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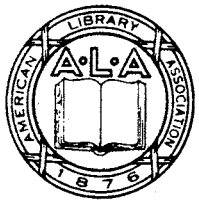

MEMORANDUM

TO: ALA Executive Board and Council

DATE: 1 December 1989

FROM: E. J. Josey, chair
ALA International Relations Committee

RE: Revision of ALA policy #57 on international relations and implementation of international relations action plan

Attached is a report titled The American Library Association and International Relations: Accomplishments, Current Activities, Observations, Strategies, and Plan of Action. This report is presented to the ALA Executive Board and Council for endorsement of two items: 1) revision of ALA policy #57 on international relations (see page 7); and 2) implementation of the action plan (see page 8).

The International Relations Committee held a planning meeting on 18-20 November 1988 to determine the Association's international relations priorities, to develop the Association's goals in this area, to promulgate a plan of action and to identify ways to demonstrate to ALA members and leaders the Association's need and responsibility to be involved in the international arena and the benefits of such involvement to individual groups and members.

At the 1989 ALA Midwinter Meeting, comments were solicited from many units of the association including the divisional international relations committees. Prior to the 1989 ALA Annual Conference, the printed copies of the above mentioned report were mailed to each division board of directors, the International Relations Round Table and many other interested individuals. At the 1989 ALA Annual Conference, an open hearing was held to solicit additional suggestions and recommendations from the general membership. The hearing was well attended (approximately 120 people) and comments were frank, supportive and lively. Statements were made by 36 people and with additional time more would have been heard. All were invited to submit written comments and subsequently, several letters of support were received at the ALA Headquarters. The comments/suggestions from the membership indicate that there is support for increased international relations activities by the Association. No negative responses/comments were received.

The action plan, in particular, received considerable favorable comment and support, especially item number 1, "Establish an office. . . " Some twenty-two persons stated the need for an International Relations Office (IRO) or staff person at ALA. Several suggested additional activities for the IRO

-- planning programs, serving as liaison with libraries or international organizations, working with area groups, providing services to international visitors, working with chapter associations that have developed international relations programs.

Items in the action plan which received particular support were the involvement of ALA in international standard-setting, the coordination of ALA international relations units, the development and expansion of exchange opportunities, the addition of an international component to library education programs, and the advancement of the IRC's work on human rights issues. Several persons offered additions to the action plan -- literacy, youth services, expansion of the coalition-building section -- and specific activities/programs addressing these concerns will be developed by the IRC and incorporated into the annual planning process.

No one opposed or offered changes to the IRC's proposed revisions to Policy # 57. ALA units on record in support of the policy revision and action plan include the ALCTS (RTSD) Board, the Library History Round Table Executive Committee, the ACRL International Relations Task Force, and the International Relations Round Table. We hope to receive additional expressions of support from other ALA units during the 1990 ALA Midwinter Meeting.

The IRC expresses its appreciation to all members of the Association who have contributed to this process, in particular, former IRC members--Mohammed M. Aman, Henriette Avram, Donald P. Ely, Hannelore B. Rader, Warren Tsuneishi and past ALA president Emerson Greenaway. The ALA International Relations Committee submits this document for your approval and implementation.

1989-90 International Relations Committee members:
E. J. Josey, chair
Ann K. Beneduce
Donald G. Davis
Sara Fine
Anne Haley
Helen G. Maul
Ronald P. Steensland
Paul Vassallo

cc: COPES
Divisions Boards of Directors
IRRT Executive Committee
Planning Committee

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EXHIBIT 28

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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ALA INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS POLICY STATEMENT
ADOPTED BY ALA COUNCIL
June 29, 1978

The ALA charter states that the Association was formed *"for the purpose of promoting library interests throughout the world by exchanging views, reaching conclusions and inducing cooperation in all departments of bibliothecal science and economy...."*

New developments originate outside the United States which make it increasingly important for ALA to become more active and effective in the international library world. The Association's involvement since 1936 in the area of human rights and since 1940 with intellectual freedom, as reflected in the Library Bill of Rights, has given the Association a maturing sensitivity over the years regarding the importance of human rights. Freedom of thought and freedom of expression are rights basic to all. This concept is now expressed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted and proclaimed by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The Association affirms its stance that threats to the freedom of expression of any persons become threats to the freedom of all.

Policy Objectives

The American Library Association establishes these objectives and responsibilities for its international relations programs:

1) To foster better international understanding and cooperation among library and information science communities.

2) To encourage the exchange and dissemination of information and the unrestricted flow of library materials throughout the world.

3) To promote the education of librarians and documentalists in such ways as to provide a cadre of persons able to communicate across national boundaries.

4) To encourage involvement of United States librarians in international library activities.

5) To stimulate and assist in the development of viable library associations in all of the countries of the world in order that these associations will be able to provide leadership necessary for library development in their respective countries.

6) To encourage the development of consensus among the library associations represented on the United States IFLA committee, the United States institutional members of IFLA, and the three national libraries on matters of concern to libraries and librarians in the United States.

7) To foster, promote and support the development of international standards relating to library and information services.

8) To promote literacy, reading motivation, and availability of library materials in developing nations.

Implementation of Policy

The American Library Association's International Relations Committee (IRC) and International Relations Office (IRO) are charged with the responsibility of carrying out these objectives:

1) By serving for the American Library Association as the communications link between members and international organizations.

2) By planning for and participating in international programs of value to the work of the Association and librarianship in general.

3) By encouraging in library education and research programs the inclusion of opportunities for librarians to become aware of library developments and research in other countries and where possible the provision of exchange programs.

4) By encouraging ALA membership to participate in international activities and events.

5) By establishing and maintaining working relations with U.S. government agencies, other national

associations, and regional and state associations, for the purpose of promoting programs to strengthen library and information services throughout the world.

6) By being responsible for developing priorities for ALA's attendance at international meetings and support of international organizations.

7) By balancing the need for continuity of representation with the need to broaden the representation and to develop in more members an interest in international activities, while taking into account cultural differences.

8) By taking part in the selection of official ALA representatives to international meetings whenever ALA representation is appropriate.

9) By providing representatives with information on procedures and responsibilities and on requirements of reporting back to ALA and its appropriate units.

10) By assisting foreign librarians to identify expertise among American librarians and assist in every way in making visits to the United States professionally fulfilling.

11) By cooperating with government agencies and foundations in developing and implementing library and information programs.

12) By recognizing and demonstrating support for human rights and intellectual freedom around the world.

13) By affirming ALA's support of all professional associations in other countries which seek to implement freedom of access to library resources and services.

14) By encouraging local and national associations to participate in international cooperative programs that would enhance human rights and intellectual freedom.

15) By participating in international professional projects which foster respect for human rights and intellectual freedom.

16) By encouraging membership and the leadership of the Association and of the profession to consider human rights and intellectual freedom in all policy decisions that concern international relations.

17) By expressing ALA's concern for the grievances of librarians where the infringement of their rights of free expression is clearly a matter in which all free people should show concern.

18) By presenting resolutions or other documents, attesting to such grievances and endorsed by the International Relations Committee and the Intellectual Freedom Committee, to the attention of the Council and the Executive Board for their consideration, and by sending adopted resolutions, as appropriate, to the U.S. Department of State, the United Nations, national and international library associations and other bodies

THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Accomplishments, Current Activities,

Observations, Strategies,

and Plan of Action

This report was written by Robert P. Doyle, Director, Library/Book Fellows Program.

INTRODUCTION

With the initiation of the Library/Book Fellows Program and the provision of limited funding for the Association's international relations activities, it is an appropriate time to consider the Association's international relations activities and obligations—to evaluate the past, to rethink basic positions and activities, and to develop plans for the future.[1]

The development of the Association's international relations activities requires more than desire and opportunity; fundamental and comprehensive review and planning are also essential. This review of the past and planning for the future should provide a solid foundation for the appraisal and development of future international relations activities. Without such a foundation, the Association's international relations activities will remain episodic, fragmented, and unfocused; and the development and implementation of the concepts outlined in this paper will be extremely difficult, if not impossible.

The purpose of this paper is to:

1) provide a brief review of the Association's policies and accomplishments in the international arena;

2) describe ALA's current international interests and activities;

3) outline certain principles and values, which when correlated with current developments and past experience, provide the best possible foundation for an enlightened approach to ALA's international relations and the formulation of the Association's international relations policies and actions for the future;

4) outline a system of policies and programs designed to facilitate the fullest and most integrated development of the Association's resources and relate these activities to the Association's established statement of mission, priority areas and goals; and

5) identify ways to demonstrate to ALA members and leaders the Association's need and responsibility to be involved in the international arena and the benefits of such involvements to individual groups and members.

6) Finally, the purpose of this report is to solicit the suggestions and recommendations from as many members of the Association as possible. Your comments are not only most welcome but vital in drafting and planning the Association's international relations activities.

HISTORY

ALA's international relations began with the Association's first conference in 1876 in which librarians from other countries participated. Ever since, its members have been conscious of their interdependence with colleagues overseas and of the common interests which transcend the boundaries of any country or continent. As early as 1900, there was a Committee on International Cooperation and the Association participated in a great variety of international activities and agreements such as the Brussels Convention in 1889. ALA organized a book campaign to rebuild the libraries damaged in the devastating earthquake that leveled Yokahama and half of Tokyo, Japan in 1923; lent its support to the organization of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) in 1927; opened the American Library in Paris in 1920; and the Biblioteca Benjamin Franklin in Mexico City in 1941 (two of the earliest U.S. civilian cultural and information centers established on foreign soil); provided advisory and informational services on professional matters on a worldwide basis; sponsored exhibits on U.S. books and library techniques; and as early as 1929 it developed projects for bringing foreign librarians to the United States for study.

It was in the World War II era, however, that the ALA occupied a unique position as a voluntary organization. It was a singular period in the Association's history, a period during which its influence in government, in foundation circles, and abroad reached an apogee in ways not again attained. U.S. librarianship achieved a new respectability and recognition as a profession with cultural and intellectual significance to the world. ALA became the leading advocate for books and libraries. Its "Victory Book" campaign distributed over 10 million books to our armed forces. Its book and periodical distribution programs placed thousands of the best U.S. publications in virtually every important library in the world. The Association not only helped to introduce to an entire generation of future leaders from other countries the best of democratic U.S. librarianship, but it also laid the foundation for modern library education, particularly in Latin America.[2]

During this period, the Board on International Relations was established by ALA Council in 1942, and a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation made possible the establishment of the ALA International Relations Office (IRO) in Washington, D.C., in space donated by The Library of Congress. The office's purpose was to lend effective aid to libraries and cultural institutions in other countries and to advance the interests of librarianship. Within a span of four years, the IRO had administered approximately one million dollars for special U.S. government projects and hundreds of thousands of dollars for special projects for private foundations and similar bodies. ALA also actively assisted in forming UNESCO as well as in establishing that organization's library and bibliographic program. In 1949, an International Relations Round Table (IRRT) was formed at the request of members as a direct channel through which ALA members could participate in the Association's international activities and as a further means of stimulating the interests of librarians in international library activities.

Postwar developments, however, brought a new set of conditions which were highly unfavorable to the continuation of the Association's international activities. The principal funding sources for ALA's international relations programs were withdrawn. The Rockefeller Foundation believed the ALA had played its rightful part in time of national emergency, but now wished to channel its funding so that others would assume the responsibility for cultural relations. The U.S. government established its own institutionalized apparatus to pursue international interests. Moreover, library needs and priorities on the domestic front now commanded ALA's energy and attention. Since the Association had made no long-term plans for carrying on its international relations activities and since grant funding was terminated, the ALA International Relations Office was closed in 1947. Gary E. Kraske in *Missionaries of the Book*, points out that another key factor in the Association's reduced international involvement "was the inability of the ALA leadership to win grass-roots recognition for the international contributions already made as well as support for a continuing effort. The absence of a broad-based mandate from the rank and file, as well as the inherent isolationism of many American librarians, hindered the ALA from continuing its large-scale international program and relegated its important contribution to a transitional one between the prewar private enterprise centered activity and a postwar government domination of cultural relations."[3]

In the years following, ALA's international relations activities increased and diminished as various grant funds for special projects became available from the Asia Foundation, Carnegie Corporation, Council on Library Resources, Encyclopaedia Britannica, Ford Foundation, U.S. Agency for International Development, and the U.S. Department of State (see Appendixes 2 & 3, pp. 14–15 and 16).

The projects included the establishment and development of the Keio Library School in Tokyo (1950–56), the Institute of Librarianship at the University of Ankara in Turkey (1955–62), and at the school in Medellin, Columbia (1960–62). ALA also worked with the National Taiwan University (1962-63), the University of the Philippines (1962–65), and the University of Delhi (1962-71) in their efforts to raise the academic level of their library school programs. In addition, the Association helped to build the collection of the University of Brasilia (1966–71) and the social science library at the University of Rangoon (1958–60); it assisted in strengthening and expanding the public library in Callao, Peru; and it aided library development projects at the University of East Africa in Uganda (1963–65) and the International Youth Library in Munich (1950-54). It helped to secure U.S. library personnel to serve as faculty members in library schools in many countries and to recruit U.S. librarians to serve as advisers and consultants to institu-

tions, foundations, and government agencies abroad. Again, however, as the funding for these special projects phased out, the ALA's participation in the international arena diminished.

In recent years, the Association adopted an International Relations Policy (see Appendix 1, pp. 12–13) and evidenced its support of the policy by providing funding for an international relations officer and staff support. In 1981, the international relations officer retired and the positions were eliminated. Since that time, the Association has not allocated appropriate funding to carry out these policies. Rather, the Association has provided limited funding for specific projects. For example, its largest recent international relations undertaking was to cosponsor the 1985 International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions Council and General Conference in Chicago, Ill. This was the third IFLA conference ever held in the U.S. (previous meetings were held in 1933 and 1974). It was a highly successful mix of programs, tours, social events, and even controversy for the 1,765 delegates and exhibitors from 86 countries. Many left the conference remembering the Librarian of Congress Daniel Boorstin's call for librarians as "the ambassadors of culture and books and ideas to open the avenues of books and ideas a little wider so that men and women everywhere may breathe freely the uncensored open air of ideas."[4]

The opportunity for more librarians to become U.S. information ambassadors was realized with the establishment of the Library/Book Fellows Program in 1986. This joint program of the ALA and the United States Information Agency (USIA) places U.S. librarians and publishers in institutions overseas for periods ranging from several months to one year. The program's eight first-year fellows worked in several countries: Chile, Finland, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Mauritius, Malaysia and Turkey. Their assignments included such projects as developing a university-level library science curriculum, setting up a system for automating library functions, developing and promoting American studies collections in host countries, organizing a national archival collection, training host-country librarians in traditional and automated information retrieval techniques, and promoting the translation and distribution of American books in a particular country or region. It is anticipated that eight fellows will be sent each year to countries across the globe.

The ALA also participated in such international events as the Annual Frankfurt Book Fair and the 1987 Moscow Book Fair as a means of building international relationships with publishers and library communities in other countries and of fostering co-publishing agreements and other cooperative information-based ventures.

CURRENT PROGRAM

With limited staff support available, the ALA International Relations Committee increased its work in developing agreements on issues relating to international networking, preservation, and bibliographic description. The best examples of this work are the binational conferences held this past year: the Fourth U.S.-Japan Binational Conference on Libraries and Information Science in Higher Education and U.S.-U.S.S.R. Seminar on Access to Library Resources through Technology and Preservation. The latter conference is perhaps the more noteworthy of the two in the fact that it created an awareness that cross-cultural cooperation of information services has become a necessity even between hostile nations.

The first U.S.-U.S.S.R. library seminar was in 1979. When the Soviets invaded Afghanistan, however, discussions discontinued and it was only in 1987 that discussions were reopened and resulted in the signed *Agreement and Protocol of the Commission on Library Cooperation between the American Council of Learned Societies and the Library Council of the U.S.S.R.* The agreement provides for a renewed series of exchange seminars, the first of which was held just before the 1988 ALA Annual Conference. A contingent of 12 Soviet librarians and conservationists spent 14 days in the United States participating in the 1988 U.S.-U.S.S.R. Seminar on Access to Library Resources through Technology and Preservation, visiting libraries, and attending the 1988 ALA Annual Conference in New Orleans thus making them the first delegation of Soviet librarians ever to attend an ALA meeting. More importantly, the seminar enabled U.S. and Soviet specialists to meet, discuss and determine that cataloging and formatting differences between the two countries are not insurmountable and that future exchanges of current national bibliographies are feasible. This breakthrough will have critical implications in world-wide information access. In addition, resolutions were passed on bibliographic standards, online public access catalogs, networking and preservation.

In addition to the seminar, several other cooperative projects between the United States and the Soviet Union are planned for 1988-89. These include a seminar on library services to children planned for the Soviet Union in 1989; traveling book exhibits; the exchange of conservators and library educators; collaboration in art and museum librarianship; and facilitating access to the library materials of the respective nations.

While these activities with the Soviet Union might be considered the most important development in ALA's international program, it is only one of many. Other examples are:

❑ The **International Relations Round Table** sponsors an international relations reception each year at the ALA Annual Conference; publishes *International Leads*; and sponsors a program at each ALA Annual Conference.

❑ The **International Relations Committee** presents awards to assist members in attending their first international conference; presents awards for significant contribution to international relations; published *Going International: Librarian's Preparation Guide for an Overseas Work Experience/Job Exchange* with IRRT; sponsored the Fourth U.S.-Japan Binational Conference on Libraries and Information Science in Higher Education and U.S.-U.S.S.R. Seminar on Access to Library Resources through Technology and Preservation; and sponsors a program at each ALA Annual Conference.

❑ The **American Association of School Librarians** assisted with the 1988 International Association of School Librarians Conference in Kalamazoo, Michigan, by providing conference travel expenses for two keynote speakers and publicizing the event through state affiliates; and is initiating plans for a reception for international visitors at AASL's 1989 National Conference.

❑ The **Association for Library Service to Children** prepares and distributes the ALSC pamphlet, the "U.S.A. Through Children's Books"; prepares bibliographies of books and materials currently available for children in languages other than English, and English-language books originally published in other countries or produced by other cultures; presents the Mildred L. Batchelder Award, a citation to an American publisher, to encourage international exchange of high quality children's books by recognizing United States publishers of such books in translation; sponsored the 1988 ALSC Preconference—Going Global: Celebrating International Children's Books; and sent a delegation to participate in a colloquium on library services for children in the U.S.S.R.

❑ The **Association of College and Research Libraries** assists the Franco-American Commission for Educational Exchange in identifying U.S. librarians that may be available for an exchange; is drafting guidelines for the promotion of exchange of librarians and updating the list of foreign and U.S. libraries willing to host exchanges and/or visits; organized ACRL's first overseas conference—"Shared Responsibilities: Librarians and Western European Studies in North America and Western Europe" in Florence, Italy, 4-8 April 1988; planned an international conference, "Markets for Books and Manuscripts: The Trade in Antiquarian Materials Past and Present," held in September 1989 in Cambridge, England; is drafting a tip sheet for those seeking an exchange with a librarian in Germany; and supports a number of committees, sections, and discussion groups that deal with international relations.

❑ The **Public Library Association** is exchanging hospitality with Public Library Groups of the Library Association; provides special attention for international attendees at PLA national conferences; and is encouraging international participation at the 1991 conference in San Diego—especially from Mexico and the Pacific rim countries.

❑ The **Association for Library Collections and Technical Services** is seeking improved ways to keep ALCTS members

better informed about IFLA activities in particular and international activities in general; is cooperating with other ALA units by a) co-sponsoring the ALA IRC's conference program and b) involving appropriate resources and technical services specialists in the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Seminar; is serving as ALA or ALA/ALCTS representative to international bodies including the Decimal Classification Editorial Policy Committee, the Joint Steering Committee for the Revision of AACR, and several IFLA committees; provides direct support to three ALCTS members who are members of IFLA standing committees; and works with other standards groups on an international level, using appropriate channels in this country.

❑ The **Office for Library Personnel Resources** answers requests for information from foreign students and librarians regarding library education, scholarships, and employment in the U.S.; and provides information on job exchanges and employment for U.S. librarians who wish to work abroad.

❑ **Publishing Services** publishes *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, Second Edition, 1988 Revision*; with the cooperation of other national library associations; exhibits at the Frankfurt Book Fair; works on cooperative publishing and distribution projects with the Library Association, the Library Association of Australia, and the Canadian Library Association; sells ALA publications through agents throughout the world; sells language translation rights for some of these publications; and recently completed negotiations to have a permanent exhibit of ALA publications at the American Library in Paris.

❑ **The Standing Committee on Library Education International Library Education Subcommittee** maintains a list of country resource persons who can provide information on how an individual's level of library education in another country relates to that of the U.S.; sponsors the Carl Milam Lecture Series to bring foreign librarians to speak at ALA-accredited library education programs; is compiling a *Directory of International Education Experience*; and administers a grant from USIA and the Institute of International Education to help foreign students attend ALA Annual Conferences.

❑ **Washington Office** monitors and defends reduced domestic and foreign postal rates; participates in a coalition on telecommunications to hold down excessive access charges; and works on international treaty documents, e.g., Berne Copyright Convention.

❑ The ALA Council adopted a resolution in January 1989 that directed ALA to take a leadership role in formulating a campaign to work with the appropriate Armenian authorities in helping to restore libraries and library service in the earthquake stricken areas. ALA President F. William Summers appointed a committee whose first task was to develop a plan of action, which it has titled Hye (i.e. Armenian) Earthquake Library Project (HELP). The Armenian SSR Ministry of Culture accepted the Association's offer of assistance and ALA representatives visited Armenia (at no cost to the Association) to discuss the construction and furnishing of a $2.5 million library for the to-be-constructed city of Stepanavan, Armenia SSR.

❑ Finally, over a hundred foreign visitors come to ALA Headquarters each year for tours and an orientation to U.S. libraries.

The width and breadth of these activities demonstrate ALA's strong continuing interest in international relations and interdependence with its overseas colleagues. The fundamental problem that remains, however, was best stated in 1976 by Peggy Sullivan: "It is exceedingly difficult for members at the proverbial grassroots levels to recognize the value of international involvements, and they are often suspicious of the world-traveling leaders who encourage them to see this as a responsibility."[5]

PRINCIPLES / VALUES / PHILOSOPHY

ALA's international relations interests are wide and varied, but without a solid philosophical foundation. In many cases, ALA's response to international relations issues is reactive. International programs and activities sponsored by ALA units tend to be isolated and not collaborative. International relations is not perceived as a responsibility of the Association and an oft-repeated opinion is that ALA should not expend any resources on international relations. In fact, international relations ranked last in the areas of interest identified in the 1985 Member Opinion Survey. Why? Perhaps many ALA members assume that international relations is the responsibility of government, a belief shared by many U.S. citizens.

The federal government's involvement in international relations is concentrated on economic and military matters while efforts at cultural relations have been increased to meet immediate needs rather than long-range objectives. In fiscal year 1987, our country spent $282 billion for national defense. In this same fiscal year, the operating budget for the federal government's primary agency for overseas libraries and exchanges programs—the United States Information Agency—was $830 million (or about 0.05 per cent of our military spending). Of that amount, less than $138 million was available for educational and cultural exchange programs.[6] Even more disturbing are recent cutbacks of support to federal educational and cultural exchange programs, which today operate at two-thirds the level of 1965 programs. Only half as many foreign leaders participate in the International Visitors Program as in 1966. The book publishing program of USIA for foreign translation of U.S. books has been drastically reduced since the 1960s. The number of USIA libraries and reading rooms has been reduced by almost 50% since the mid-sixties, and those that do continue to exist have narrowed their focus. To compare, the Soviet Union offers seven times as many fellowships for cultural and educational exchanges to Third World countries as does the United States.[7]

Perhaps ALA members see little relation between "international" issues and their library or their community. As the U.S. economy increasingly depends upon global markets, the importance of cross-cultural information sharing becomes more apparent. Today, one out of six U.S. jobs bears directly on some aspect of international trade, with one in three farm acres being used in the production of food exports.[8] U.S. export of goods and services have increased by 105% since 1970, and imports have increased by 127%. Interest in international travel has burgeoned. In 1985, the number of U.S. travelers abroad increased by 134% (12.31 million) from 1970 and the number of overseas travelers to the U.S. has increased by 231% (7.54 million in 1985).[9] The number of foreign students enrolled at U.S. colleges and universities increased by 237% (150,000 in 1974 to 356,200 in 1987-88).[10] The number of immigrants to the United State increased by 161% (373,326 in 1970 to 601,708 in 1986).[11]

Libraries are affected by these economic and cultural shifts as an increasing number of publishing houses are purchased and managed by multi-national corporations; as the demand for information on these countries and world markets increase; and as the clientele that libraries serve changes. These trends are expected to continue and, in fact, dominate the world markets by the twenty-first century, thus establishing global economic interdependence. As nations continue to develop economically, especially through scientific and technological advances, they rely on building and expanding their storehouse of information. Information thus becomes an "economic asset."

Perhaps ALA members do not realize what would happen on a practical level, if ALA would stop its present work in international relations. The Association would henceforth accept no foreign memberships; receive no foreign visitors; deal with no activity related to international interchange; handle no letters bearing foreign postmarks; cooperate with no international organizations; influence no international standards; and have nothing to do with any foreign library programs or assistance of the U.S. Government.

Finally, perhaps ALA members see no connection between international relations and the Association's goals/priorities. Yet, all of ALA's international activities relate directly to the Association's stated values and commitments, e.g., access to information; intellectual freedom; public awareness; library services, development and technology. Each of these goals has undeniable global implications and is diminished when viewed only in a nationalistic context. Working in an international environment strengthens and enhances ALA goals and priorities.

Professional organizations have a vital role to fulfill in ensuring that cultural relations remain reciprocal, balanced, objective and professional. With its wealth of resources, ALA must act on the many opportunities for problem solving and for information sharing. It must prove the library is indeed "a fitting instrument for the extension of good will and for the mutual understanding between peoples."[12] As the premier U.S. library organization, ALA must show leadership in this area. The Association's democratic philosophy of ensuring access of information for all, as well as its emphasis on developing, promoting, and improving library and information services, can only be fulfilled in a multi-national context.

As U.S.-Soviet contacts intensify under Mikhail Gorbachev's *glasnost*, it is an especially propitious time for ALA to formulate and implement a concrete, long-range international program. The Association can serve as a force for change and as a model of intellectual freedom to other countries, with as much to learn from the world as to share with it. It can meet its responsibilities by making a commitment now: to provide direct administrative support for a general program and seek additional diversified funding for specific programs and activities. Our task stated in the words of Lyndon Johnson, "We know today that...ideas, not armaments, will shape our lasting peace; that the conduct of our foreign policy will advance no faster than the curriculum of our classrooms, and that the knowledge of our citizens is the treasure which grows only when it is shared."[13]

REVISION OF ALA POLICY # 57

An assured and long-term plan will determine our priorities and chart a course of action to develop and nurture the Association's international relations programs. Outside support should, and must, continue to be an important element. But since that support has come primarily from the government and most likely will be provided only on an episodic basis, long-range planning is critical.

On 18-20 November 1988 a planning meeting on international relations was held at ALA Headquarters in Chicago. Five members of the Association with extensive international experience and staff attended the planning meeting. The group represented a variety of interests—chapter councilor, former division president, IRC and International Relations Round Table (IRRT) members (see Appendix 4, p. 17).

The purpose of the international relations planning meeting was "1) to define the ALA's international interests and objectives; 2) to chart a strategy of programmatic and financial support for these international activities in relation to the Association's established statement of mission, priority areas and goals; and 3) to outline a system of policies and programs designed to facilitate the fullest and most integrated development of the Association's resources."

During the meeting, the participants developed proposed revisions to ALA's policy #57 on international relations. The number of policy objectives were reduced and stated more succinctly. The following are the revised and prioritized policy objectives:

1) To encourage the exchange, dissemination, and access to, information and the unrestricted flow of library materials in all formats throughout the world (ALA Priority Area A: Access to Information).

2) To promote and support human rights and intellectual freedom worldwide (ALA Priority Area C: Intellectual Freedom).

3) To foster, promote, support and participate in the development of international standards relating to library and information services, including informational tools and technologies (ALA Priority Area F: Library Services, Development, and Technology).

4) To promote legislation and treaties that will strengthen library, information and telecommunications services worldwide (ALA Priority Area B: Legislation and Funding).

5) To encourage involvement of librarians, information specialists, and other library personnel in international library activities and in the development of solutions to library service problems that span national boundaries (ALA Priority Area F: Library Services, Development, and Technology).

6) To promote the education of librarians, information specialists, and other library personnel in such ways that they are knowledgeable about librarianship in the international context (ALA Priority Area E: Personnel Resources).

7) To promote public awareness of the importance of the role of librarians, libraries, and information services in national and international development (ALA Priority Area D: Public Awareness).

The participants then translated these objectives into a format that will combine with the ALA's strategic long-range plan (SLRP). This document (see Appendix 5, pp. 18–20) now contains possible goals with accompanying strategies. Once the policy #57 is approved, the goals and strategies listed in Appendix 5 will be reexamined and an approval process to include them in SLRP begun. They are included here as an appendix for information only, though the committee will accept and appreciate comments on them. One of the exercises used to during the committee's meetings was an examination of weaknesses, opportunities, threats and strengths in relation to the Association's international relations activities from both internal and external points of view (WOTS-up exercise). The result of this analysis is Appendix 6, p. 21.

ACTION PLAN

In order to take these policy objectives from paper to reality, the committee realized that the Association would have to take specific action to fund and promote ALA's interests in international relations. The committee then drafted an action plan, with specific suggestions on mechanisms to accomplish the proposed policy objectives. After the committee receives comments and suggestions from the membership, a budget will be developed and submitted for approval and implementation. Specific activities would be:

1) **Establish an office** to initiate, design, develop, implement, and direct a complete program in the area of international relations. (See Appendix 7, p. 22, for proposed budget.)

❑ to work with the International Relations Committee in assessing the need for, and the development of, policy recommendations to the ALA Council in the area of international relations; to guide the Committee to those areas which it should address; to serve as secretariat for the IRC and IRRT;

❑ to implement policies and projects directed to the office by the ALA Council or Executive Board by determining pertinent information needed, collecting, compiling, and researching information particularly in the area of human rights;

❑ to assist with standards development and preservation work by securing funding for international representation in appropriate forums;

❑ to promote legislation and treaties that strengthen library, information and telecommunication services throughout the world; to analyze proposed legislation or treaties affecting libraries; to prepare testimony for ALA to present or file;

❑ to initiate and develop working relationships with both library-oriented and non-library groups on the local, state, regional, national and international level; to explain ALA's program to these groups, and determine suitable joint activities; and to provide advice and consultant services to all of these groups;

❑ to assist ALA members with preparations for IFLA conferences; to assist with the coordination of IFLA standing committee elections; to facilitate the work of the U.S. Association members; to coordinate payment of IFLA dues;

❑ to provide information and advisory assistance and become the source at ALA Headquarters for international interests;

❑ to receive international visitors and provide tours and conduct seminars;

❑ to plan, implement and direct fund raising campaigns and conduct IRRT membership drives;

❑ and to determine the needs—then design and oversee the development of various materials for sale or distribution, such as *Going International: Librarians' Preparation Guide for a Work Experience/Job Exchange Abroad.*

2) **Establish an information clearinghouse.** Specific responsibilities would be:

❑ to compile a list of U.S. librarians who have been on exchanges, have worked in foreign libraries, have lectured or interned in non-U.S. libraries;

❑ to compile a list of U.S. libraries wanting to participate in exchanges, to host foreign visitors, and/or to sponsor foreign librarians;

❑ to compile a list of libraries in other countries wanting to participate in exchanges, to host U.S. visitors, and/or to sponsor U.S. librarians;

❑ to compile a list of funding sources available and provide assistance in obtaining funding;

❑ to create a database of U.S. librarians with foreign language competencies;

❑ to develop assessments of different types of exchanges and develop various models of exchange;

❑ to sponsor forums or seminars on exchanges;

❑ and to establish a speaker's bureau.

3) **Plan and execute an educational campaign** to communicate and to stress the importance of international relations to librarians and the general public.

❑ to develop a public awareness plan;

❑ to place articles in library, education, and general magazines and newspapers, and to make speeches to library and non-library groups and associations;

❑ to sponsor exhibits;

❑ to encourage the publication of more translations and reviews of international publications, and to develop graphics and other tools which promote international relations.

4) **Build coalitions** to solve problems that span national boundaries.

5) **Create a book donation program.**

❑ to develop a program for gathering and shipping books to needy libraries all over the world;

❑ to seek funds from corporations and philanthropic foundations to assist with the cost of shipping books and operating the program;

❑ and to develop a database which can match donors of books with needy libraries and with possible funding agencies.

6) **Raise funds** to sponsor representation in international bodies by ALA members; and to sponsor joint conferences with library associations with defined long-term benefits.

7) **Sponsor professional study/information visits.**

❑ to organize programs for foreign visitors in the United States;

❑ and to organize programs for U.S. librarians to learn about libraries and information science developments overseas.

CONCLUSION

The interest in and involvement of the ALA in international relations is as old as the Association. It is, in fact, required by the ALA charter which states the Association was founded for the "purpose of promoting library interests throughout the world by exchanging views, reaching conclusions and inducing cooperation in all departments of bibliothecal science and economy."[14] It seems safe to predict that the ALA will continue to engage in international relations work as long as the organization exists. In fact, the Association's values and commitments, e.g., access to information; intellectual freedom; public awareness; library services, development and technology all have undeniable global implications and are diminished when viewed only in a nationalistic context.

The purpose of this report is to solicit the suggestions and recommendations from as many members of the Association as possible. Your comments are welcome.

FOOTNOTES

[1] This paper deals with the American Library Association's international activities. It is recognized that other library projects and programs foster and support international awareness and cooperation, but have no connection to the American Library Association and thus are not included in this paper.

Articles consulted in the preparation of this paper include: Lester Asheim, "As Much to Learn as to Teach," *Library Journal,* November 15, 1964, pp. 4465–68; Emerson Greenaway, "Progress in International Librarianship," *American Libraries,* July/August 1972, pp. 803–6; "Information Report to Council of Ad Hoc Committee to Study International Responsibilities," *ALA Council Minutes* (New York City, July 10–12, 1974), pp. 290–306; Ralph R. Shaw, "International Activities of the American Library Association: A Policy Statement of the ALA International Relations Board and a Report to the Board," *ALA Bulletin,* June 1947, pp. 197–231; Marietta Daniels Shepard, "International Dimensions of U.S. Librarianship," *ALA Bulletin,* June 1968, pp. 699–710; Grace Stevenson, "American Library Association," in *Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science,* edited by Allen Kent and Harold Lancour (New York: Marcel Dekker, 1968); Peggy Sullivan, "The International Relations Program of the American Library Association," *Library Trends,* January 1972, pp. 577–90; Dennis Thomison, *A History of the American Library Association, 1876–1972* (Chicago: ALA, 1978), pp. 150–52, 156–59, 181–83, 250–51.

[2] During this period of tremendous activity, the American Library Association with Yale University and other universities became unwittingly involved in providing a cover for the Office of Strategic Services in World War II. Robin Wink describes the Yale Library Project in *Cloak and Gown: Scholars in the Secret War, 1931-1961* (N.Y.: Morrow, 1987, pp. 116-51). Wink details the story of how Yale's war collection was used as a cover under which a Yale scholar, Joseph Toy Curtiss, went overseas ostensibly to purchase continental war literature for the library but, in fact, gathered information for Secret Intelligence and the Office of Research and Analysis.

[3] Gary E. Kraske, *Missionaries of the Book: The American Library Profession and the Origins of United States Cultural Diplomacy* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1985), 9-10.

[4] Daniel J. Boorstin, *The Indivisible World: Libraries and the Myth of Cultural Exchange* (Washington, D.C.: The Library of Congress, 1985), 14.

[5] Peggy Sullivan, "Library Associations," *Library Journal,* July 1976, p. 148.

[6] *Budget of the U.S. Government: Fiscal Year 1989* (Washington, D.C.: Office of Budget and Management, 1988).

[7] Richard N. Gardner, "Selling America in the Marketplace of Ideas," *New York Times Magazine,* March 20, 1983, p. 61.

[8] Maxwell C. King and Seymour H. Fersh, "General Education Through International/Intercultural Dimensions," in B. L. Johnson, ed., *New Directions for Community Colleges: General Education in Two-Year Colleges* (San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, December 1982), 50.

[9] The consumer price index was used to adjust dollar amounts for travelers' expenditures. Dollar amounts for exports and imports were adjusted by the issue of implicit price deflators for exports and imports of goods and service. In nominal terms, the United States showed a trade surplus in 1970. *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1988* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1988); *Economic Report of the President, 1988* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1987), Tables B-3, B-20, and B-58.

[10] Marianthi Zikopoulos, ed., *Open Doors 1987-1988* (New York: Institute of International Education, 1988).

[11] *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1988* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1987), p. 11, Table No. 9.

[12] Kraske, *Missionaries of the Book,* 75.

[13] Gardner, "Selling America," 61.

[14] "Charter," *ALA Handbook of Organization 1988/1989* (Chicago, Ill.: American Library Association, 1988), 249.

APPENDIXES

1. ALA International Relations Policy Statement by ALA Council 29 June 1978.
2. Chronology of ALA's International Relations Projects—Year, Project, Source, Funding.
3. Funding for the ALA International Relations Office.
4. List of participants at the 18-20 November 1988 International Relations Planning Meeting.
5. Strategies for the Implementation of International Relations Goals.
6. Analysis of Weakness/Opportunities/Threats/Strengths.
7. Proposed Budget for the Establishment of an Office.

APPENDIX 1

ALA International Relations Policy Statement Adopted by ALA Council 29 June 1978

The ALA charter states that the association was formed "for the purpose of promoting library interests throughout the world by exchanging views, reaching conclusions and inducing cooperation in all departments of bibliothecal science and economy..."

New developments originate outside the United States which make it increasingly important for ALA to become more active and effective in the international library world. The association's involvement since 1936 in the area of human rights and since 1940 with intellectual freedom, as reflected in the Library Bill of Rights, has given the association a maturing sensitivity over the years regarding the importance of human rights. Freedom of thought and freedom of expression are rights basic to all. This concept is now expressed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted and proclaimed by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The association affirms its stance that threats to the freedom of expression of any persons become threats to the freedom of all.

Policy Objectives

The American Library Association establishes these objectives and responsibilities for its international relations programs:

1) To foster better international understanding and cooperation among library and information science communities.

2) To encourage the exchange and dissemination of information and the unrestricted flow of library materials throughout the world.

3) To promote the education of librarians and documentalists in such ways as to provide a cadre of persons able to communicate across national boundaries.

4) To encourage involvement of United States librarians in international library activities.

5) To stimulate and assist in the development of viable library associations in all of the countries of the world in order that these associations will be able to provide leadership necessary for library development in their respective countries.

6) To encourage the development of consensus among the library associations represented on the United States IFLA committee, the United States institutional members of IFLA, and the three national libraries on matters of concern to libraries and librarians in the United States.

7) To foster, promote and support the development of international standards relating to library and information services.

8) To promote literacy, reading motivation, and availability of library materials in developing nations.

Implementation of Policy

The American Library Association's International Relations Committee (IRC) [and the International Relations Office—IRO]* are charged with the responsibility of carrying out these objectives:

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* The ALA International Relations Office was closed in 1981.

1) By serving for the American Library Association as the communications link between members and international organizations.

2) By planning for and participating in international programs of value to the work of the association and librarianship in general.

3) By encouraging in library education and research programs in inclusion of opportunities for librarians to become aware of library developments and research in other countries and where possible the provision of exchange programs.

4) By encouraging ALA membership to participate in international activities and events.

5) By establishing and maintaining working relations with U.S. government agencies, other national associations, and regional and state associations, for the purpose of promoting programs to strengthen library and information services throughout the world.

6) By being responsible for developing priorities for ALA's attendance at international meetings and support of international organizations.

7) By balancing the need for continuity of representation with the need to broaden the representation and to develop in more members an interest in international activities, while taking into account cultural differences.

8) By taking part in the selection of official ALA representatives to international meetings whenever ALA representation is appropriate.

9) By providing representatives with information on procedures and responsibilities and on requirements of reporting back to ALA and its appropriate units.

10) By assisting foreign librarians to identify expertise among American librarians and assist in every way in making visits to the United States professionally fulfilling.

11) By cooperating with government agencies and foundations in developing and implementing library and information programs.

12) By recognizing and demonstrating support for human rights and intellectual freedom around the world.

13) By affirming ALA's support of all professional associations in other countries which seek to implement freedom of access to library resources and services.

14) By encouraging local and national associations to participate in international cooperative programs that would enhance human rights and intellectual freedom.

15) By participating in international professional projects which foster respect for human rights and intellectual freedom.

16) By encouraging membership and leadership of the association and of the profession to consider human rights and intellectual freedom in all policy decisions that concern international relations.

17) By expressing ALA's concern for the grievances of librarians where the infringement of their rights of free expression is clearly a matter in which all free people should show concern.

18) By presenting resolutions or other documents, attesting to such grievances and endorsed by the International Relations Committee* to the attention of the Council and the Executive Board for their consideration, and by sending adopted resolutions, as appropriate, to the U.S. Department of State, the United Nations, national and international library associations and other bodies.

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* Revised by the ALA Council on 1 July 1987 as indicated.

APPENDIX 2

Chronology of ALA's International Relations Projects

The following information was taken from the ALA official files, which includes Executive Board and Council minutes, auditor's reports and International Relations Office files.

Period	Project	Source	Funding
1941-46	Aid to Libraries in War Areas-Periodicals	Rockefeller Foundation	$3,890,000
1941-46	Aid to Libraries in War Areas-Books	Rockefeller Foundation	$160,000
1942	Jalisco State Library Project	Rockefeller Foundation	$5,400
1942-44	B.B.F. Microfilm Project	Rockefeller Foundation	$7,500
1942-44	American Libraries in Latin America	C.I.A.A.*	$132,189
1942-45	Cultural Institutes	C.I.A.A./U.S. Dep't of State	$40,000
1942-46	Books for Latin America	C.I.A.A./U.S. Dep't of State	$365,000
1943-46	American Libraries in Latin America	U.S. Dep't of State	$289,000
1943	Instituto de Salubridad	C.I.A.A.	$1,500
1943	Books for Chinese Children	Army *Stars and Stripes*	$2,800
1943	Library School, Quito	Rockefeller Foundation	$2,350
1943-44	Donated for Other American Republics	C.I.A.A.	$1,500
1943-44	Instituto de Física (Mexico)	C.I.A.A.	$5,000
1943-46	National Library of Peiping	China Foundation	$1,100
1943-46	Geological Survey of China	China Foundation	$1,055
1943-47	Library School, São Paulo	Rockefeller Foundation	$27,500
1944	Escuela de Antropología, Mexico	Rockefeller Foundation	$2,500
1944	Foreign Library Service Roster	Rockefeller Foundation	$2,500
1944-45	Library of Congress Catalog	Rockefeller Foundation	$37,500
1944-45	Tsing Hua University	Rockefeller Foundation	$1,500
1944-46	China (Committee on Orient)	Rockefeller Foundation	$4,000
1944-46	B.B.F. Union Catalog	Rockefeller Foundation	$12,650
1944-46	Books for China	U.S.Dep't of State	$100,000
1944-46	Books for Norway	Norwegian Government	$12,000
1944-48	Exchange of Personnel	Rockefeller Foundation	$70,000
1944-48	Materials and Supplies	Rockefeller Foundation	$3,000
1945	American Library in Paris	Trustees	$1,000
1945-46	Peace Palace	Carnegie Endowment	$2,000
1945-46	National Library of Ecuador	Mrs. Beale	$660
1945-46	Helen Barrett Speers Memorial	Private	$2,500
1946	University (Santo Domingo)	Santo Domingo	$2,000
1946-47	Canberra Library, Australia	Miscellaneous	$500
1946-47	Books for the Philippines	Books for China Contract	$24,000
1947	Books for the Near East	U.S. Government	$28,000
	Books for Chinese Universities	Chinese Government	$2,000
1959-60	Indian University Librarians Project	Rockefeller Foundation	$16,920
1959-60	Indian University Librarians Project	U.S. Dep't of State	$59,776
1960-61	Asia Project	Asia Foundation	$5,700
1958-60	University of Rangoon	Ford Foundation	$168,700
1961-62	Multinational Specialist Program	U.S.Dep't of State	$36,247
1960-62	University of Mandalay	Ford Foundation	$164,000
1955-62	University of Ankara	Ford Foundation	$192,850
1962-63	National Taiwan University	Rockefeller Foundation	$38,850
1962-63	Inter-American Defense College	Ford Foundation	$20,000
1963-64	Multi-Area Foreign Librarians Project	U.S. Dep't of State	$30,648

C.I.A.A. = Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs

1962-65	University of the Philippines	Rockefeller Foundation	$56,795
1963-65	University of East Africa	Rockefeller Foundation	$17,268
1964-65	Multi-Area Group Librarians	U.S. Dep't of State	$37,871
1965-67	University of the Philippines	Ford Foundation	$125,600
1965-66	Multi-Area Group Librarians Project	U.S. Dep't of State	$45,449
1966-67	Multi-Area Group Librarians Project	U.S. Dep't of State	$55,081
1967-68	Multi-Area Group Librarians Project	U.S. Dep't of State	$55,081
1965-76	Haile Selassie University	Ford Foundation	$345,000
1962-71	University of Delhi	Rockefeller Foundation	$177,475
1966-71	University of Brasília	Ford Foundation	$388,500
1967-71	University of Algiers	Ford Foundation	$132,500
1967-68	Funding for International Relations Office	ALA	$21,353
1968-69	Funding for International Relations Office	ALA	$42,106
1969-70	Funding for International Relations Office	ALA	$40,140
1970-71	Funding for International Relations Office	ALA	$47,000
1971-72	Funding for International Relations Office	ALA	$42,486
1972-73	Funding for International Relations Comm.	ALA	$3,305
1973-74	Funding for International Relations Comm.	ALA	$23,310
1973-74	Asia Foundation-Travel Grant	Asia Foundation	$2,970
1973-74	UNESCO-Lilibu		$8,166
1973-74	UNESCO-Seminar		$1,900
1974-75	Funding for International Relations Office	ALA	$16,972
1974-75	Asia Foundation-Travel Grant	Asia Foundation	$2,105
1974-75	Breese World Affairs		$3,179
1974-75	International Relations Tour-Deheer		$1,487
1974-75	International Relations East Africa Tour		$1,861
1975-76	Funding for International Relations Comm.	ALA	$23,323
1975-76	Asia Foundation-Travel Grant	Asia Foundation	$2,105
1976-77	Funding for International Relations Comm.	ALA	$25,351
1977-78	Funding for International Relations Comm.	ALA	$30,037
1978-79	Funding for International Relations Comm.	ALA	$37,307
1978-79	Asia Foundation-Travel Grant	Asia Foundation	$321
1978-79	Grant for Soviet Delegation	ICA	$14,839
1978-79	USNC-UNESCO PGI		$1,914
1979-80	Funding for International Relations Comm.	ALA	$42,666
1979-80	Soviet American Library Seminar		$5,860
1980-81	Funding for International Relations Comm.	ALA	$45,787
1981-82	Funding for International Relations Comm.	ALA	$16,657
1982-83	Funding for International Relations Comm.	ALA	$2,562
1983-84	Funding for International Relations Comm.	ALA	$946
1984-85	IFLA Conference	Variety of sources	$491,445
1986	UNESCO-PGI Observer delegation	U.S. Dep't of State	$5,000
1986-89	Library/Book Fellows Program	U.S. Information Agency	$243,754
1986-87	Library/Book Fellows Program	ALA	$17,664
1987-90	Library/Book Fellows Program	U.S. Information Agency	$249,700
1987-88	Library/Book Fellows Program	ALA	$18,894
1987-88	U.S.-U.S.S.R. Seminar	Inter. Res. & Exch. Brd.	$70,000
1988	UNESCO-PGI Observer delegation	U.S. Dep't of State	$6,000
1988-91	Library/Book Fellows Program	U.S. Information Agency	$295,410
1988-89	Library/Book Fellows Program	ALA	$19,344
1988-89	Fourth U.S.-Japan Binational Conference	Japan-U.S. Friendship	$39,030
1988-89	Fourth U.S.-Japan Binational Conference	Johnson Foundation	$61,000

APPENDIX 3

Funding for the ALA International Relations Office

Period	Funding Sources and Activities
1942–47	In October 1942, a $101,000 grant from the Rockefeller Foundation made possible the establishment of the ALA International Relations Office in Washington, D.C., in space donated by The Library of Congress. The office's "purpose was to lend effective aid to libraries and cultural institutions in other countries and to advance the interests of librarianship.... The scope of the activities was enormous. Both the Rockefeller Foundation and the U.S. State Department made grants to the office to supply library science literature to libraries overseas, for the distribution of bibliographies, for administration of library schools in Latin American countries, for administering the program for bringing foreign librarians to the United States for study and observation of American library methods, for the purchase of American learned journals for distribution to forming libraries after the war, for stockpiling sets of reference books published in the United States during the war for peace time distribution overseas, and for administering for the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, the Department of State, and the Books for Foreign Libraries Project. The office served as an information center on professional matters to libraries all over the world and was often called on by the Department of State to advise on matters affecting libraries in the international cultural programs."
1947	International Relations Office closed.
1956–67	A $491,350 grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, and a later (1961-67) supplemental $117,574 grant from the Council on Library Resources, made possible the reestablishment of the International Relations Office, operating from quarters in both the ALA Headquarters in Chicago and an office in Washington, D.C. Although it had the same name as the previous office, its function was much narrower. "The new office was concerned primarily with library education in foreign countries, including archival work, documentation, and other activities usually associated with the work of libraries and information centers."
1967–72	The ALA assumes responsibility for the office's administrative funding and expends $193,085 over a six-year period. During this period substantial outside project funding is secured from the Rockefeller Foundation, the Ford Foundation, the U.S. State Department and the U.S. Agency for International Development. The Office is quartered at both the ALA Headquarters in Chicago and the Washington Office.
1972-76	International Relations Office closed. ALA Executive Director provides limited staff assistance to the ALA international relations committee. ALA expends $43,600 over a four-year period.
1976–81	International Relations Office opens in Chicago and a full-time staff liaison is provided to the ALA international relations committee. ALA expends $197,805 over a six-year period.
1982–85	International Relations Office closed. ALA Executive Director again provides limited staff assistance to the ALA international relations committee. ALA expends $3,504 over a four-year period.
1986–	ALA Executive Director requests Director of the Library/Book Fellows Program to be staff liaison to the ALA international relations committee. No funds are budgeted for the IRC, but ALA does contribute $17,664 in 1986-87 and $18,894 in 1987-88 for the Library/Book Fellows Program. These funds are essentially used to provide salary expenses for a one-third time administrative assistant, staff and advisory committee travel expenses, and interview costs.

APPENDIX 4

Participants at the 18-20 November 1988 International Relations Planning Meeting

E. J. Josey, chair, ALA International Relations Committee (1987-present; member, 1976-80; chair, 1978); past ALA president (1984-85); professor, School of Library and Information Science, University of Pittsburgh;

Mohammed M. Aman, member (1984-88; chair, 1984-86; member, 1978), ALA International Relations Committee; past chair, International Relations Round Table (1977); dean, School of Library and Information Science, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee;

Thomas J. Galvin, former chair, ALA International Relations Committee (1983-84); former ALA president (1979-80); ALA executive director (1985-present);

Anne Haley, member, ALA International Relations Committee (1987-present); past president, Washington Library Association (1983-85); chapter councilor, Washington Library Association (1987-present); director, Walla Walla (Washington) Public Library;

Hannelore Rader, past ACRL president (1987-88); chair, IRC/IRRT International Exchange of Librarians Committee (1986-present); director, Cleveland State University Libraries;

Warren M. Tsuneishi, member, ALA International Relations Committee (1986-present); past chair, International Relations Round Table (1984); acting assistant librarian for research services, Library of Congress.

Roger H. Parent, ALA deputy executive director, attended the meeting to discuss how international relations can be best incorporated in the ALA Strategic Long Range Plan (SLRP). In addition, the following representatives of the divisions with international relations committees attended this session: **Ann Carlson Weeks** for the American Association of School Librarians, **Susan Roman** for the Association for Library Service to Children, **Mary Ellen Davis** for the Association for College and Research Libraries, **Eleanor Jo Rodger** for the Public Library Association and **JoAnn King** for the Resources and Technical Services Division. The meetings were chaired by **E. J. Josey**. **Robert P. Doyle**, director, Library/Book Fellows Program, coordinated and participated in the meeting. He was assisted by **Gil Taylor** from ALA Books.

APPENDIX 5

ALA Strategic Long-Range Plan and International Relations

Possible Goals and Strategies

PRIORITY AREA: A: Access to Information

Policy Objective	To encourage the exchange and dissemination of, and access to information and the unrestricted flow of library materials in all formats throughout the world.
Proposed Goal	The flow of and access to library materials in all formats is unrestricted throughout the world.
Strategy	*In order to* address the many aspects of international librarianship and access to information services, *ALA should continue* to support the work of the IRC and its efforts to coordinate the work of the various units with international interests.
Strategy	*In order to* encourage access to information internationally, *ALA should support* professional associations in other countries which seek to implement freedom of access to library and information resources and services.

PRIORITY AREA: B: Legislation and Funding

Policy Objective	To promote legislation and treaties that will strengthen library, information and telecommunication services worldwide.
Proposed Goal	International organizations and national governments consistently approve legislation and treaties favorable to libraries.
Strategy	*In order to* promote legislation and treaties that strengthen library, information, and telecommunication services throughout the world, *ALA should continue* to support existing laws, treaties, and regulations governing such areas as the Universal Copyright Convention, the Berne Convention, the Nairobi Protocol, the Florence agreement and other relevant agreements; and *ALA should continue* to maintain working relations with government agencies, private foundations, and commercial entities in the information industry.

PRIORITY AREA: C: Intellectual Freedom

Policy Objective	To promote and support human rights and intellectual freedom worldwide.
Proposed Goal	Intellectual freedom and human rights are secure worldwide.
Strategy	*In order to* continue to express ALA's concern for intellectual freedom and ALA's concern for the grievances of librarians when human rights and intellectual freedoms are infringed, *ALA should continue* to support the United Nation's Universal Declaration on Human Rights, in general, and Article 19 in particular; *ALA should urge* IFLA to endorse Article 19 and to ask national library associations to urge their governments to abide by Article 19;

and ALA should participate in international projects that foster respect for human rights and intellectual freedom.

PRIORITY AREA: D: Public Awareness

Policy Objective — To promote the awareness of the importance of the role of librarians, libraries, and information services in national and international development.

Proposed Goal — Libraries are recognized as essential institutions for national and international development.

Strategy — *In order to* raise the international visibility of library services as an asset in changing economic environments,

ALA should urge librarians worldwide to articulate the importance of library and information services within the context of educational, scientific, industrial, and economic development;

ALA should promote the use of libraries and information services to strengthen and advance research;

ALA should focus international attention on the importance of supporting libraries and information services to bridge the gap between the information rich and information poor.

Strategy — *In order to* increase public visibility of individual contributions, *ALA should continue* to recognize outstanding achievements by individuals and institutions to the international development of library services via awards.

PRIORITY AREA: E: Personnel Resources

Policy Objective — To promote the education of librarians, information specialists, and other library personnel in such ways that they are knowledgeable about librarianship in an international context.

Proposed Goal — Librarians, information specialists, and other library personnel knowledgeable about librarianship in an international context.

Strategy — *In order to* develop library and information professionals with an international perspective,

ALA should encourage all library education programs to incorporate various international aspects in their curricula and to participate in the international exchanges of faculty and students;

and ALA should urge units to sponsor and/or cosponsor with other organizations professional visits, conferences (seminars), and other formal and continuing education opportunities.

Strategy — *In order to* increase international cooperation on a person-to-person basis and to provide educational experiences, *ALA should encourage* international exchanges of library personnel.

Strategy — *In order to* provide opportunities for U.S. librarians to enrich and broaden their experience through a short period of overseas services, to increase international access to information from and about the U.S., to strengthen professional and personal contacts between U.S. and foreign libraries, and to improve mutual understanding, *ALA should continue* to cooperate with the U.S. Information

Agency on the Library/Book Fellows program as well as other federal and philanthropic agencies with interest in international library and information science development.

PRIORITY AREA: F: Library Services, Development, and Technology

Policy Objective — To encourage involvement of librarians, information specialists, and other library personnel in international library activities and in the development of solutions to library service problems that span national boundaries.

Proposed Goal — Library service problems that span national boundaries are resolved by the involvement of librarians, information specialists, and other library personnel in international library activities.

Strategy — *In order to* promote international cooperation in problem solving, *ALA should establish* coalitions with international, national, regional, and state library associations to develop methods to find solutions to library, information, and telecommunication services problems that span national borders.

Policy Objective — To foster, promote, support and participate in the development of international standards relating to library and information services.

Proposed Goal — International standards relating to library and information services, including informational tools and technologies, are formulated and promoted to facilitate effective library service and resource sharing.

Strategy — *In order to* ensure that meaningful statistics about libraries in other countries are available, *ALA should continue* to participate in the collection of such statistics through international organizations such as IFLA and ISO.

Strategy — *In order to* facilitate effective international sharing of resources,

ALA should continue to develop fundamental agreements on issues relating to international networking, exchange of publications, preservation, and bibliographic description, for example, such international agreements as Anglo American Cataloging Rules;

ALA should continue to work with libraries from other countries through international organizations such as IFLA; in joint seminars and other activities to address technical problems; such examples in 1988 are the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Seminar on Access to Library Resources through Technology and Preservation and the Fourth U.S.-Japan Conference on Libraries and Information Science in Higher Education.

Strategy — *In order to* foster co-publishing agreements and other cooperative ventures and to build international relationships with publishers and library communities in other countries,

ALA should continue to participate in international book fairs such as the annual Frankfurt Book Fair, the Guadalajara Book Fair, and the Moscow Book Fair;

ALA should encourage international publishers to exhibit in the U.S.;

and ALA should take measures to increase the visibility of international publications to U.S. librarians.

Strategy — *In order to* be able to respond to inquiries about libraries and information services in foreign countries with timely and accurate information, *ALA should continue* to maintain relationships with international organizations, such as IFLA and with libraries and library associations in other countries.

APPENDIX 6

Analysis of Weaknesses / Opportunities / Threats / Strengths

At the meeting, the participants also looked at weaknesses, opportunities, threats and strengths in relation to the Association's international relations activities from both internal and external points of view (WOTS up exercise). The results of this analysis follows:

EXTERNAL TO ALA

Opportunities

1) Potential of multi-national corporations and philanthropic organizations to take interest in and sponsor activities favorable to international librarianship.
2) Wide array of international activities that The Library of Congress, the National Library of Medicine, and the National Agricultural Library have in place.
3) Existence of international databases: OCLC, VTLS, UTLAS, DIALOG, WLN, etc.
4) Potential for bibliographic networking/resource sharing.
5) Coalitions with other library associations-state, regional, national and international.
6) Challenge to educate the general public on the importance of libraries to economic development.

Threats

1) Low public awareness of the importance of libraries in national and international development.
2) Isolationist tendencies of many Americans.
3) Funding uncertainties.
4) Indifferent or hostile U.S. government policies.
5) U.S. withdrawal from UNESCO.

INTERNAL TO ALA

Strengths

1) Distinguished history of international activities.
2) Active IRC, IRRT, and divisional IRCs.
3) Articulation of standards with international application: e.g., *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules*, Second Edition, 1988 Revision.
4) Book Donation Program.
5) Accomplished legislation program.
6) Experienced conference planner, e.g., recent binational and international conferences with the U.S.S.R., Japan, U.K., Italy, etc.
7) Active awards, fellowship, and publications programs.

Weaknesses

1) Lack of funding.
2) Lack of coordination.
3) Lack of follow-up and continuity. Activities are episodic in nature.
4) Lack of grass root awareness, knowledge, and support.
5) Lack of continuing education.
6) Activities are passive, such as publications, awards, exhibits and conferences, rather than proactive, such as leadership in coalition building to solve problems which span national boundaries.
7) ALA is not leading in international problem solving.
8) It is difficult to focus on long-term strategies and committments.
9) Finally, it is difficult to achieve concensus on issues and priorities within the Association.

APPENDIX 7

Proposed Budget for the Establishment of an Office

This proposed budget will be submitted for the 1991 fiscal year which will go into effect September 1990.

1. Program Director	$42,000
2. Secretarial support	$18,000
3. Temporary help	$ 1,000
4. Benefits	$14,000
5. Supplies	$ 500
6. Telephone	$ 1,500
7. Photocopying	$ 2,500
8. Postage	$ 1,500
9. Design, typesetting & printing	$ 4,000
10. Travel	$ 5,000
TOTAL	$90,000

BUDGET NOTES

1. Program Director, Grade 17 ($35,557-$53,335).

2. Administrative Assistant, Grade 8 ($16,584-$24,876).

3. Temporary help.

4. Benefits are estimated by the ALA's Fiscal Services Department at 22% of salaries which includes employer contributions to retirement plan, Social Security (FICA), unemployment compensation tax, and insurance programs—health, dental, disability and life.

5. Operating supplies—stationery, diskettes, etc.

6. Estimated telephone expenses.

7. Estimated photocopy charges for reports, agendas, minutes, etc. for the IRC and fulfillment of requests for information.

8. Estimated postage charges for committee mailing and overseas mailings.

9. Estimated design expenses for the production of promotional materials and other printed materials.

10. Staff travel.

End of Section

58.2

Guidelines for Selection of Representatives to International Conferences, Meetings and Assignments

Adopted by ALA Council
June 28, 1979

INTRODUCTION

Many activities now being carried on by the library associations of other countries and by international library associations will influence librarianship and related work world-wide in the future. For this reason, and in order to encourage the development of a community of individuals in the United States interested in and knowledgeable about matters of international concern to libraries and library users, it is appropriate to encourage the development of a substantial group of persons accustomed to dealing with international matters and groups.

These guidelines, then, are presented with the conviction that representation of the American Library Association's (the Association) interests at international conferences and other meetings is important and that our interests should be represented by persons qualified to do so. It is also considered important to encourage attendance at international conferences and meetings by members of the Association generally. To be most effective in these efforts, it is required that the Association act with clearly understood policies and practices in its choice of delegates and representatives and in its support of individuals who choose to seek their own development partly through attendance at international gatherings of their peers.

These guidelines are intended to aid the Association's officers, Council, Executive Board and the various units in the selection of delegates and representatives. There may be occasions when the Association or one or more of its units, because of unusual circumstances, may consider it wise to depart from the established criteria for selection. When such is the case, the names of persons nominated should be presented to and approved by the International Relations Committee, the Council and Executive Board.

CRITERIA TO BE USED IN THE SELECTION OF CANDIDATES TO REPRESENT ALA ABROAD:

A. *Representatives or delegates to international conferences must be active members of the American Library Association.*

B. *Qualifications of representatives or delegates to international conferences:*

1. The member should be an active participant in the ALA unit or field of librarianship in which he or she will represent the Association.

2. The delegate should be conversant with ALA's official policy in the particular field of representation as well as have subject expertise in the area.

3. The delegate should have had broad library experience and substantial knowledge of the profession.

4. The delegate must be able not only to attend sessions but also must have the skills to articulate the ALA's position clearly and prepare a written report for the Association. The report should include such basic information as purpose of the meeting, the names of the ALA official representatives, highlights of the meetings, e.g., major addresses presented, issues discussed, actions or resolutions of the body, impact of the actions taken on ALA, and recommendations if appropriate that will be useful for future involvement. A copy of this report must be filed with the International Relations Office.

5. Any person nominated to represent the Association abroad must be advised that the Association may not be able to defray cost of his or her expenses and/or if foundation support is not available, then the delegate assumes all or part of the expenses.

6. If a working knowledge of a second language is required, the delegate must be reasonably conversant in the language.

7. Delegates should have an appreciation and an understanding of foreign nationals and their cultures. Previous foreign travel is desirable but not required of delegates.

8. Delegates should be skilled in interpersonal relations.

9. One of the policies of the Association is to develop a large group of qualified representatives. An opportunity should be provided for persons without all of the qualifications to represent the Association abroad. When a delegation calls for two or more persons, one should be selected who has shown special initiative but who does not have international experience. It is incumbent upon the interested unit of the Association to make the appropriate recommendations to the ALA Executive Board.

C. *The Association's responsibility:*

1. It is the Association's responsibility to encourage participation of the membership in work at the international level.

2. The Association should select candidates to serve as representatives abroad from a pool of both nominated candidates and volunteers, ordinarily, giving preference to nominees.

3. For representation by specialists, the Association should ask for recommendations from the various units of the Association. Each unit should poll its members widely to ascertain interest in international affairs and linguistic abilities.

End of Section

1986-87
CD # 54

The ALA International Relations Committee (IRC) requests the ALA Council to revise the Policy on Abridgment of the Rights of Freedom of Expression of Foreign Nationals. Deleted text is bracketed and inserted text is underlined, as shown below. For background information, refer to ALA COUNCIL MINUTES, VOLUME 27, pp. 124-25, 294-95.

573
revised
1987

POLICY ON ABRIDGMENT OF THE RIGHTS OF FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION OF FOREIGN NATIONALS

Freedom of thought and freedom of expression are rights basic to all. This concept is now expressed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which was adopted and proclaimed by the General Assembly of the United Nations. Article 19 of this Declaration reads as follows: "Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas through any media regardless of frontiers."

Aware that this priceless right is still being threatened, the Association affirms its stance that threats to the freedom of expression of any person become threats to the freedom of all and therefore adopts as its policy of goverance the principle of Article 19 of the Universal Declaration. The Association through the ALA International Relations Committee with the support of the ALA Executive Director's Office will address the grievances of foreign nationals where the infringement of their rights of free expression is clearly a matter in which all free people should show concern. Resolutions or other documents attesting to such grievances will be brought to the attention of the Executive Board and Council by [both of] the [Council's committees involved in the area: Intellectual Freedom Committee and] ALA International Relations Committee.

Upon adoption, the resolution will be sent to the U.S. Department of State, the United Nations, international library associations, the national library association or associations of the nation involved, the nation's embassy, and such other bodies as may be deemed appropriate by the resolution's drafters.

Adopted by the ALA Council
July 12, 1974

The revision of this policy is endorsed by the ALA Intellectual Freedom Committee, the International Relations Round Table, SRRT International Human Rights Task Force,

4. For large international conferences of The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), the official delegation should include the president, the executive director, the chair of the International Relations Committee, the international relations officer, and others to be determined by the Executive Board upon the advice of IRC and the units of the Association. The ALA president or a designee should serve as head of the delegation. Careful attention should be given to ensure that prospective representatives to sections, subsections, and other units of IFLA be included in the official delegation for voting purposes.

5. The policy of creating a large group of qualified representatives should also be observed in other than IFLA representation and assignments abroad. The Executive Board and officers of the Association should abide by the policy as stated in item 9 of Section B and avoid routine selections made without board consultation with Association units and their boards.

6. Funding should be provided the official delegation. If the Association is unable to finance representation, outside funding should be sought. When representation by staff and members is desirable, it is recommended that available funding for the official delegation be divided.

7. The Association should provide a mechanism for briefing representatives at each midwinter meeting and annual conference.

8. The Association should publicize its participation in international activities.

9. It is the responsibility of the International Relations Office to maintain a complete and current file on personnel exchange and representation abroad. The members of IRC, personal and institutional members of the Association, should keep IRO informed as to their actual or potential participation on personnel exchanges and/or requests from foreign institutions and government for assistance in establishing exchanges.

10. Since the International Relations Committee is responsible for coordinating the international activities of the units of the Association, it should seek the advice of the units or related units for suggestions and cooperation on international exchanges and projects and representation abroad.

11. While the IRC and the units of the Association will be governed by the general criteria used in the selection of candidates to represent the Association abroad, IRC should encourage the units of the Association to develop specific criteria that would relate to their specialty; however, guidelines of the units must not be in conflict with ALA's general criteria.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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

CRITERIA FOR THE SELECTION OF CONSULTANTS TO SERVE ABROAD

ADOPTED BY ALA COUNCIL
January 23, 1980

The American Library Association (ALA), serving the public interest, assigns a high priority to the development of libraries, librarianship, and information services throughout the world. ALA reaffirms its continuing desire to foster international library development in all countries, and in return hopes to continue to learn from its participation.

In response to requests for assistance from abroad, ALA must be able to recommend librarians and information specialists who are both highly qualified and sensitive to cultural and national differences. Such consultants must be able to respond to well-qualified foreign colleagues who are prepared to consider, within their own national and professional context and resources, any advice or suggestions made by consultants.

International library consultants need to be alert to the ambivalence with which recommendations and advice may be received at any time; therefore, when offering their considered opinions, they must be especially sensitive to the professional accomplishments and national pride of their foreign hosts.

ALA will apply the following guidelines and criteria in recommending, nominating, and selecting international consultants.

General Professional Objectives

1) Learn in depth the situation of the host country in its political, social, and professional aspects.

2) Make certain the problem is correctly understood and established.

3) Establish contacts with educated persons in the host country who feel themselves to have valuable perceptions and ideas which they want to see reflected in the consultant's proposals.

4) Knowledgeable or skilled in a foreign language; if possible in the language of the host country.

5) Knowledgeable in social, political, and cultural affairs.

6) Experience in working abroad.

7) Skilled in listening and in oral and written expression.

The Association's Responsibility

1) It is recognized that consultantships can sharpen and broaden professional qualifications and give consultants a valuable understanding of program quality, operational techniques, and managerial competence. Therefore it is the responsibility of ALA to encourage consultancies of highest professional standards.

2) The Association should make clear to foreign governments and institutions that when recommending consultants it follows its stated policy which does not condone violations to human rights or discrimination by race, color, sex, religion, or national origin.

3) The Association should announce in American Libraries and other appropriate publications or circulars, requests for library consultants which are received from organizations and institutions here or abroad; it should also publicize the international activities and work of professionals so engaged.

4) The Association through its International Relations Committee (IRC) and International Relations Officer (IRO) should provide coordination of consultants' activities and establish a working list of qualified consultants.

5) The Association requests copies of reports be filed with the IRO. ALA members who act as consultants under other agencies are requested to file copies of their reports with the IRO.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION SEAL

Currently file

6) CD#57 Information on National Security in the Nuclear Age
PMC recommends replacing section 50.13 with the following statement in which language of CD#57 has been incorporated into the current section 50.13 on page 231 in the Policy Manual:

50.13 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 national security in the nuclear age, on nuclear arms, and the movements for disarmament and a nuclear moratorium. The Association further urges librarians to stimulate public interest in these issues and make information available about the various courses of action concerned individuals may take.
(See "Current Reference File")

7) CD#58 Abridgement of Human Rights in South Africa
PMC recommends that this document be cited at the end of policy 57.3 on page 239 as part of the information pertaining to the Current Reference File.

8) CD#30 Equity at Issue: Library Services to the Nation's Four Major Minority Groups
In light of the length of this report which was accepted by Council and in which the 22 resolutions were adopted and endorsed, PMC would have requested "an abstract statement or the exact language for the Policy Manual" from the issuing committee in accordance with policy 5.7. However, since that special body has been dissolved, PMC is referring the report to the Minority Concerns Committee. The PMC will review the the abstract and report back to Council at the 1987 Annual Conference.

9) Policy 52.4 School Libraries
This item appeared in PMC report #5 (CD#13 1984-85), #6 (CD#39 1984-85), and #6 (CD#12 1985-86) when PMC reported that it was following up this matter with AASL. A response is expected from AASL prior to the 1987 Annual Conference.

Exhibit 16

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

ABRIDGEMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

WHEREAS, The Universal Declaration of Human Rights states as a basic premise that "disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people"; and

WHEREAS, The American Library Association has adopted as policy the principles of Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, declaring "threats to the freedom of expression of any person become threats to the freedom of all"; and

WHEREAS, South Africa's State of Emergency and total crackdown on news reporting make imperative our concern for all in that imprisoned country, especially the thousands held in incommunicado detention, while remembering that the record of banning of people and books, of unequal library funding and education, and of aggression and slaughter in South Africa is infamous and of long duration; and

WHEREAS, The record of human rights violations in South Africa has led ALA to adopt a resolution calling for divestment, which is to the credit of its membership, the time has come for American librarians to put further pressure on Pretoria and to support the efforts of South African librarians to resist these oppressive policies; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT

RESOLVED, That the American Library Association call on all American librarians to support the struggle for freedom, justice, and equality within a multiracial democratic sociey in South Africa; and be it Further

RESOLVED, That ALA write the appropriate government agency in South Africa expressing opposition to the present system of unequal library service and education, and to the widespread censorship of the press and banning of authors and their works; and be it Further

RESOLVED, That ALA go on record as opposing any future reentry into the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) of the South African Library Association in its new guise as the South African Institute for Librarianship and Information Science, until the Institute takes a strong stand in favor of open membership and equality of library service and education; and be it Further

RESOLVED, That ALA urge bibliographic utilities, such as OCLC, and other cooperative ventures, not to expand their services or make investments in South Africa under the present regime; and be it Further

RESOLVED, That ALA urge that the Dewey Decimal area tables and history schedule for South Africa planned for the 20th edition by Forest Press, that were prepared by SAILIS, be revised to reflect the history of all South Africans; and be it Further

RESOLVED, That ALA urge American libraries to develop collections on South Africa that reflect the full diversity of viewpoints and experience in that country, particularly to consider securing materials from such alternative and authoritive sources as the African National Congress, the Africa Fund and the American Committee on Africa, the International Defense and Aid Fund, the South African Institute for Race Relations, and Raven Press, and these publications be made accessible through library catalogs by the assignment of sufficient and appropriate subject headings; and be it Further

RESOLVED, That ALA invite library colleagues in South Africa to tell American librarians how we may help them achieve a free flow of information, open and responsive library service, and a more just and humane society.

ADOPTED BY THE
COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
July, 1986, in New York City
Transmitted by

Thomas J. Galvin, Secretary of Council

EXHIBIT 2

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

JUN 15 1978
LIBRARY

RESOLUTION ON SOUTH AFRICA

WHEREAS, In ALA Policy on the Abridgement of the Rights of Freedom of Expression of Foreign Nationals the Association affirmed the right of freedom of expression to all persons, and

WHEREAS, Newpapers are organs of free expression and essential to the free flow of information, and

WHEREAS, On October 19, 1977, the Republic of South Africa shut down dissident newspapers and arrested or banned nineteen of their editors,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the American Library Association condemns the abridgement of free expression and urges President Carter and the Congress to impose sanctions against South Africa, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the American Library Association delegation to the International Federation of Library Associations be instructed to introduce to that body a resolution censuring South Africa for this violation of human rights.

ADOPTED by the
Council of the American Library Association
January 26, 1978
Transmitted by

Robert Wedgeworth
Secretary of the Council

10

5 8.3

ALA 103.1.12.

— this was not brought back by CS 7 in its revisions — restored 1984 annual —

POLICY ON ABRIDGMENT

OF THE RIGHTS OF FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

OF FOREIGN NATIONALS

This like Cooperativity was not brought back to Coun or recon made — that's why it was out of rev

Freedom of thought and freedom of expression are rights basic to all. This concept is now expressed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which was adopted and proclaimed by the General Assembly of the United Nations. Article 19 of this Declaration reads as follows: "Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers."

Aware that this priceless right is still being threatened, the Association affirms its stance that threats to the freedom of expression of any person become threats to the freedom of all and therefore adopts as its policy of governance the principles of Article 19 of the Universal Declaration. The Association will address the grievances of foreign nationals where the infringement of their rights of free expression is clearly a matter in which all free people should show concern. Resolutions or other documents attesting to such grievances will be brought to the attention of the Executive Board and Council by both of the Council's committees involved in the area: Intellectual Freedom Committee and International Relations Committee and will be subject to the joint endorsement of both.

Upon adoption, the resolutions will be sent to the U.S. Department of State, the United Nations, international library associations, the national library association or associations of the nation involved, the nation's embassy, and such other bodies as may be deemed appropriate by the resolution's drafters.

Adopted by the ALA Council
July 12, 1974

REAFFIRMATION OF FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION OF FOREIGN NATIONALS

WHEREAS, the American Library Association is recognized as one of the national associations that has been unswerving in its commitment to human rights and intellectual freedom, and

WHEREAS, from time to time individuals and groups approach the Association to request its support on international issues relating to human rights, censorship, and the rights of ethnic minorities to access to information and ideas, and

WHEREAS, the time for investigation and address of those inquiries and requests for assistance is often limited, and the sources from which full information can be obtained are also limited, and

WHEREAS, during the past year, the Association has been asked to take a stand on the matter of constraints of individual rights and intellectual freedom in the occupied area of the West Bank of the Jordan, and its Intellectual Freedom and International Relations Committees have been unable to ascertain the details of such constraints, but are convinced that there must be some inequity that has provided the basis for statements of concern, and

WHEREAS, ten years ago, the American Library Association stated its concern for these issues as they relate to the entire world, not just to these United States and neighboring countries,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Association reaffirms to its members and its many publics, including those in the media, its Policy on Abridgment of the Rights of Freedom of Expression of Foreign Nationals. The Association encourages all who are determined to preserve and defend the rights of individuals and groups to employ this statement in their efforts to call attention to needs and the means of responding to those needs, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that one of the best exports the American Library Association can provide is intellectual freedom and a dedication to it throughout the world.

Submitted by: ALA International Relations Committee

June 26, 1984

OFFICE FOR INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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

August 2, 1984

Stephen Karetzky
Associate Professor
Division of Library Science
San Jose State University
Washington Square
San Jose, California 95192-0029

Dear Professor Karetzky:

At the request of J. Dennis Day, immediate-past chair of the ALA Intellectual Freedom Committee (IFC), and Thomas J. Galvin, immediate-past chair of the ALA International Relations Committee (IRC), I am responding to your letter of July 9, 1984. For ease of reference, I will answer your questions in the order in which you posed them.

1. The impetus for the Intellectual Freedom Committee's involvement in an inquiry about censorship on the West Bank was an early December, 1983, letter from a Chicago-area librarian, which the committee reviewed during its 1984 Midwinter sessions. When intellectual freedom concerns involving citizens of sovereign nations other than the United States are brought to the attention of the Intellectual Freedom Committee, the ALA POLICY ON ABRIDGMENT OF THE RIGHTS OF FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION OF FOREIGN NATIONALS (copy enclosed) mandates that the matter be handled in concert with the ALA International Relations Committee. When such a request is obviously frivolous and without merit, it is disposed of quickly. In this instance, however, the request was neither frivolous nor without merit and the Intellectual Freedom Committee proceeded, by consensus, in the prescribed manner of dealing with such a request. Mr. Day, in his capacity as chair, requested that Lois Mills and Richard Buck serve on the joint subcommittee established with the IRC to further look into the charges.

2. It is my understanding, both from discussions with Dr. Galvin and a review of the summary of the International Relations Committee's sessions at the 1984 Midwinter Meeting, that the IRC did not formally vote on this matter, but proceeded by consensus. The Committee determined that the request was neither frivolous nor without merit, and in accordance with the modus operandi prescribed in the above-named policy, Dr. Galvin appointed Russell Shank and Josephine Fang to serve on the joint IFC/IRC subcommittee. Since it is customary for an IRC member to chair such joint subcommittees, Dr. Shank was asked to serve in that capacity.

3. The subcommittee was requested to report back to its parent committees (the IFC and the IRC) at the 1984 ALA Annual Conference in Dallas. Depending on what the subcommittee discovered between January and June, a decision was to be made in Dallas as to further action, if any.

In reporting, the subcommittee pointed out that it was unable to ascertain and verify the details of the alleged constraints, but that there had been general corroboration of the charges from an independent source. Furthermore, the subcommittee pointed out that during the course of its work, the matter seemed to broaden from simply a list of banned books and a question of censorship, to larger concerns, namely, freedom of the press, academic freedom and the general adverse effects of a "military occupancy." These issues were beyond the scope of the subcommittee's charge.

On the basis of the subcommittee's report, as well as a discussion with its own members on the joint subcommittee, the Intellectual Freedom Committee determined that the matter had grown beyond its ability to handle--and suggested to the International Relations Committee that a brief report be made to Council and the matter concluded. The International Relations Committee agreed with the IFC's assessment in general, but believed that instead of a report, a resolution be developed to reaffirm the rights of foreign nationals to freedom of expression. The result of the IRC's deliberations was the REAFFIRMATION OF FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION OF FOREIGN NATIONALS (copy enclosed), which was submitted to and adopted by the ALA Council on Wednesday, June 27, 1984.

4. While there have been several instances of action since the POLICY ON ABRIDGMENT OF THE RIGHTS OF FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION OF FOREIGN NATIONALS was adopted in 1974, none have been precisely comparable; in all previous instances, assistance from ALA was requested in regard to the application of a sovereign nation's general policies to individuals.

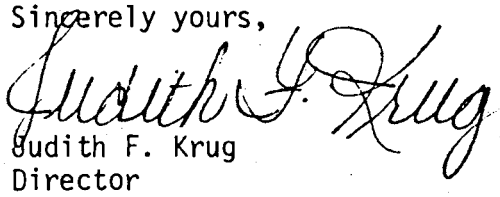
5. There was no mention of the establishment of this joint IFC/IRC subcommittee in the NEWSLETTER ON INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM because of the complex subcommittee structure adopted by the Intellectual Freedom Committee several years ago. During the 1983-84 year, the IFC operated with 17 subcommittees; the joint IFC/IRC subcommittee was the 18th. Space, not to mention the purposes of the NEWSLETTER, precludes detailing the intricacies of the work of these many subcommittees.

I should point out, however, that while the appointment of the subcommittee was not reported, the issue itself was referenced on page 54 of the March, 1984, NEWSLETTER ON INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM.

I trust this answers the questions posed in your letter. In addition to providing this information, both Mr. Day and Dr. Galvin asked me to convey their appreciation and that of their committees for taking the time to express your view on the matter. The American Library Association believes that the IFC/IRC subcommittee has completed its inquiry about

censorship on the West Bank. The subcommittee has been dismissed and, at this time, no further action is contemplated by the Association or any of its constituent units.

Sincerely yours,



Judith F. Krug
Director

JFK/jj
Enc.
cc: J. Dennis Day
Thomas J. Galvin
Eric Moon, Chair, IFC
Dr. Mohammed Aman, Chair, IRC
Beverly P. Lynch, President-elect, ALA
Robert Wedgeworth, Executive Director, ALA
Warren M. Tsuneishi, Chair, IRRT
James B. Nelson, IFRT
Elaine Wingate, ALA
Susan Freiband, Chair, Jewish Librarians Caucus
Gerald Shields, President, NYLA
David Cohen, Chair, Ethnic Materials Information Exchange, ALA
Norman Horrocks, ALA Councilor
Dan Lacy, Chair, ALA Commission on Freedom and Equality of Access to Information
Renee Feinberg, Brooklyn College
Barbara Leff, Association of Jewish Libraries
Sanford Berman, Hennepin County Library
Israeli Library Association
Samuel Rothstein, University of British Columbia
Anti-Defamation League
Brooke Sheldon, Immediate-Past President, ALA
E.J. Josey, President, ALA
Cookie Lewis Soldinger

POLICY ON ABRIDGMENT

OF THE RIGHTS OF FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

OF FOREIGN NATIONALS

Freedom of thought and freedom of expression are rights basic to all. This concept is now expressed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which was adopted and proclaimed by the General Assembly of the United Nations. Article 19 of this Declaration reads as follows: "Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers."

Aware that this priceless right is still being threatened, the Association affirms its stance that threats to the freedom of expression of any person become threats to the freedom of all and therefore adopts as its policy of governance the principles of Article 19 of the Universal Declaration. The Association will address the grievances of foreign nationals where the infringement of their rights of free expression is clearly a matter in which all free people should show concern. Resolutions or other documents attesting to such grievances will be brought to the attention of the Executive Board and Council by both of the Council's committees involved in the area: Intellectual Freedom Committee and International Relations Committee and will be subject to the joint endorsement of both.

Upon adoption, the resolutions will be sent to the U.S. Department of State, the United Nations, international library associations, the national library association or associations of the nation involved, the nation's embassy, and such other bodies as may be deemed appropriate by the resolution's drafters.

Adopted by the ALA Council
July 12, 1974

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

REAFFIRMATION OF FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION OF FOREIGN NATIONALS

WHEREAS, The American Library Association is recognized as one of the national associations that has been unswerving in its commitment to human rights and intellectual freedom, and

WHEREAS, From time to time individuals and groups approach the Association to request its support on international issues relating to human rights, censorship, and the rights of ethnic minorities to access to information and ideas, and

WHEREAS, The time for investigation and address of those inquiries and requests for assistance is often limited, and the sources from which full information can be obtained are also limited, and

WHEREAS, During the past year, the Association has been asked to take a stand on the matter of constraints of individual rights and intellectual freedom in the occupied area of the West Bank of the Jordan, and its Intellectual Freedom and International Relations Committees have been unable to ascertain the details of such constraints, but are convinced that there must be some inequity that has provided the basis for statements of concern, and

WHEREAS, Ten years ago, the American Library Association stated its concern for these issues as they relate to the entire world, not just to these United States and neighboring countries; NOW THEREFORE BE IT

RESOLVED, That the Association reaffirms to its members and its many publics, including those in the media, its Policy on Abridgment of the Rights of Freedom of Expression of Foreign Nationals. The Association encourages all who are determined to preserve and defend the rights of individuals and groups to employ this statement in their efforts to call attention to needs and the means of responding to those needs; AND BE IT FURTHER

RESOLVED, That one of the best exports the American Library Association can provide is intellectual freedom and a dedication to it throughout the world.

ADOPTED BY THE ALA COUNCIL
June 27, 1984, at Dallas
Transmitted by:

Robert Wedgeworth
Secretary of Council

ARTICLE 19 OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

"Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media regardless of frontiers."

19

INFORMATION, FREEDOM AND CENSORSHIP

ARTICLE 19

INFORMATION, FREEDOM AND CENSORSHIP

"A new report by Article 19 shows with calm, detailed clarity that in most parts of the world censorship is the way governments hold on to power and rule their people."

—A. M. Rosenthal, *The New York Times*

"Measures against free speech [outlined in the report] range from the economic (withholding government advertising or newsprint) through the political (government censors) to the downright fatal."

—*The Economist*

"While it is unlikely to find favor among the opinion-forming experts in Stoffel Botha's home affairs department, it may provide them with some insights into why freedom of expression is valued."

—Pat Sidley, *The Weekly Mail* (South Africa)

"Over the forty years since the adoption of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights there has been enormous and exciting progress in the technical means of expression and communication, both within and between countries. But the satellite images flashed around the earth hide another shameful reality. In varying degrees and many forms, rule through censorship is in fact the global norm."

—from the Introduction

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ISBN 0-8129-1801-0

Group conflicts. Every group situation provides opportunities for conflict between the needs of the various members of the group. For example, a building contractor may want to work overtime to finish a job. But the laborers may want to quit on time and go home to their families. In many cases of conflict, satisfying the wants of one person will automatically frustrate the wants of another. If the laborers go on strike, human relations have broken down. To prevent this, the people involved must find some way to maintain human relations by mutual accommodation.

Most groups have certain formal and informal regulations that minimize misunderstandings and conflicts. Each member of the group is expected to learn and follow these rules. People often learn the norms of the group so thoroughly that they are hardly aware of them. On the basis of accepted rules, group members can predict the behavior of their fellows. Without accepted norms, people are uncertain about what is expected of them, and the group may easily dissolve.

Conflict between individuals and groups is not always troublesome. Sometimes it increases the unity on each opposing side, reduces tensions, and clarifies the objectives of the individual and the organization.

Leadership is important in keeping the group working together and directing it to act in a certain way. Leadership skill is particularly important when conflicts arise. Leaders must use all their human relations skills to accommodate conflicting interests within their group. A group usually responds to its leader because it respects the leader's wisdom or experience or agrees with his or her opinion.

Human relations in action

Background information. Human relations depends on the contributions of the social sciences. Economists study the relationships of people as they produce and distribute goods and services. Political scientists compile knowledge about the behavior of people attempting to maintain order. Cultural anthropologists compare ways of living in various societies. Social psychologists concentrate on the ways in which group life molds the individual's attitudes and personality. Sociologists study the structure of social life and the ways in which groups are formed and function.

Programs in human relations vary according to the situation. But each program in human relations must take into account the basic goals of the group and other factors such as the organizational units and the system of control. The *organizational units* include the formal structure and the informal structure within the organization, and any outside influences that might have an effect on orderly group processes. The *system of control* includes all the elements (attitudes, motivations, and organizational units) guiding the actions of people in a certain situation.

Many school systems have introduced programs of intercultural education, an outstanding example of human relations in action. These programs try to reduce friction between people of varying backgrounds who live and work in close contact. Human relations programs also play an important role in many industrial firms. Since the 1940's, many employers have revised their attitudes about employees. They no longer regard an employee as just another pair of "hands," but as a personality with individual wants that the employer must take into account. Raymond W. Mack

Related articles in *World Book* include:

Alienation	Minority group
Assimilation	Segregation
Group dynamics	Social psychology
Industrial relations	Social role

Human rights. See Bill of rights; Civil rights; Slavery (Views of slavery).

Human Rights, Universal Declaration of, was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on Dec. 10, 1948. It sets forth the basic civil, economic, political, and social rights and freedoms of every person. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that all people are born free and equal in dignity and rights. Its preamble states that the declaration is meant to serve "as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations."

See also United Nations (Human rights); Civil rights (Civil rights today).

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Preamble

Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,
Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,
Whereas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,
Whereas it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations,
Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,
Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms, Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,

Now, therefore,
The General Assembly
proclaims this

Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

Article 1

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and con-

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Article 2

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, nonself-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

Article 3

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

Article 4

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 5

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 6

Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Article 7

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

Article 8

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

Article 9

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

Article 10

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Article 11

1. Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

2. No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

Article 12

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 13

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.

2. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

Article 14

1. Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.

2. This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 15

1. Everyone has the right to a nationality.

2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

Article 16

1. Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.

2. Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

3. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

Article 17

1. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.

2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Article 18

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

Article 19

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Article 20

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

2. No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

Article 21

1. Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.

2. Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.

3. The will of the people shall be the basis of the au-

thority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

Article 22

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

Article 23

1. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.
2. Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.
3. Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.
4. Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

Article 24

Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

Article 25

1. Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.
2. Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

Article 26

1. Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.
2. Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.
3. Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

Article 27

1. Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.
2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

Article 28

Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

Article 29

1. Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.
2. In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.
3. These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 30

Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

Human sacrifice. See **Aztec** (Religion; picture: Human sacrifice); **Maya** (Religion).

Humane society is a group dedicated to protecting children and animals from human cruelty. Today, a person who sees an animal beaten or a child mistreated may notify the local humane society. The society takes legal action against the offender. The first humane societies were founded in the 1700's to teach people lifesaving methods and to prevent drownings. The first society to be established for the prevention of cruelty to animals was founded in England in 1824.

The first American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was founded in New York in 1866. The New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was organized in 1876. Philanthropist Henry Bergh took a leading part in organizing both of these societies. Similar societies were formed throughout the United States. In 1877, these local groups formed the American Humane Association. See also **Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.**

Critically reviewed by the American Humane Association

Humanism is a way of looking at our world which emphasizes the importance of human beings—their nature and their place in the universe. There have been many varieties of humanism, both religious and nonreligious. But all humanists agree that people are the center of their study. As the Latin writer Terence said more than 2,000 years ago: "I am a man, and nothing human is foreign to me." Humanism teaches that every person has dignity and worth and therefore should command the respect of every other person.

Although humanism had its roots in the life and thought of ancient Greece and Rome, it flourished as a historical movement in Europe from the 1300's to the

End of Section

Article 19: THE UNIVERSAL RIGHT TO FREE EXPRESSION
A Policy Statement

WHEREAS, the ALA policy #57.3 on International Relations encourages the exchange, dissemination, and access to information and the unrestricted flow of library materials in all formats throughout the world; and promotes and supports human rights and intellectual freedom worldwide; and

WHEREAS, ALA has affirmed the principles in Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of the United Nations General Assembly; and

WHEREAS, ALA has also embodied these rights in the ALA Library Bill of Rights which is rooted in the First Amendment to the United States Constitution; NOW THEREFORE BE IT

RESOLVED, That ALA adopt as policy, Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of the United Nations General Assembly, which states:

> Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media regardless of frontiers; and BE IT FURTHER

RESOLVED, That ALA will apply these principles and policies when addressing infringements of the rights to free expression, wherever they may occur, throughout the world.

Revised by the ALA International Relations Committee, 11 January 1991.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Preamble

Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,
Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,
Whereas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,
Whereas it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations,
Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,
Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms, Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,

Now, therefore,
The General Assembly
proclaims this

Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

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All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

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3. The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

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Article 30

Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

End of Section

Item #1. Based on action proposed in the International Relations Committee Report (CD#18.4), approved by Council, add new Policy 58.4.1 (Human Rights & Freedom of Expression): "The ALA shall work with other associations and institutions that belong to IFLA to develop positions and programmatic plans of action in support of human rights and freedom of expression. The president or the member officially representing the Association at IFLA conferences shall be directed to support and carry them out; and, in the absence of such specific direction, the president or the member officially representing the Association at IFLA conferences is empowered to vote on new IFLA resolutions related to human rights and freedom. Their votes shall be guided by ALA's adoption of Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the good of the Association."

Adopted by Council, 1997 Annual Conference
Codified by Council, 1998 Midwinter Mtg.

(See 1996-97 CD# 18.4

RESOLUTION
IFLA, HUMAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

Whereas, the American Library Association has endorsed Article 19 of the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

Whereas, ALA policy 53.1.12 states that "The American Library Association believes that freedom of expression is an inalienable human right, necessary to self-government, vital to the resistance of oppression, and crucial to the course of justice, and further, that the principles of freedom of expression should be applied by libraries and librarians throughout the world;"

Whereas, IFLA (the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions) has endorsed Article 19 and it appears as part of IFLA's long-term policy;

Whereas, in a resolution, "The importance of freedom of expression and free access to information," adopted by the IFLA General Council, August 1995, IFLA has resolved that "the IFLA General Conference is deeply concerned about increasing infringements on free expression and the free flow of information in many parts of the world, and the mounting cases of abuse and even killing that are being recorded;"

Whereas, IFLA has further reaffirmed its commitment to ensuring freedom of expression by plans to forming a committee on Access to Information and Freedom of Expression;

Whereas, matters concerning human rights and freedom of expression are central to the ability of librarians and libraries to serve the needs and interests of their users world-wide;

Whereas, periodically, the IRC is requested by ALA members that ALA go on record at IFLA conferences opposing the abridgement of human rights and freedom of expression in various countries and

Whereas, the American Library Association, six other library associations (ALISE, SLA, AALL, MLA, ARL, and ARLS/NA) and many US institutions are members of IFLA;

Therefore, be it resolved that ALA work with other associations and institutions that belong to IFLA to develop positions and programmatic plans of action in support of human rights and freedom of expression; further

be it resolved that the IRC receive information regarding issues concerning human rights and freedom of expression; further

be it resolved that whenever appropriate the IRC shall develop for adoption by the ALA Council positions and specific actions in support of those positions;

and resolved that the president or the member officially representing the Association at IFLA conferences be directed to support and carry them out and

be it further resolved that in the absence of such specific direction, ALA Officers or official representatives participating at IFLA conferences are specifically empowered to vote on new IFLA resolutions related to human rights and freedom; their votes shall be guided by ALA's adoption of Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the good of the Association.

International Relations Committee

ALA Policies 53.1.12, 58.4
Attachment: IFLA Resolution on Freedom of expression and free access to information, Istanbul, 20-26 August 1995.

Rev. 29 June 1997

MOTION PROPOSED FOR
IFLA Council and General Conference, Istanbul 20.-26. August 1995

THE IMPORTANCE OF FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND FREE ACCESS TO INFORMATION

The 1995 IFLA General Conference in Istanbul affirms its commitment to Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as stated by the 55. IFLA General Conference 1989.

The IFLA General Conference is deeply concerned about increasing infringements on free expression and the free flow of information in many parts of the world, and the mounting cases of abuse and even killing that are being recorded. Attacks are often directed against writers, journalists, publishers and editors, and those responsible may be governments, groups or parties representing extreme political or religious views.

The IFLA General Conference firmly condemns all violent and other restrictions on freedom of expression, access to information and free debate. These are fundamental rights that enable people and societies to protect and enhance democracy and culture.

The IFLA General Conference recognizes that restrictions on freedom of expression and access to information limit the ability of libraries and librarians to serve the needs and interests of their users and therefore, calls upon all governments to ensure the right to freedom of expression and the free flow of information for their citizens and to protect them from violence, intimidation and threat of punishment in pursuit of these rights.

Proposed by:
- Danmarks Forskningsbiblioteksforening (Danish Research Library Association)
- Bibliotekarforbundet (Union of Danish Librarians)
- Suomen Kirjastoseura (Finnish Library Association)
- Norsk Bibliotekforening (Norwegian Library Association)
- Sveriges Allmanna Biblioteksforening (Swedish Library Association)
- DIK Association, Sweden
- The Association for Documentation (TLS), Sweden
- The Association for Swedish University and Research Librarians (SBS)

Seconded by:
- The Library Association, UK

End of Section

58.5

At the 2006 ALA Annual Conference, New Orleans, LA, upon recommendation by the Policy Monitoring Committee, the ALA Council approved the codification of ALA Policy 58.5 Rights of Librarians and Library Workers to Travel, which read:

> The American Library Association affirms and supports the rights of librarians and library workers in or from the U.S to travel to all countries in order to attend and participate in conferences, to purchase books and other library materials, to meet and develop working relationships with librarians, to develop gift and exchange programs, to pursue and establish ties with library and other professional associations and libraries, and to conduct educational and professional library-related activities. In addition, ALA affirms and supports the rights of librarians and library workers from outside the U.S. to travel to the U.S., and not be prohibited or impeded by U.S. government policies, to attend and participate in conferences, to purchase books and other library materials, to meet and develop working relationships with librarians and library staff, to develop gift and exchange programs, to pursue and establish ties with library and other professional associations and libraries, and to conduct educational and professional library-related activities. (*See* "Policy Reference File": Resolution on Rights of Librarians and Library Workers to Travel, 2005-2006 ALA CD#18.2)

2005-2006 ALA CD#18.2
2006 ALA Midwinter Meeting

Rights of Librarians and Library Workers to Travel

Whereas, The ALA Charter states that the Association was formed "for the purpose of promoting library interest throughout the world by exchanging views, reaching conclusions, and inducing cooperation in all departments of bibliotheca science and economy"; and

Whereas, ALA Policy 58.1 International Relations Policy Objectives "encourage involvement of librarians, information specialists, and other library personnel in international library activities and in the development of solutions to library service problems that span national boundaries"; and

Whereas, U.S. Government policies can prohibit or impede librarians and library workers in or from the U.S. to make professional visits to colleagues in other countries, and prohibit or impede librarians and library staff from the outside the United States to make professional visits the United States; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That American Library Association (ALA) affirms and supports the rights of librarians and library workers in or from the U.S to travel to all countries in order to attend and participate in conferences, to purchase books and other library materials, to meet and develop working relationships with librarians, to develop gift and exchange programs, to pursue and establish ties with library and other professional associations and libraries, and to conduct educational and professional library-related activities; and, be it further

Resolved, That ALA affirms and supports the rights of librarians and library workers from outside the U.S. to travel to the U.S., and not be prohibited or impeded by U.S. government policies, to attend and participate in conferences, to purchase books and other library materials, to meet and develop working relationships with librarians and library staff, to develop gift and exchange programs, to pursue and establish ties with library and other professional associations and libraries, and to conduct educational and professional library-related activities.

Adopted by the ALA Council
Wednesday, January 25, 2006
San Antonio, Texas

End of Section