications.

Replacement for Council Document #44 dated 4/9/83

Scilken
At Large 85

Audrey Eaglen
At Large 86

End of Section

RESOLUTION ON *PRINCIPLES FOR THE NETWORKED WORLD*

WHEREAS, Libraries as institutions representing the information interests of their users have primary responsibility for facilitating the evolution of and public awareness to the networked world; and

WHEREAS, Recent legislative and government policy initiatives threaten the ability of libraries to fully serve the information needs of the public; and

WHEREAS, Leaders in the library profession have expressed the need for an effective advocacy tool that represents the principles and concerns of libraries in the ever-expanding, interconnected digital world; and

WHEREAS, The ALA Committee on Legislation requested that the Office for Information Technology Policy undertake an effort to revise and update the *Principles for the National Information Infrastructure* document; and

WHEREAS, Forty library professionals, representing over 25 library associations, ALA divisions, round tables and committees, developed through careful deliberation and consensus the strong statement of library interests and needs in the context of the rapidly evolving networked world; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Library Association adopts in principle this declaration, *Principles for the Networked World.*

Cosponsored by: Committee on Legislation
Office for Information Technology Policy Advisory Committee

As endorsed by: Medical Library Association;
Chief Officers of State Library Agencies; and

As supported by: Numerous ALA Divisions, Committees and Round Tables

DRAFT PRINCIPLES FOR THE NETWORKED WORLD

What is the Networked World?

The networked world moves beyond the Internet we know today. It links people to people, people to business, people to information, people to culture. This interconnected world encompasses an ever-expanding communications network via traditional telecommunications and computing systems. But it *also* employs new frameworks that move data, audio and video via increased bandwidth, wireless technologies, and systems not yet imagined.

We must constantly reevaluate how we communicate in a networked world. Now, more than ever, libraries—institutions with a historical and social imperative to ensure information access and flow—must assume a key position in facilitating the evolution of the networked world. Crucial themes, like privacy, intellectual freedom and equitable access, take center stage in our efforts to maintain the free flow of information in a democratic society.

The Role of Libraries in the Networked World

In this document, libraries present their traditional and evolving role—a role that is essential to the advancement of the public interest in the networked world. Policy and decision makers will welcome this document as a blue print for building a networked world that is democratic, inclusive and accessible to all. The following six policy issues warrant full attention if the networked world is to fulfill its promise.

Intellectual Freedom: The right to express ideas and receive information in the networked world.

Privacy: The freedom to choose the degree to which personal information is monitored, collected, disclosed, and distributed.

Intellectual Property: A legal and policy framework to stimulate creativity and innovation, and to promote the progress of science and the useful arts through a fair and equitable balance of the rights and privileges of users, creators, and owners.

Infrastructure: Physical and social architectures that enable and affect the operation of the networked world.

Equitable Access: User-centered, barrier-free, and format-independent access to information.

Content: Information accessed by users of the networked world, including public information from government sources.

PRIVACY: The freedom to choose the degree to which personal information is monitored, collected, disclosed, and distributed.

Principles:

1. Privacy is a right of all people and must be protected in the networked world.
2. The rights of anonymity and privacy while retrieving and communicating information must be protected as an essential element of intellectual freedom.
3. The long-established principles of Fair Information Practices must be at the core of privacy policies in the networked world.
4. Users have the right to be fully informed about privacy policies and principles in the networked world.
5. Library patron confidentiality must be protected by law and policy.

INFRASTRUCTURE: Physical and social architectures that enable and affect the operation of the networked world.

Principles:

1. Every library should have a high-speed connection to the Internet.
2. Libraries and other civic institutions should play an active role in the management and regulation of technological infrastructures.
3. Technological infrastructures must ensure, through interoperability and open standards, participation by all in the delivery and creation of content.
4. Technological infrastructures must evolve to continually support new and innovative information formats.
5. Libraries have an educational role in fostering an information literate society with the skills necessary to thrive.
6. Libraries should promote partnerships and collaborations among diverse communities to guide full participation in the networked world.
7. Technological infrastructures must ensure a secure and private environment.
8. Technological infrastructures must provide compatibility between leading edge and trailing edge technologies.

CONTENT: Information accessed by users of the networked world, including public information from government sources.

Principles:

1. Information in the networked world must be organized and preserved for historic, current and future access by the public.

2. Government at all levels must provide authenticated, permanent, public access to government information.

3. Privacy of personal information must be maintained when providing access to government documents and records.

4. People must have access to a rich variety of content that reflects their diverse perspectives, histories, concerns and visions of the future.

5. Publishers of digital information must establish alternative methods for ensuring permanent, public access to information resources in the networked world.

6. In licensing access to digital content, libraries must negotiate terms that reflect user protections under copyright law.

7. To enhance and maximize access to our diverse heritage, libraries must coordinate digitization of historical and cultural documents and artifacts while respecting the cultural values of all groups.

Resolution on The Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act (FAIR)
P.L. 105-270

WHEREAS, federal libraries provide critical support to the formulation and implementation of federal policies through research and information collection; and

WHEREAS, federal librarians create, maintain, and acquire databases, information systems, and publications on behalf of the government, many containing substantial amounts of sensitive information; and

WHEREAS, federal librarians represent the U.S. Government in numerous national and international organizations and forums; and

WHEREAS, federal librarians play a key role in making government information available to the public through web sites, print collections, and direct public services; and

WHEREAS, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has directed federal agencies to compete five percent of their work force positions that have been designated "not inherently governmental;" and

WHEREAS, lack of recognition of the critical role of federal libraries and other federal information organizations has led many federal libraries to be designated as "not inherently governmental" by their agencies; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that ALA urge the Office of Management and Budget and other federal agencies to designate federal libraries and information centers as "inherently governmental" functions.

Initiated by: FAFLRT
Endorsed by: GODORT January 21, 2002
Endorsed by: COL January 21, 2002
Policy: 51.5
Prior history: CD #80 July 14, 1982
CD #? January 9, 1985
CD #20.4 January 29, 1992

2002-2003 ALA CD#17
2003 ALA Midwinter Meeting

Report to Council
Policy Monitoring Committee
January 2003

In accordance with Policy 5.6 of the *ALA Policy Manual*, the Policy Monitoring Committee (PMC) has reviewed all actions taken by the ALA Council during the 2002 Annual Meeting for possible incorporation into, addition to, or changes to the *ALA Policy Manual*. Based on Council action at the Annual Meeting in Atlanta, the following additions and changes are recommended:

ACTION ITEMS

Item 1. Based on Council Document #20.2(Midwinter Meeting 2002), submitted by the Committee on Legislation, approved by ALA Council, the PMC recommends:
Policy 50.15 (Principles for the Networked World)
"Libraries are crucial to assuring that society benefits from the promises of technology but are increasingly challenged by a number of critical policy debates. There are seven policy areas of intrinsic to libraries, technology, and the role that libraries play in connecting people to an increasingly networked world. These specific areas are:
-intellectual freedom, the right to access and express ideas;
-privacy, the freedom to choose the degree to which personal information is made available;
-equitable access to information;
-intellectual property;
infrastructure, physical and social architectures within the context of the networked world;
-content, including public and government information; and
-information literacy, the ability to access and effectively participate in the networked world.
By establishing a baseline for ongoing policy discussions and decisions, the fundamental public policy requirements needed to support the ability of libraries to serve the public's information needs are well defined.
(See "Current Reference File": Principles for the Networked World: 2001-2002 CD 20.2)

Item 2. Based on Council Document 19.5, submitted by the Intellectual Freedom Committee, approved by Council, the PMC recommends Policy 53.1.16
53.1.16 (Privacy: An Interpretation of the Library Bill of Rights)

"In a library (physical or virtual), the right to privacy is the right to open inquiry without having the subject of one's interest examined or scrutinized by others. Confidentiality exists when a library is in possession of personally identifiable information about users and keeps that information private on their behalf. Protecting user privacy and confidentiality is necessary for intellectual freedom and fundamental to the ethics and practice of librarianship.
(See "Current Reference File": Privacy: An Interpretation of the Library Bill of Rights: 2001-2002 CD#19.5)
(Note: In order to place this "Interpretation of the Library Bill of Rights" with the already existing interpretations, current Policy 53.1.16 was renumbered to become Policy 53.1.17 (Use of Filtering Software), and Policy 53.1.17(Intellectual Freedom Principles for Academic Libraries) was renumbered to become Policy 53.1.18.

INFORMATION ITEM

1. Based on CD#27.1, submitted by the Committee on Organization, revised ALA Policy #4.5 to read: "**With the exception of e-members**, members of all ALA and unit committees are expected to attend all meetings. Failure to attend two consecutive meetings or groups of meetings (defined as all meetings of a committee that take place at one Midwinter Meeting or Annual Conference) without an explanation acceptable to the committee chair constitutes grounds for removal upon request by the chair to and approval of the appropriate appointing official or governing board. **(This change has been added to the Policy Manual)**

(Submitted by: Policy Monitoring Committee: Stephen L. Matthews, Chair, Gloria J. Leonard, Joy L. Lowe)

End of Section

2002-2003 ALA CD#17
2003 ALA Midwinter Meeting

Report to Council
Policy Monitoring Committee
January 2003

In accordance with Policy 5.6 of the *ALA Policy Manual*, the Policy Monitoring Committee (PMC) has reviewed all actions taken by the ALA Council during the 2002 Annual Meeting for possible incorporation into, addition to, or changes to the *ALA Policy Manual*. Based on Council action at the Annual Meeting in Atlanta, the following additions and changes are recommended:

ACTION ITEMS

Item 1. Based on Council Document #20.2(Midwinter Meeting 2002), submitted by the Committee on Legislation, approved by ALA Council, the PMC recommends:
Policy 50.15 (Principles for the Networked World)
"Libraries are crucial to assuring that society benefits from the promises of technology but are increasingly challenged by a number of critical policy debates. There are seven policy areas of intrinsic to libraries, technology, and the role that libraries play in connecting people to an increasingly networked world. These specific areas are:
-intellectual freedom, the right to access and express ideas;
-privacy, the freedom to choose the degree to which personal information is made available;
-equitable access to information;
-intellectual property;
infrastructure, physical and social architectures within the context of the networked world;
-content, including public and government information; and
-information literacy, the ability to access and effectively participate in the networked world.
By establishing a baseline for ongoing policy discussions and decisions, the fundamental public policy requirements needed to support the ability of libraries to serve the public's information needs are well defined.
(See "Current Reference File": Principles for the Networked World: 2001-2002 CD 20.2)

Item 2. Based on Council Document 19.5, submitted by the Intellectual Freedom Committee, approved by Council, the PMC recommends Policy 53.1.16
53.1.16 (Privacy: An Interpretation of the Library Bill of Rights)

"In a library (physical or virtual), the right to privacy is the right to open inquiry without having the subject of one's interest examined or scrutinized by others. Confidentiality exists when a library is in possession of personally identifiable information about users and keeps that information private on their behalf. Protecting user privacy and confidentiality is necessary for intellectual freedom and fundamental to the ethics and practice of librarianship.
(See "Current Reference File": Privacy: An Interpretation of the Library Bill of Rights: 2001-2002 CD#19.5)
(Note: In order to place this "Interpretation of the Library Bill of Rights" with the already existing interpretations, current Policy 53.1.16 was renumbered to become Policy 53.1.17 (Use of Filtering Software), and Policy 53.1.17(Intellectual Freedom Principles for Academic Libraries) was renumbered to become Policy 53.1.18.

INFORMATION ITEM

1. Based on CD#27.1, submitted by the Committee on Organization, revised ALA Policy #4.5 to read: "**With the exception of e-members**, members of all ALA and unit committees are expected to attend all meetings. Failure to attend two consecutive meetings or groups of meetings (defined as all meetings of a committee that take place at one Midwinter Meeting or Annual Conference) without an explanation acceptable to the committee chair constitutes grounds for removal upon request by the chair to and approval of the appropriate appointing official or governing board. **(This change has been added to the Policy Manual)**

(Submitted by: Policy Monitoring Committee: Stephen L. Matthews, Chair, Gloria J. Leonard, Joy L. Lowe)

End of Section

2006-2007 ALA CD#20.9
2007 ALA Annual Conference

RESOLUTION ON *PRINCIPLES FOR DIGITAL CONTENT*

WHEREAS, Libraries are increasingly collecting, managing and creating resources in digital formats; and

WHEREAS, Digital content is a significantly large part of the content that libraries provide to their users; and

WHEREAS, Mass digitization of library materials is being undertaken by libraries and by libraries in collaboration with for-profit and not-for-profit entities; and

WHEREAS, Leaders in the library profession have expressed concerns about policies and procedures relating to the ownership and control of digital content in library environments, in particular regarding digitized library materials; and

WHEREAS, The ALA Executive Board requested that the Office for Information Technology Policy form a task force to propose policy in the area of digital content; and

WHEREAS, The task force sought and received feedback on the principles from across the Association; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Library Association adopts this declaration, *Principles for Digital Content.*

Adopted by the Council
of the American Library Association
Tuesday, June 26, 2007
Washington, D.C.

Adopted by the ALA Council at the 2007 ALA Annual Conference.

Principles for Digitized Content

The accelerating mass digitization of collections in libraries and cultural heritage institutions demands a framework of principles and a body of policy to guide decision making and to enable values-driven choices. The principles for the digitization of content will provoke a review of American Library Association policies that address the creation, access, use and perservation of digital materials and that require revision, enhancement and creation. This is critical to the advancement of ALA's leadership role in the information society and to the support provided to members. This will also sustain the relevance and impact of libraries and librarians in their communities.

1. Values

1. Digital collections are as important to libraries as all other types of collections. The policies of the Association apply fully to digital collections, including values such as intellectual freedom, commitment to access, respect for confidentiality and privacy, freedom of information, service for the public good, and professionalism.
2. Digital content must be given the same consideration as other library materials when conducting collection development, organization and cataloging of works, reference services, and preservation.
3. Digital content must be provided in various and alternative ways to meet the unique needs and circumstances of all people.
4. Equitable access to digital library materials is ensured through maximum accessibility, ubiquity, sustainability, and barrier-free access

2. Intellectual Property Rights

1. Access to and use of digital content that is protected by copyright should be provided in a fair and equitable manner, balancing the rights and privileges of users, creators, and owners.
2. Rights management policies and procedures must promote the advancement and sharing of knowledge, innovation, and creativity.

3. Sustainable Collections

1. A library's digital collections and associated activities must be sustainable.
2. Sustainability requires secure and ongoing funding, technology solutions that are appropriate to the longevity of the cultural record, and long-term management capabilities.

4. Collaboration

1. Collaboration enables the building of collections that support research, scholarship and information needs of diverse communities.
2. Collaboration will require strong organizational support and promotion by library and cultural heritage practitioners, their institutions, and their associations.

5. Advocacy

1. A library's digital programs and associated activities require ongoing communication for its success.
2. The library and cultural heritage communities must reach out to the public, to government, and to funding institutions with a clear and compelling message regarding the role of digital libraries and collections.

6. International Scope

1. Digital collections increasingly serve an international audience and are part of a global information infrastructure that is not limited by geography.
2. The library and cultural heritage communities must understand the origination of materials in digital collections, respect the ownership of these materials, and be attentive to issues surrounding cultural asset exploitation and repatriation.
3. Digital collections and services must be developed with goals of technical and social interoperability in the international information sphere.

7. Continuous learning

1. Digital collections are developed and sustained by an educated workforce.
2. Members of the library and cultural heritage professions must engage in ongoing learning. They must explore new technology, work with new partners, and reach new audiences

8. Preservation

1. Digital resources must receive appropriate preservation
2. Preservation activities require the development of standards, best practices, and sustainable funding models to support long-term commitment to digital resources.

9. Importance of Standards

1. Digital collections must be built upon standards and best practices that maximize their usefulness.

2. Such standards and best practices must serve the broadest community of users, including those with disabilities, support sustainable access and use over time, and provide user functionality that promotes the core library values.
3. Preference should be given to open standards and non-proprietary technologies that support long-term sustainability.

End of Section

Resolution Affirming the Role of Libraries in Providing E-Government and Emergency Services

WHEREAS, The E-Government Act of 2002 mandates that federal agencies cut back certain services, including many services to the public, and government agencies at all levels are increasingly providing government services only in digital form; and

WHEREAS, Libraries have demonstrated their effectiveness in delivering e-government services, including emergency response/recovery services provided during natural disasters like Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, and government agencies increasingly refer the public to libraries for government services; and

WHEREAS, When government agencies shift responsibilities to local organizations including libraries, they assume that the necessary high bandwidth connectivity, staff training, financial resources, and other support mechanisms are in place for effective delivery of e-government and emergency response/recovery services; and

WHEREAS, Libraries are eager to work closely with government agencies to serve their local communities effectively; and

WHEREAS, The public has long relied on libraries for government information services and public access computing; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Library Association urges governments at all levels to acknowledge and support the essential role local libraries play in providing e-government and emergency response/recovery services, as well as include libraries in relevant legislative or other policy actions; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Library Association encourages continued research documenting library needs and capacity to provide effective e-government and emergency response/recovery services, and help libraries develop best practices and train staff to deliver these essential services.

Adopted by the American Library Association Council
Wednesday, January 24, 2007
Seattle, Washington