AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Item: Library Resources & Responsibilities

Item Number: 107.10

Approved by: ALA Council

Page: 1 of 1

Issue Date: January 21, 1976

Supersedes:

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

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

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

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

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

End of Section

At the 2008 ALA Annual Conference, Council voted to adopt the Definitions of Digital Preservation and the Revised Preservation Policy for the American Library Association, 2007-2008 ALA CD#55.

At the 2009 ALA Midwinter Meeting, upon recommendation by the Policy Monitoring Committee, Council voted that ALA Policy 52.2.1 be DELETED and REPLACED with the text that appears in the 2007-2008 ALA CD#55, Definitions of Digital Preservation and the Revised Preservation Policy. See attached document.

ALA COUNCIL DOCUMENT # 33 rev.
Assigned by Council Resolutions
Committee _____
Member Initial
Date 6/29/2008

Resolution Adopting the Definitions of Digital Preservation and the Revised Preservation Policy for the American Library Association

Whereas, the American Library Association's preservation policy (53.1.7) is based on the Association's mission to enhance learning and ensure access to information for all, and

Whereas, the Association for Library Collections & Technical Services has been delegated responsibility for preservation and formatting issues by the American Library Association, and

Whereas, the Association for Library Collections & Technical Services charged the Preservation and Reformatting Section to draft definitions of digital preservation and update the American Library Association Preservation Policy to include digital preservation: now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that the American Library Association adopt the definitions of digital preservation and the revised Preservation Policy for use on the web, verbally, in written policy statements, and other documents.

Moved: Diane Dates Casey, ALCTS Councilor (Marriott-Anaheim 714-750-8000)

Seconded: Wei Jeng-Chu, Councilor-at-Large (Marriott-Anaheim 714-750-8000)

Council Resolutions Committee

Definitions of Digital Preservation

Prepared by the Preservation and Reformatting Section, Working Group on Defining Digital Preservation
ALA Annual Conference, Washington, D.C., June 24, 2007

Preamble:

These definitions have been developed to promote an understanding of digital preservation within the library community, as well as our allied professions and the user communities we exist to serve. This draft is presented to mark our current understanding of digital preservation and encourage further development of these ideas.

During the American Library Association's (ALA) 2007 Midwinter Meeting, a working group within the Preservation and Reformatting Section (PARS) was charged to draft a definition for digital preservation to support the work of PARS, the Association for Library Collections and Technical Services (ALCTS) and the ALA, for use on the web, verbally, in written policy statements, and other documents. Our work was reviewed at the 2007 Annual Meeting and approved for further distribution by the PARS and ALCTS Executive Committees.

The working group studied a number of resources to familiarize itself with the critical elements of digital preservation identified by a broad selection of individuals and agencies. We endeavored to cast these ideas into language that would speak to a wide variety of stakeholders while also being consistent with the core preservation concepts that have developed in the library and archival communities.

We decided to package a set of core concepts into a short, medium, and long version to accommodate a variety of needs. The long version includes a number of currently accepted best practices but is not intended to be an exhaustive list. As more is learned about implementing digital preservation programs, the definitions should be reviewed and revised on a regular basis.

A few key terms and phrases have already been identified as points that require further discussion and require special attention to clarify their relationship to the professional vocabularies of archivists, librarians, computer scientists and system administrators. These are explained here and *italicized* in the definition draft that follows.

- *Policies, strategies and actions:* this phrase makes explicit the need for a declared intention to preserve, a plan for doing so, and engagement in measurable activities to realize that plan. These policies and strategies determine the precise actions required of a digital preservation effort.
- *To ensure access to:* the concept of access was initially used because of its fundamental place in the mission of libraries, but the working group has recognized that the phrase "to ensure usability of" may speak more effectively to the needs for computer processing and rights to access that are crucial for digital content, as well as the traditional interaction of our patrons with our resources.
- *Accurate rendering of authenticated content:* this phrase refers to well-established library and archival concepts for the authorship and provenance of a work as well as the integrity and functionality of a digital object. In digital preservation there may be a requirement to support the ongoing machine readability and future processing potential of digital content in addition to human interaction with the content.
- *Born digital and reformatted content:* The term "reformatted" carries a very particular meaning in the library community and among the PARS membership. This meaning is different than its colloquial use and its meaning in information technology. Consequently, the group is considering expansion of this phrase to "content that is born digital as well as converted to digital form."

The working group:
Further information, including revisions and background documentation, is available at the working group's public website: http://blogs.ala.org/digipres.php.

- **Cathy Martyniak**, University of Florida (Co-chair)
- **Jake Nadal**, Preservation Field Service Librarian, The New York Public Library (Co-chair)
- **Becky Ryder**, Preservation Librarian, University of Kentucky
- **Evelyn Frangakis**, Chief Librarian for Preservation, The New York Public Library
- **George Blood**, Safe Sound Archive
- **Karen Brown**, Preservation Librarian, SUNY Albany
- **Margaret Byrnes**, Head, Preservation & Collection Management Section, National Library of Medicine
- **Sian Meikle**, Digital Services Librarian, University of Toronto

Short definition:

Digital preservation combines policies, strategies and actions that *ensure access to* digital content over time.

Medium definition:

Digital preservation combines policies, strategies and actions *to ensure access to* reformatted and born digital content regardless of the challenges of media failure and technological change. The goal of digital preservation is the accurate rendering of authenticated content over time.

Long definition:

Digital preservation combines policies, strategies and actions to ensure the accurate rendering of authenticated content over time, regardless of the challenges of media failure and technological change. Digital preservation applies to both *born digital and reformatted content*.

Digital preservation policies document an organization's commitment to preserve digital content for future use; specify file formats to be preserved and the level of preservation to be provided; and ensure compliance with standards and best practices for responsible stewardship of digital information.

Digital preservation strategies and actions address content creation, integrity and maintenance.

Content creation includes:

- Clear and complete technical specifications
- Production of reliable master files
- Sufficient descriptive, administrative and structural metadata to ensure future access
- Detailed quality control of processes

Content integrity includes:

- Documentation of all policies, strategies and procedures
- Use of persistent identifiers
- Recorded provenance and change history for all objects
- Verification mechanisms
- Attention to security requirements
- Routine audits

Content maintenance includes:

- A robust computing and networking infrastructure
- Storage and synchronization of files at multiple sites
- Continuous monitoring and management of files
- Programs for refreshing, migration and emulation
- Creation and testing of disaster prevention and recovery plans
- Periodic review and updating of policies and procedures

The Preservation and Reformatting Section contributes to library service and librarianship through encouragement, promotion of, and responsibility for those activities of the Association for Library Collections & Technical Services of the American Library Association relating to the preservation and reformatting of library materials in all types of institutions The Preservation and Reformatting Section provides leadership in the application of new technologies to assure continued access to library collections.

Policy Revised 2008

Preamble:

The American Library Association's policy on preservation is based on the Association's mission to enhance learning and ensure access to information for all. The Preservation policy has as its goal promoting the preservation of our cultural heritage and ensuring access to information in a useable and trustworthy form. ALA affirms that the preservation of library resources protects the public's right to the free flow of information as embodied in the First Amendment to the Constitution and the Library Bill of Rights.

The Association supports the preservation of information disseminated and published in all media and formats. The Association affirms that the preservation of information content and information resources are central to libraries and librarianship.

National Information Services and Standards Responsibilities

The Association and its Divisions will work closely with standards-setting organizations to identify and develop standards relevant to the preservation of library collections, participate in their periodic review and updating, identify and develop new standards when needed, and promote compliance with existing standards.

The Association will actively support its Divisions and other organizations in developing preservation guidelines and best practices that may serve as catalysts for official national and international standards.

Usability, Longevity and Durability of Library Collections

The preservation of library materials is a process dependent upon both the producers and curators of information resources. In keeping with the missions of their individual institutions, librarians must commit to preserving their collections through appropriate care. Preservation of materials in their original format should be practiced whenever possible, through proper storage and handling, supplemented by remedial treatment of damaged and fragile items. Replacement or reformatting of deteriorated materials must be actively pursued to enable users to have unimpeded access to the intellectual record, regardless of the condition of original documents. Preservation issues should be addressed while planning for new construction or the renovation of existing buildings to ensure that collections are preserved through appropriate and non-damaging storage and given proper security.

Librarians who create, maintain, and share bibliographic records and other metadata associated with their collections enhance security, access, and preservation. These activities facilitate collaborative efforts to protect the Nation's cultural heritage and are integral to effective life-cycle management of digital publications, whether born digital or digitized, to assure their usefulness for future generations.

Media manufacturers, information creators and disseminators, publishers, distributors and libraries must work together to improve the usability, durability, and longevity of their products (e.g., paper, film, magnetic tape, optical disk) that ensure the persistence of these products.

It is the Association's official position that publishers, information distributors and manufacturers have an obligation and responsibility to libraries and to the public to report appropriate information about the usability, durability and longevity of media. The Association strongly urges publishers to use paper and other media that meet standards promulgated by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and the International Standards Organization (ISO) for all publications of enduring value. Publishers should include a statement of compliance on the verso of the title page of a book or the masthead or copyright area of a periodical, and in catalogs, advertising, and bibliographic references.

The Association will engage in active education and public relations efforts to develop, promote, and publicize standards for the usability, durability, and longevity of information media; to engage both librarians and information producers in the preservation process; and to produce educational materials devoted to promoting the longevity of information resources.

Digital Preservation

The Association defines digital preservation as policies, strategies and actions that ensure access to digital content over time. Publishers and distributors of content in digital form must address the usability and longevity of their electronic works. The Association encourages publishers to provide metadata that will facilitate the life cycle management of works in digital formats and to deposit digital works in repositories that provide for the long-term persistence and usability of digital content. The Association will work with the publishers to develop guidelines on digital preservation to help ensure that such information will not be lost when publishers can no longer retain and disseminate it.

The Association encourages research on metadata, software, operating systems, and life cycle management techniques that may effect the preservation of digital works.

Advocacy

Librarians must educate the public (including public officials and administrators) about the choices and the financial commitments necessary to preserve our society's cultural and social records.

The preservation of primary source documents is integral to our right to know about and understand ourselves and the communities in which we live. Libraries have an obligation (a) to inform donors, users, administrators, and local officials about the ephemeral nature of primary source materials, (b) to promote strategies for the proper care, handling, and

storage of these materials, and (c) to recommend the use of durable media and methods of documentation.

The Association will help libraries cultivate public interest in this issue and will make information available regarding how concerned individuals, organizations, and governments may act on behalf of preservation.

Legislative Policy

The federal government must provide leadership in developing an expansive and inclusive national preservation policy. This policy should reinforce the mutual efforts of national, state, and local libraries to preserve materials that document our cultural heritage and make them widely available to all citizens. The federal government, by example, by policy, and by the efforts of its historical, cultural, and information institutions, should affirm the responsibility of all cultural institutions, including local and state libraries, to preserve and provide access to historical documents. The federal and state governments should provide incentives that encourage all institutions to participate in the national preservation effort.

The Association urges the federal and state government to take responsibility for the longevity of information that it publishes on paper, in microform, and in digital formats.

The Association, through its ALA Washington Office and its Legislation Agenda, will strongly support the efforts of librarians to increase Federal and state government funding for preservation programs.

End of Section

~~52.2.3~~
~~52.3.2~~
52.2.2

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Item: LIBRARY RESOURCES AND RESPONSIBILITIES *Item Number:* 107.5

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

Issue Date: January, 1971 *Supersedes:*

Recycled paper

WHEREAS, Librarians, publishers and booksellers are concerned about our environment and the conservation of our resources,

BE IT RESOLVED: The Council of the American Library Association urges all publishers, including the Government, to use recycled paper for publications normally published on non-permanent paper, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That librarians, wherever possible dispose of discarded paper in a manner to make it available for recycling purposes, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That a copy of this Resolution be sent to the American Association of Publishers, and to be published in AMERICAN LIBRARIES.

GOALS FOR INDIAN LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICE

In order to meet informational needs of American Indians and to purvey and promote the rich cultural heritage of American Indians, the following goals are presented as guidelines for programs of library and information service serving American Indians.

GOAL

ALL LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICE MUST SHOW SENSITIVITY TO CULTURAL AND SOCIAL COMPONENTS EXISTENT IN INDIVIDUAL INDIAN COMMUNITIES.

Justification

American Indian People comprise a continuing and unique society resident in the United States. The cultural and social components of this society do not share common origins with western society. All forms of library service will require the application of bi-lingual and bi-cultural principles to insure success.

GOAL

INDIAN REPRESENTATION, THROUGH APPOINTMENT TO LOCAL BOARDS AND CREATION OF LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES CONCERNING SERVICE TO AND ABOUT AMERICAN INDIANS, IS ESSENTIAL FOR HEALTHY, VIABLE PROGRAMS.

Justification

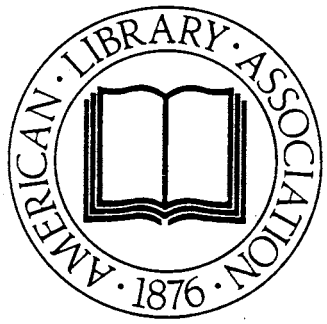
Library and information service should have input from those persons it attempts to serve. By creating a board or committee of Indian persons accepted by the Indian community which will be served, the library can insure programs and materials which will truly meet informational and other needs. This goal applies to libraries on reservations as well as urban and rural libraries in areas where Indian people live.

GOAL

MATERIALS WHICH MEET INFORMATIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL NEEDS AND WHICH PRESENT A BI-CULTURAL VIEW OF HISTORY AND CULTURE, MUST BE PROVIDED IN APPROPRIATE FORMATS, QUALITY, AND QUANTITY TO MEET CURRENT AND FUTURE NEEDS.

Exhibit 40

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
EXECUTIVE OFFICE
LINDA F. CRISMOND
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



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

Resolution on Use of Recycled Paper at Conferences and Meetings

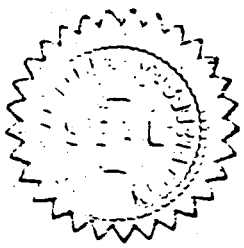
WHEREAS, *ALA Policy 52.2.3. Recycled Paper states, "The ALA urges all publishers, including the government, to use recycled paper for publications normally issued on non-permanent paper and urges librarians to dispose of discarded paper so that it is available for recycling"; and*

WHEREAS, *ALA has recently instituted an in-house paper recycling program, and is printing ALA books on recycled paper; and*

WHEREAS, *During Annual Conference and Midwinter Meeting, large quantities of paper, both colored and white, are used; and*

WHEREAS, *Recycled paper is now available for use in photocopying machines, now therefore, be it*

RESOLVED, *That the Executive Director and staff investigate such issues as: how recycling of paper; the use of recycled paper; the installation of recycling bins at ALA office areas, Council and Membership Chambers can best be effected at Midwinter Meetings and Annual Conferences.*



ADOPTED BY THE
COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (ALA)

Linda F. Crismond

Linda F. Crismond
Secretary of ALA Council

Adopted by Council at the 1991 Midwinter Meeting

End of Section

52.3.2
52.3.2
52.3.2

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Item: LIBRARY RESOURCES AND RESPONSIBILITIES *Item Number:* 107.1

Approved by: American Association of School Librarians *Page:* 1 *of* 2

Issue Date: June, 1956 *Supersedes:*

School libraries as instructional material centers

The American Association of School Librarians believes that the school library, in addition to doing its vital work of individual reading guidance and development of the school curriculum, should serve the school as a center for instructional materials. Instructional materials include books--the literature of children, young people and adults--other printed materials, films, recordings, and newer media developed to aid learning.

Teaching methods advocated by leaders in the field of curriculum development and now used in elementary and secondary education call for extensive and frequently combined use of traditional along with many new and different kinds of materials. Since these methods depend for their success upon a cross-media approach to learning, a convenient way of approaching instructional materials on a subject or problem basis must be immediately at hand in each school. Historically, libraries of all types have been established to provide convenient centers for books and reading and for locating ideas and information important to the communities they serve. The interest a modern school now has in finding and using good motion pictures, sound recordings, filmstrips and other newer materials simply challenges and gives increased dimension to established library roles.

The school librarian has always encouraged development of appreciation for and ability to make good and continuing use of printed materials and library services. Taking into account individual differences of children and young people, the school library stimulates and guides each child in the selection and use of materials for the building of taste on appropriate levels of maturity. Now in good library practice, the school library also helps both pupils and teachers to discover new materials and the equipment needed for their use for both individual and classroom study and teaching.

The function of an instructional materials center is to locate, gather, provide and coordinate a school's materials for learning and the equipment required for use of these materials. Primary responsibility for administering such a center, producing new instructional materials, and supervising regular programs of in-service training for use of materials may be the province of librarians, or, it may be shared. In any case, trained school librarians must be ready to cooperate with others and themselves serve as coordinators, consultants, and supervisors of instructional materials service on each level of school administration--in the individual school building, for the city or county unit, for the state,

School librarians are normally educated as teachers and meet state requirements for regular teaching certificates. They must also receive training in analysis, educational evaluation, selection, organization, systematic distribution and use

of instructional materials. The professional education of school librarians should contribute this basic knowledge as well as provide understanding of fundamental learning processes, teaching methods, and the psychology of children and adolescents. Also, school librarians must be familiar with the history and current trends in development of school curricula.

In summary, the well-trained professional school librarian should anticipate service as both a teacher and as an instructional materials specialist. Where adequate funds and staff are available, the school library can serve as an efficient and economical means of coordinating the instructional materials and equipment needed for a given school program. It should always stand ready to provide informed guidance concerning selection and use of both printed and newer media.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Item: LIBRARY RESOURCES AND RESPONSIBILITIES *Item Number:* 107.1.1

Approved by: American Association of School Librarians-Board of Directors *Page:* 1 *of* 1

Issue Date: June, 1957 *Supersedes:*

School libraries and the Library Services Act

Because of the recent passage of the Library Services Act, the Board of Directors of the American Association of School Librarians feels that at this time it is important for school and public librarians to review the distinctive functions of school library service and public library service and to distinguish clearly between them. Therefore, the Board of the American Association of School Librarians wishes to confirm the following statement from PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE:[1] "Public library service to schools is not a substitute for a library within the school. The public library activities should be designed to encourage the growth of school libraries."

The Board of the American Association of School Librarians believes that school library services planned, financed and administered by the Board of Education are a necessary part of a good educational program. The Board believes further that the development and improvement of such library service to provide for children in school the library resources that are related to the curriculum and needed for an effective school program are primary responsibilities of school administrators and school librarians.

There are many ways in which school librarians can be of service in the implementation of the Library Services Act: (1) by planning and participating in the extension and improvement for library service in rural areas through public libraries; (2) by recruitment of young people for work in libraries; and (3) by cooperation in the development of plans for demonstrations under the Act.

The Board of the American Association of School Librarians takes this opportunity to point out that the purpose of the Library Services Act is "to promote the further extension by the several states of public library services to rural areas."[2] It believes that if funds provided by the Act were used to finance a library within a school, such use would be contrary to the intent of this legislation, and would deter the development of school libraries within the schools.

The Board of the American Association of School Librarians wishes also to enlist the understanding and support of public library personnel for the continuing development of school library service which is an integral part of school administration and of instruction. Public library personnel can provide such support through interpretation to the lay public of this statement and the statements herein quoted from PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE.

---

[1] PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE; A GUIDE TO EVALUATION WITH MINIMUM STANDARDS. Prepared by the Coordinating Committee on Revision of Public Library Standards of the ALA Public Libraries Division. The American Library Association, 1956. $1.50 P. 23.

(Endorsed by the Board of Directors of the Public Libraries Division, June 28, 1957)

School libraries - use of instructional materials

WHEREAS, Diverse materials in all fields of communication are used by teachers for optimum results in the learning process; and

WHEREAS, Each instructional medium is unique in its contribution to a specific learning situation; and

WHEREAS, Successful and efficient use of instructional materials presupposes the ability to evaluate and use materials discriminately; and

WHEREAS, Providing instructional materials to meet the needs of the curriculum is an important function of the school library; and

WHEREAS, A study made by the National Education Association in 1958, reported in RESEARCH MONOGRAPH 1958-M1: "The Secondary-School Teachers and Library Services," found that only 13.1% of 1,448 teachers who participated in the survey had received instruction in the role and function of the school library as a definite part of their professional training; therefore

RESOLVED, That the American Association of School Librarians, a division of the American Library Association,* favors the introduction or development of instruction in the use of libraries and of printed and audio-visual materials in all teacher-training programs; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the intent of this resolution, to promote competency in the use of library resources, be conveyed in an appropriate statement to the editors of major journals of education, to national professional associations of teachers and school administrators, and to pertinent certification agencies.

(This resolution, as presented to the membership of the American Association of School Librarians by the Committee on Professional Status and Growth at the ALA Conference in Montreal, was approved June 20, 1960.)

*On June 30, 1960, the American Association of School Librarians was voted a department of the National Education Association while remaining a division of the American Library Association.

[As of January 1969 the status of the American Association of School Librarians with the National Education Association changed to that of Associated Organization]

School libraries - selection of materials

The following statement of policy-making with regard to materials selection for school libraries is offered as a guide to those wishing to formulate a policy. It is believed that such a policy should be formally adopted by each school district as a basis for consistent excellence in choice of materials and as a document that can be presented to parents and other citizens for their further understanding of the purposes and standards of selection of school library materials.

Patterns of Policy Making

The governing body of a school is legally responsible for all matters relating to the operation of that school. It is recommended that assumption of responsibility and the delegation of authority be stated in a formal policy adopted by the legally responsible body.

Selection Personnel

Materials for school libraries should be selected by professional personnel in consultation with administration, faculty, students and parents. Final decision on purchase should rest with professional personnel in accordance with the formally adopted policy.

Types of Materials Covered

There should be criteria established for all types of materials included in a library collection. Such criteria should be available in written form.

Objectives of Selection

The primary objective of a school library is to implement, enrich and support the educational program of the school. Other objectives are concerned with: 1) the development of reading skill, literary taste, discrimination in choice of materials, and 2) instruction in the use of books and libraries.

The school library should contribute to development of the social, intellectual and spiritual values of the students.

Criteria for Selection

1. Needs of the individual school

   a. based on knowledge of the curriculum
   b. based on requests from administrators and teachers

2. Needs of the individual student

   a. based on knowledge of children and youth
   b. based on requests of parents and students

3. Provision of a wide range of materials on all levels of difficulty, with a diversity of appeal and the presentation of different points of view.

4. Provision of materials of high artistic quality.

5. Provision of materials with superior format.

Selection Tools

Reputable, unbiased, professionally prepared selection aids should be consulted as guides.

Challenged Materials

A procedure should be established for consideration of and action on criticism of materials by individuals or groups. The SCHOOL LIBRARY BILL OF RIGHTS [Policy Number 103.5,103.5.1] endorsed by the Council of the American Library Association in July, 1955, is basic to this procedure.

School libraries - review copies of trade books

WHEREAS: The evergrowing need for more trade (library) books in elementary, junior and senior high schools and in institutions with programs of teacher and library preparation has resulted in an increasing number of requests to the publishers for review copies of new books:

The desirability of having librarians and teachers examine trade books before purchasing them is recongized, but it is also acknowledged that it is not economically feasible for the trade book publishers to grant all the requests made of them from individual teachers and librarians in schools and colleges;

BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. Examination copies of trade books suitable for use in schools can justifiably be requested by large school systems with (a) a school library supervisor, (b) sufficient funds for the purchase of multiple copies, and (c) an active book evaluation and book selection program;

2. It is the responsibility of the school library supervisor to make examination copies as widely available as possible to all interested professional people--librarians, teachers, curriculum specialists, and others;

3. Since a collection of trade books suitable for library collections in elementary, junior, and senior high schools is an essential tool in any college or university with a program of teacher and/or librarian preparation, funds should be allocated by these institutions for the purchase of books required by the instructors for effective programs of teachers and/or librarian education.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Item: LIBRARY RESOURCES AND RESPONSIBILITIES *Item Number:* 107.2

Approved by: Public Library Association, Board of Directors *Page:* 1 *of* 1

Issue Date: July 1961 *Supersedes:*

Community library service - public library and school library responsibilities

WHEREAS, The Public Library Association believes that the time has come for both public libraries and public schools to recognize the need for improved library facilities and services for both the community at large and for the public schools, to meet the educational challenge of the time and the needs of our citizens of all ages, individually and severally, and

WHEREAS, Both public libraries and public schools should give recognition to and accept their responsibilities to meet this need, and

WHEREAS, The community as a whole is entitled to secure the maximum use of all library facilities and services supported by public funds;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That public libraries and school officials work in their respective fields to improve both public libraries and public school libraries, that they reach common understandings of the respective educational roles and areas of responsibility for public libraries and public school libraries, and that they develop cooperative programs so that the community as a whole may benefit through availability of the widest range and depth of library resources and services for the tax dollars expended.

End of Section

52.4

POLICY ON CONFIDENTIALITY OF LIBRARY RECORDS*

The Council of the American Library Association strongly recommends that the responsible officers of each library, cooperative system, and consortium in the United States:

1. Formally adopt a policy which specifically recognizes its circulation records and other records identifying the names of library users to be confidential in nature.

2. Advise all librarians and library employees that such records shall not be made available to any agency of state, federal, or local government except pursuant to such process, order, or subpoena as may be authorized under the authority of, and pursuant to, federal, state, or local law relating to civil, criminal, or administrative discovery procedures or legislative investigative power.

3. Resist the issuance or enforcement of any such process, order, or subpoena until such time as a proper showing of good cause has been made in a court of competent jurisdiction.**

*Note: See also ALA POLICY MANUAL 54.15 - CODE OF ETHICS, point #3, "Librarians must protect each user's right to privacy with respect to information sought or received, and materials consulted, borrowed, or acquired."

**Note: Point 3, above, means that upon receipt of such process, order, or subpoena, the library's officers will consult with their legal counsel to determine if such process, order, or subpoena is in proper form and if there is a showing of good cause for its issuance; if the process, order, or subpoena is not in proper form or if good cause has not been shown, they will insist that such defects be cured.

Adopted January 20, 1971; revised July 4, 1975, July 2, 1986, by the ALA Council

See reverse side for suggested procedures for implementation.

[ISBN 8389-6082-0]

SUGGESTED PROCEDURES FOR IMPLEMENTING

"POLICY ON CONFIDENTIALITY OF LIBRARY RECORDS"

When drafting local policies, libraries should consult with their legal counsel to insure these policies are based upon and consistent with applicable federal, state, and local law concerning the confidentiality of library records, the disclosure of public records, and the protection of individual privacy.

Suggested procedures include the following:

1. The library staff member receiving the request to examine or obtain information relating to circulation or other records identifying the names of library users, will immediately refer the person making the request to the responsible officer of the institution, who shall explain the confidentiality policy.

2. The director, upon receipt of such process, order, or subpoena, shall consult with the appropriate legal officer assigned to the institution to determine if such process, order, or subpoena is in good form and if there is a showing of good cause for its issuance.

3. If the process, order, or subpoena is not in proper form or if good cause has not been shown, insistence shall be made that such defects be cured before any records are released. (The legal process requiring the production of circulation or other library records shall ordinarily be in the form of subpoena "duces tecum" [bring your records] requiring the responsible officer to attend court or the taking of his/her disposition and may require him/her to bring along certain designated circulation or other specified records.)

4. Any threats or unauthorized demands (i.e., those not supported by a process, order, or subpoena) concerning circulation and other records identifying the names of library users shall be reported to the appropriate legal officer of the institution.

5. Any problems relating to the privacy of circulation and other records identifying the names of library users which are not provided for above shall be referred to the responsible officer.

Adopted by the ALA Intellectual Freedom Committee,
January 9, 1983; revised January 11, 1988

[confpol.pro]

Needs to be put in Policy Manual — No report from IFC.

SUGGESTED PROCEDURES FOR IMPLEMENTING

"POLICY ON CONFIDENTIALITY OF LIBRARY RECORDS"

1. The library staff member receiving the request to examine or obtain information relating to circulation or registration records will immediately refer the person making the request to the responsible officer of the institution, who shall explain the confidentiality policy.

2. The director, upon receipt of such process, order, or subpoena, shall consult with the appropriate legal officer assigned to the institution to determine if such process, order, or subpoena is in good form and if there is a showing of good cause for its issuance.

3. If the process, order, or subpoena is not in proper form or if good cause has not been shown, insistence shall be made that such defects be cured before any records are released. (The legal process requiring the production of circulation records shall ordinarily be in the form of subpoena "duces tecum" [bring your records] requiring the responsible officer to attend court or the taking of his/her deposition and may require him/her to bring along certain designated circulation records.)

4. Any threats or unauthorized demands (i.e., those not supported by a process, order, or subpoena) concerning circulation or registration records shall be reported to the appropriate legal officer of the institution.

5. Any problems relating to the privacy of circulation and registration records which are not provided for above shall be referred to the responsible officer.

Adopted by the ALA Intellectual Freedom Committee, January 9, 1983.

POLICY ON CONFIDENTIALITY OF LIBRARY RECORDS*

The Council of the American Library Association strongly recommends that the responsible officers of each library in the United States:

1. Formally adopt a policy which specifically recognizes its circulation records and other records identifying the names of library users to be confidential in nature.

2. Advise all librarians and library employees that such records shall not be made available to any agency of state, federal, or local government except pursuant to such process, order, or subpoena as may be authorized under the authority of, and pursuant to, federal, state, or local law relating to civil, criminal, or administrative discovery procedures or legislative investigative power.

3. Resist the issuance or enforcement of any such process, order, or subpoena until such time as a proper showing of good cause has been made in a court of competent jurisdiction.**

*Note: See also ALA POLICY MANUAL 54.15 - CODE OF ETHICS point #3, "Librarians must protect each user's right to privacy with respect to information sought or received, and materials consulted, borrowed, or acquired."

**Note: Point 3, above, means that upon receipt of such process, order, or subpoena, the library's officers will consult with their legal counsel to determine if such process, order, or subpoena is in proper form and if there is a showing of good cause for its issuance; if the process, order, or subpoena is not in proper form or if good cause has not been shown, they will insist that such defects be cured.

Adopted January 20, 1971; revised July 4, 1975, by the ALA Council.

See reverse side for suggested procedures for implementation.

[ISBN 8389-6082-0]

COUNCIL DOCUMENT # 70
Assigned by Resolutions
Committee CA
Member Initial

Exhibit 11.2

POLICY ON CONFIDENTIALITY OF LIBRARY RECORDS

The Council of the American Library Association strongly recommends that the responsible officers of each library, cooperative system, and consortium in the United States.

1. Formally adopt a policy which specifically recognizes its circulation records and other records identifying the names of library users to be confidential in nature.

2. Advise all librarians and library employees that such records shall not be made available to any agency of state, federal, or local government except pursuant to such process, order, or subpoena as may be authorized under the authority of, and pursuant to, federal, state, or local law relating to civil, criminal, or administrative discovery procedures or legislative investigative power.

3. Resist the issuance or enforcement of any such process, order, or subpoena until such time as a proper showing of good cause has been made in a court of competent jurisdiction.**

*Note: See also ALA POLICY MANUAL 54.15 - CODE OF ETHICS point #3, "Librarians must protect each user's right to privacy with respect to information sought or received, and materials consulted, borrowed, or acquired."

**Note: Point 3, above, means that upon receipt of such process, order, or subpoena, the library's officers will consult with their legal counsel to determine if such process, order, or subpoena is in proper form and if there is a showing of good cause for its issuance; if the process, order, or subpoena is not in proper form or if good cause has not been shown, they will insist that such defects be cured.

Adopted by the Intellectual Freedom Committee, June 28, 1986

Adopted January 20, 1971; revised July 4, 1975, by the ALA Council.
Revision approved by Council July, 1986

[illegible] FOR CONSULTATION WITH
[illegible]
[illegible] Council Resolutions Committee
[ISBN 8389-6082-0]

52.4
~~52.5~~

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Item: CIVIL RIGHTS *Item Number:* 101.2

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

Issue Date: January, 1971 and amended July 4, 1975 *Supersedes:*

Confidentiality of Library Records

The Council of the American Library Association strongly recommends that the responsible officers of each library in the United States:

1. Formally adopt a policy which specifically recognizes its circulation records and other records identifying the names of library users to be confidential.

2. Advise all librarians and library employees that such records shall not be made available to any agency of state, federal, or local government except pursuant to such process, order, or subpoena as may be authorized under the authority of, and pursuant to, federal, state or local law relating to civil, criminal, or administrative discovery procedures or legislative investigatory power.

3. Resist the issuance or enforcement of any such process, order, or subpoena until such time as a proper showing of good cause has been made in a court of competent jurisdiction.*

*NOTE: Point 3, above, means that upon receipt of such process, order, or subpoena, the library's officers will consult with their legal counsel to determine if such process, order, or subpoena is in proper form and if there is a showing of good cause for its issuance; if the process, order, or subpoena is not in proper form or if good cause has not been shown, they will insist that such defects be cured.

Council
1977

Council Document #49
101.1.2

RESOLUTION ON GAY RIGHTS

WHEREAS approximately 10% of American men and women are gay, and

WHEREAS there now exists a climate of hostility toward equal rights for gay citizens, and

WHEREAS much of this hostility is generated by individuals and groups who perpetuate ignorance and fear through misinformation, and

WHEREAS in 1971 the American Library Association Council and Membership adopted a resolution recommending that "libraries and members strenuously combat discrimination in services to and employment of individuals from all minority groups, whether distinguishing characteristics of the minority be ethnic, sexual, religious, or any other kind",

BE IT RESOLVED that the Council re-affirms its support for equal employment opportunity for gay librarians and library workers, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that to combat the current campaign against full human rights for gay American citizens, Council recommends that libraries re-affirm their obligation under the Library Bill of Rights to disseminate information representing all points of view on this controversial topic.

Sponsored by Dorothy M. Broderick,
Counsilor at Large

Prepared by SRRT TF GL
Contact J. Cunningham or Barbara Gittings
Rm 2108 Cockeller.

REVIEWED FOR CONFORMANCE WITH GUIDELINES
by Council Resolutions Committee
Jo Ann Bell 6/18/77

End of Section

2002-2003 CD # 20.1
2003 ALA Midwinter Meeting

RESOLUTION ON THE USA PATRIOT ACT AND RELATED MEASURES THAT INFRINGE ON THE RIGHTS OF LIBRARY USERS

WHEREAS, the American Library Association affirms the responsibility of the leaders of the United States to protect and preserve the freedoms that are the foundation of our democracy; and

WHEREAS, libraries are a critical force for promoting the free flow and unimpeded distribution of knowledge and information for individuals, institutions, and communities; and

WHEREAS, the American Library Association holds that suppression of ideas undermines a democratic society; and

WHEREAS, privacy is essential to the exercise of free speech, free thought, and free association; and, in a library, the subject of users' interests should not be examined or scrutinized by others; and

WHEREAS, certain provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act, the revised Attorney General Guidelines to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and other related measures expand the authority of the federal government to investigate citizens and non-citizens, to engage in surveillance, and to threaten civil rights and liberties guaranteed under the United States Constitution and Bill of Rights; and

WHEREAS, the USA PATRIOT Act and other recently enacted laws, regulations, and guidelines increase the likelihood that the activities of library users, including their use of computers to browse the Web or access e-mail, may be under government surveillance without their knowledge or consent; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the American Library Association opposes any use of governmental power to suppress the free and open exchange of knowledge and information or to intimidate individuals exercising free inquiry; and, be it further

RESOLVED, that the American Library Association encourages all librarians, library administrators, library governing bodies, and library advocates to educate their users, staff, and communities about the process for compliance with the USA PATRIOT Act and other related measures and about the dangers to individual privacy and the confidentiality of library records resulting from those measures; and, be it further

over

RESOLVED, that the American Library Association urges librarians everywhere to defend and support user privacy and free and open access to knowledge and information; and, be it further

RESOLVED, that the American Library Association will work with other organizations, as appropriate, to protect the rights of inquiry and free expression; and, be it further

RESOLVED, that the American Library Association will take actions as appropriate to obtain and publicize information about the surveillance of libraries and library users by law enforcement agencies and to assess the impact on library users and their communities; and, be it further

RESOLVED, that the American Library Association urges all libraries to adopt and implement patron privacy and record retention policies that affirm that "the collection of personally identifiable information should only be a matter of routine or policy when necessary for the fulfillment of the mission of the library" (*ALA Privacy: An Interpretation of the Library Bill of Rights*); and, be it further

RESOLVED, that the American Library Association urges the United States Congress to

1) provide active oversight of the implementation of the USA PATRIOT Act and other related measures, and the revised Attorney General Guidelines to the Federal Bureau of Investigation;

2) hold hearings to determine the extent of the surveillance on library users and their communities; and

3) amend or change the sections of the these laws and the guidelines that threaten or abridge the rights of inquiry and free expression; and, be it further

RESOLVED, that this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, to the Attorney General of the United States, to Members of both Houses of Congress, to the library community, and to others as appropriate.

Initiated by: Committee on Legislation
Cosponsored by: Committee on Legislation and Intellectual Freedom Committee
Endorsed by: OITP Advisory Committee, LITA
Endorsed in principle by: ACRL, ALTA Executive Board, ALSC, ASCLA, AASL Legislation Committee
Prior History: CD#19.1 January 2002, CD#20.5 January 2002, CD#20.3 January 2002

Amended by the ALA Council to include the following resolved Clause:

RESOLVED, That the American Library Association considers sections of the USA Patriot Act are a present danger to the constitutional rights and privacy rights of library users; and, be it further

This resolution AS Amended was adopted by the ALA Council at the

Taken from 2002-2003 CD#17.1, PMC Report at the 2003 AC.

Allowable withdrawals from temporarily restricted and unrestricted Long-Term investment funds designated for named scholarships and awards will be made to the extent necessary to support the award of scholarship according to its stipulations and requirements. If the interest and dividends of a scholarship or award is not adequate, the amount in the temporary restricted and unrestricted investments designated for named scholarships may be used up to the limits of any permanent or donor restrictions.

E. Life Membership Funds
Allowable withdrawals from temporarily restricted and unrestricted Long-Term Investment funds designated for Life Membership will be made from the Life Membership Fund to the extent necessary to support the annual membership fee for the participants.

F. Transfer of Existing Funds
It is allowable to make a transfer from an existing unrestricted fund for the establishment of a new and/or in support of an existing scholarship fund, program or initiative fund within the Long-Term Investment Fund.

Withdrawal/Transfer/Repayment
All withdrawals for any purpose referenced in A, B, C and the 50% five year moving average must be approved through the regular budget process.

Repayment of any withdrawals from the Long-Term Investment Fund for any of the following events will be required at the prevailing ALA borrowing rate with the term to be recommended by management and approved by the Executive Board.
a. Program Support
b. Emergencies
c. New Initiatives
The annual withdrawal of interest or dividends from the Long-Term Investment fund will not require repayment.

Item 4. Based on Council Document #20.1 (Midwinter Meeting 2003), submitted by the Committee on Legislation, approved by ALA Council, the PMC recommends:

Policy 52.4.1 The Rights of Library Users and the USA Patriot Act

The American Library Association opposes any use of governmental power to suppress the free and open exchange of knowledge and information or to intimidate individuals exercising free inquiry. All librarians, library administrators, library governing bodies, and library advocates are encouraged to educate their users, staff, and communities about the process for compliance with the USA Patriot Act and other related measures and about the dangers to individual privacy and the confidentiality of library records resulting from those measures. (See "Current

Item 3. Based on Council Document #16.1 (Midwinter Meeting 2003), submitted by the ALA Treasurer and the Endowment Trustees, approved by ALA Council, the PMC recommends that Policy 8.5.1 be revised to read:

Policy 8.5.1 Long-Term Investment Funds: Association's Use/Withdrawal and Repayment

In the preparation of the ALA annual budget the ALA Executive Director is authorized to include a) interest and dividend income generated annually in the ALA Future Fund or b) up to but not to exceed 50% of the five year moving average of the appreciation realized in the ALA Future Fund less any interest and dividend income transferred to the operating fund. Additionally, the Executive Directors of the Divisions and the liaisons for the Round Tables are authorized to include in the preparation of their annual budgets a) interest and dividend income generated annually or b) up to but not to exceed 50% of the five year moving average of the appreciation realized in the respective unrestricted funds. The 50% five year moving average shall be calculated be averaging the interest, dividends and market gains (realized/unrealized) less bank fees, other investment related expenses and any interest and dividends that have been transferred to the operating budget. This calculation excludes any contributions or withdrawals made over the trailing five-year period, Withdrawals using the net 50% five-year moving average do not require repayment.

Use of Fund

Listed below are the primary instances whereby withdrawals from the Long-Term Investment Fund can me made:

A. Program Support
The General Fund, Divisions and Round Tables can request funds from their respective Long Term Investment funds to support one-time programs.

B. Emergencies
Emergencies will include financial disaster due to a major revenue shortfall, act of God, building catastrophe, major lawsuit, etc.

C. New Initiatives
New Initiatives will include projects or programs that are multi-year in nature and deemed important to the future of the Association, Divisions, Round Tables or units.

Withdrawal of the investment funds fur uses stated above may be supported by interest and dividends or the 50% moving average. Amounts requested to be withdrawn in excess of the greater of interest and dividends or the 50% moving average will require repayment with interest.

D. Scholarships & Awards

Reference File": The USA Patriot Act and Related Measures That Infringe on the Rights of Library Users: 2002-2003 CD 20.1)

Item 5. In order to bring the Policy Manual into compliance with current practice, the Policy Monitoring Committee recommends the following changes concerning Memorials, Tributes, and Testimonials.

Policy 5.3 Sec 15 Memorial resolutions, tributes, and testimonials will be presented to Council at the beginning of the last session of Council at each Midwinter Meeting **[and Annual Conference]**, and to the Membership at the beginning of the last Membership Meeting at each Annual Conference.

Add new **5.3 Sec 15**

e. If a quorum is not present for the last Membership Meeting and a Membership Forum is convened, the names of those being presented for memorials, tributes and testimonials shall be read at the beginning of the meeting.

Amend Policy 7.4.7 as follows:

A membership meeting shall be held…Agendas of membership meetings shall provide priority to discussion of membership resolutions. **Memorials, tributes, and testimonials shall be introduced at the beginning of the last Membership Meeting.**

The final paragraph of 7.4.7 will become Section 15. If a quorum… and add the following at the end of the paragraph:

Those members attending the Membership Forum shall determine their own agenda of matters to be discussed, **except that the names of those being presented for memorials, tributes, and testimonials shall be read at the beginning of the last Membership Forum.**

Item 6. In order to ensure that pro and con statements appear on the ballot when membership is asked to approve an amendment to the Constitution, the following changes are recommended:

Policy 4.8 (Add to the end) appointed by the president … **Since two affirmative votes of Council at consecutive meetings are required to pass an amendment to the ALA Constitution, the voting records for both required votes should be consulted to ensure that councilors are identified to prepare the pro and con statements for the ballot.**

Information Item

Item 1. To better reflect the content of the section, the PMC has changed the title of **Policy 5.5.6 to "Roll Call Votes."** The index will include references for both "Roll Call Votes" and "Recorded Votes."

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

DEFEATED, A motion to amend the first section of the seventh resolved clause by adding the words **Homeland Security Act** after the words USA Patriot Act. It would then read: "Provide active oversight of the implementation of the **USA PATRIOT ACT, the Homeland Security Act,** and other related measures..."

Council then

VOTED, To adopt CD#20.1, Resolution On The USA Patriot Act and Related Measures that Infringe on the Rights of Library Users, as amended to read: "That the American Library Association opposes any use of governmental power to suppress the free and open exchange of knowledge and information or to intimidate individuals exercising free inquiry; that the American Library Association encourages all librarians, library administrators, library governing bodies, and library advocates to educate their users, staff, and communities about the process for compliance with the USA Patriot ACT and other related measures and about the dangers to individual privacy and the confidentiality of library records resulting from those measures; that the American Library Association urges librarians everywhere to defend and support user privacy and free and open access to knowledge and information; that the American Library Association will work with other organizations, as appropriate, to protect the rights of inquiry and free expression; that the American Library Association will take actions as appropriate to obtain and publicize information about the surveillance of libraries and library users by law enforcement agencies and to assess the impact on library users and their communities; that the American Library Association urges all libraries to adopt and implement patron privacy and record retention policies that affirm that "the collection of personally identifiable information should only be a matter of routine or policy when necessary for the fulfillment of the mission of the library" (ALA Privacy: An Interpretation of the Library Bill of Rights); ***that the American Library Association considers sections of the USA Patriot Act are a present danger to the constitutional rights and privacy rights of library users and*** urges the United States Congress to:

1) Provide active oversight of the implementation of the USA Patriot Act and other related measures, and the revised Attorney General Guidelines to the Federal Bureau of Investigation;

2) Hold hearings to determine the extent of the surveillance on library users and their communities; and

3)Amend or change the sections of these laws and the guidelines that threaten or abridge the rights of inquiry and free expression; and

That this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, to the Attorney General of

the United States, to Members of both Houses of Congress, to the library community, and to others as appropriate."

Bernadine Abbott-Hoduski, chair, Committee on Legislation, moved and Council

VOTED, To adopt CD#20.2, Resolution on Withdrawn Electronic Government Information, which read: "That the American Library Association urges federal agencies to ensure permanent public access through a searchable archive to information no longer available on their current web sites; that the American Library Association urges federal agencies to comply with Title 44 amendments contained in the E-Government Act (PL 107-347) and place required record schedules on the web sites for public access; that the American Library Association urges all federal agencies to make available to the public an inventory of documents and other information scheduled for permanent retention that have been removed from their web sites; and that copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Office of Management and Budget, the United States Congress and other entities as appropriate."

INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM COMMITTEE, CD#19. Nancy C. Kranich, chair, expressed the IFC pleasure in cosponsoring the Resolution on the USA Patriot Act and Related Measures that Infringe on the Right of Library Users. Kranich then provided background on the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (USA Patriot Act) which became law on October 26, 2001. This law amended over 15 federal statutes, including the laws governing criminal procedure, computer fraud and abuse, foreign intelligence, wiretapping, immigration, and the privacy of student records. The law also expanded other surveillance procedures that pose the greatest challenge to privacy and confidentiality in the library.

At the 2002 Annual Conference, ALA Council adopted Privacy: An Interpretation of the Library Bill of Rights. The ALA urges all libraries to adopt and implement patron privacy policies that affirm that "the collection of personally identifiable information should only be a matter of routine or policy when necessary for the fulfillment of the mission of the Library."

Kranich reported that the IFC is developing a Privacy Tool Kit to assist libraries and librarians in coping with threats to privacy. The committee also completed a Privacy and Confidentiality Q&A to help libraries address specific questions related to local procedure and implementation. The Q&A is available at this Midwinter Meeting.

By the 2003 Annual Conference, the IFC Privacy Subcommittee will work to establish liaison relationships with ALA—specifically, the COL Ad Hoc Privacy Task Force, LITA, OITP, and PLA Library Confidentiality ICC—and will request that IFC Youth Service division representatives report to IFC on children and youth privacy-related items to be included on the subcommittee agenda. The subcommittee will begin discussing

End of Section

2003-2004 ALA CD#19.9
2004 ALA Annual Conference

POLICY CONCERNING CONFIDENTIALITY OF PERSONALLY IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION ABOUT LIBRARY USERS

"In a library (physical or virtual), the right to privacy is the right to open inquiry without having the subject of one's interest examined or scrutinized by others. Confidentiality exists when a library is in possession of personally identifiable information about users and keeps that information private on their behalf" (*Privacy: An Interpretation of the Library Bill of Rights*).

The ethical responsibilities of librarians, as well as statutes in most states and the District of Columbia, protect the privacy of library users. Confidentiality extends to "information sought or received and resources consulted, borrowed, acquired or transmitted" (ALA *Code of Ethics*), and includes, but is not limited to, database search records, reference interviews, circulation records, interlibrary loan records and other personally identifiable uses of library materials, facilities, or services.

The First Amendment's guarantee of freedom of speech and of the press requires that the corresponding rights to hear what is spoken and read what is written be preserved, free from fear of government intrusion, intimidation, or reprisal. The American Library Association reaffirms its opposition to "any use of governmental prerogatives ~~which~~ that lead~~s~~ to the intimidation of ~~the~~ individuals ~~or the citizenry~~ or groups and discourages them from ~~the~~ exercise~~ing~~ the right of ~~of~~ free expression as guaranteed by the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution" and "encourages resistance to such abuse of governmental power . . ." (ALA Policy 53.4). In seeking access or in the pursuit of information, confidentiality is the primary means of providing the privacy that will free the individual from fear of intimidation or retaliation.

~~Libraries are one of the great bulwarks of democracy. They are living embodiments of the First Amendment because their collections include voices of dissent as well as assent. Libraries are impartial resources providing information on all points of view, available to all persons regardless of age, race, religion, national origin, social or political views, economic status, or any other characteristic. The role of libraries as such a resource must not be compromised by an erosion of the privacy rights of library users.~~

The American Library Association regularly receives reports of visits by agents of federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies to libraries, ~~where it is alleged they have asked~~~~ing~~asking for personally identifiable information about library users. These visits, whether under the rubric of simply informing libraries of agency concerns or for some other reason, reflect an insensitivity to the legal and ethical bases for confidentiality, and the role it plays in the preservation of First Amendment rights, rights also extended to foreign nationals while in the United States. The government's interest in library use reflects a dangerous and fallacious equation of what a person reads with

Originally adopted 1991

Revised ~~adopted~~ by Council at the 2004 Annual Conf.

what that person believes or how that person is likely to behave. Such a presumption can and does threaten the freedom of access to information. It also is a threat to a crucial aspect of First Amendment rights: that freedom of speech and of the press include the freedom to hold, disseminate and receive unpopular, minority, ~~"~~extreme,~~"~~ or even ~~"~~dangerous~~"~~ ideas.

The American Library Association recognizes ~~that, under limited circumstances, access to certain information might be restricted due to a legitimate "national security" concern. However, there has been no showing of a plausible probability that national security will be compromised by any use made of unclassified information available in libraries. Thus, the right of access to this information by individuals, including foreign nationals, must be recognized as part of the librarian's legal and ethical responsibility to protect the confidentiality of the library user.~~ that law enforcement agencies and officers may occasionally believe that library records contain information that would be helpful to the investigation of criminal activity. The American judicial system provides the mechanism for seeking release of such confidential records: a court order, following a showing of *good cause* based on *specific facts*, by a court of competent jurisdiction.[1]

The American Library Association also recognizes that, under limited circumstances, access to certain information might be restricted due to a legitimate national security concern. However, there has been no showing of a plausible probability that national security will be compromised by any use made of unclassified information available in libraries. ~~Thus, the right of access to this information by individuals, including foreign nationals, must be recognized as part of the librarian's~~Access to this unclassified information should be handled no differently than access to any other information. Therefore, libraries and librarians have a legal and ethical responsibility to protect the confidentiality of ~~the library user.~~all library users, including foreign nationals. ~~The American Library Association also recognizes that law enforcement agencies and officers may occasionally believe that library records contain information which that would be helpful to the investigation of criminal activity. If there is a reasonable basis to believe such records are *necessary* to the progress of an investigation or prosecution, the American judicial system provides the mechanism for seeking release of such confidential records: the issuance of a court order, following a showing of *good cause* based on *specific facts*, by a court of competent jurisdiction.~~

Libraries are one of the great bulwarks of democracy. They are living embodiments of the First Amendment because their collections include voices of dissent as well as assent. Libraries are impartial resources providing information on all points of view, available to all persons regardless of origin, age, background, or views. The role of libraries as such a resource must not be compromised by an erosion of the privacy rights of library users.

[1] See *Confidentiality and Coping With Law Enforcement Inquiries: Guidelines for the Library and its Staff*, ALA-OIF (2003) available on the Web at http://www.ala.org/oif/ifissues.

End of Section

2004-2005 ALA CD#65
2005 ALA Annual Conference

The ALA Council *adopted* this resolution on Wednesday, June 29, 2005

Resolution in Support of Immigrants' Rights to Free Public Library Access

WHEREAS, The American Library Association is on record as opposing the REAL I.D. Act; and

WHEREAS, This act will require all persons to present a standardized, state-issued I.D., creating in effect a de facto national "identity card"; and

WHEREAS, This card requires secure, machine readable identity information to be included on every state issued drivers' license or personal identification card, linking personal information such as social security numbers; and

WHEREAS, Every state will be forced to comply with the uniform standards set by the READ I.D. Act by 2008 at the states' expense, forcing states to incur the costs, thus taking needed public dollars normally allocated for libraries and other public services; and

WHEREAS, The use of this form of identification denies basic, fundamental, human rights to immigrants, in violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights established under the vision and leadership of Eleanor Roosevelt; and

WHEREAS, The use of the REAL I.D. Act violates the International Bill of Rights treaties including the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) as well as the International Covenant of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), to treaties commonly referred to as the "International Bill of Rights"; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Library Association affirms the right of individuals, regardless of their legal status, to library services; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Library Association works with affiliates to inform and educate public libraries and member constituents on ways a patron can demonstrate library eligibility and continues to protect patron privacy by encouraging the use of free public library services for all immigrant populations.

Adopted by the Council of the American Library Association
Wednesday, June 29, 2005
In Chicago, Illinois

End of Section

2005-2006 ALA CD#19.3
2006 ALA Annual Conference

Resolution on the Retention of Library Usage Records

WHEREAS, "Protecting user privacy and confidentiality is necessary for intellectual freedom and fundamental to the ethics and practice of librarianship" (*ALA Policy Manual*, 53.1.16; *Privacy: An Interpretation of the Library Bill of Rights*); and

WHEREAS, Library usage records containing personally identifiable information (PII) are maintained for the sole purpose of effectively managing library resources; and

WHEREAS, The confidentiality of library usage records is protected by law in all fifty states and in the District of Columbia (*see* http://www.ala.org/oif/stateprivacylaws); and

WHEREAS, "The government's interest in library use represents a dangerous and fallacious equation of what a person reads with what that person believes or how that person is likely to behave" (*ALA Policy Manual*, 52.4.2; *Confidentiality of Personally Identifiable Information About Library Users*); and

WHEREAS, The American Library Association strongly recommends the adoption of policies recognizing "circulation records and other records identifying the names of library users with specific materials to be confidential" (*ALA Policy Manual*, 52.4; *Confidentiality of Library Records*); now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Library Association urges all libraries to:

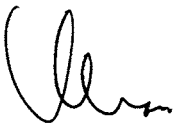
- Limit the degree to which personally identifiable information is collected, monitored, disclosed, and distributed; and
- Avoid creating unnecessary records; and
- Limit access to personally identifiable information to staff performing authorized functions; and
- Dispose of library usage records containing personally identifiable information unless they are needed for the efficient and lawful operation of the library, including, but not limited to data-related logs, digital records, vendor-collected data, and system backups; and
- Ensure that the library work with its organization's information technology unit to ensure that library usage records processed or held by the IT unit are treated in accordance with library records policies; and
- Ensure that those records that must be retained are secure; and
- Avoid library practices and procedures that place personally identifiable information on public view; and
- Assure that vendor agreements guarantee library control of all data and records; and
- Conduct an annual privacy audit to ensure that information processing procedures meet privacy requirements by examining how information about library users and employees is collected, stored, shared, used, and destroyed; and, be it further

Resolution on the Retention of Library Usage Records/2

RESOLVED, That the American Library Association urges all libraries to adopt or update a privacy policy protecting users' personally identifiable information, communicating to library users how their information is used, and explaining the limited circumstances under which personally identifiable information could be disclosed; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Library Association urges members of the library community to advocate that records retention laws and regulations limit retention of library usage records containing personally identifiable information to the time needed for efficient operation of the library.

Adopted by the Council of the American Library Association
Wednesday, June 28, 2006
New Orleans, Louisiana



Keith Michael Fiels
ALA Executive Director

End of Section

Resolution in Support of Immigrant Rights

WHEREAS, America's immigrants are a strong and valuable part of the social fabric of this nation; and

WHEREAS, The ALA Library Bill of Rights states that the person's right to use a library should not be denied or abridged because of origin, age, background, or views; and

WHEREAS, The library community opposes all attempts at the local, state and federal level to restrict access to information by immigrants; and

WHEREAS, Restriction of access is a direct violation of the *ALA Library Bill of Rights* and Policy #60, Diversity, which states that "The American Library Association (ALA) promotes equal access to information for all persons and recognizes the ongoing need to increase awareness of and responsiveness to the diversity of the communities we serve"; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That ALA strongly supports the protection of each person's civil liberties, regardless of that individual's nationality, residency, or status; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That ALA opposes any legislation that infringes on the rights of anyone in the USA or its territories, citizens or otherwise, to use library resources, programs, and services on national, state, and local levels."

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

End of Section

52.5 ~~52.5.1~~ ~~52.7~~

EXHIBIT 19

historical file

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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

LIBRARY SERVICES FOR YOUTH

WHEREAS, Services to youth are recognized as a basic component of professional librarianship; and

WHEREAS, Library censorship problems consistently occur in connection with sex-related information for youth; and

WHEREAS, It has been documented that the onset of puberty is occurring approximately four months earlier each decade; and

WHEREAS, This early maturation has led to earlier sexual exploration and pressure among children and adolescents, with especially severe consequences for girls; and

WHEREAS, adolescent pregnancy has reached epidemic proportions so as to be recognized as a target area of concern by the U. S. Public Health Service; and

WHEREAS, social responsibility and support of intellectual freedom are acknowledged to be priorities of the ALA;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That ALA hereby affirms the right of youth to comprehensive, sex-related education, materials, programs, referral and health services of the highest quality; and

FURTHER, That ALA hereby affirms the active role of librarians in providing sex-related education, materials, programs and referral services; and

FURTHER, That ALA urges librarians and library educators to reexamine existing policies and practices, and to assume a leadership role in seeing that information is available for children and adolescents, their parents, and youth-serving professionals at the state and local level, to assure that comprehensive sex-related education materials, programs, referral and health services for youth are available and publicized; and

FURTHER, That ALA offer this Resolution to the Planned Parenthood Federation of America Inc. for inclusion in their POSITIVE POLICY HANDBOOK of organization statements supporting sexual health and education services for youth.

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

FREE ACCESS TO LIBRARIES FOR MINORS

An interpretation of the LIBRARY BILL OF RIGHTS

Some library procedures and practices effectively deny minors access to certain services and materials available to adults. Such procedures and practices are not in accord with the LIBRARY BILL OF RIGHTS and are opposed by the American Library Association.

Restrictions take a vareity of forms, including, among others, restricted reading rooms for adult use only, library cards limiting circulation of some materials to adults only, closed collections for adult use only, and inter-library loan service for adult use only.

All limitations in minors' access to library materials and services violate Article V of the LIBRARY BILL OF RIGHTS, which states that, "The rights of an individual to the use of a library should not be denied or abridged because of his age...". Limiting access to some services and materials to only adults abridges the use of libraries for minors. "Use of the library" includes use of, and access to, all library materials and services.

Restrictions are often initiated under the assumption that certain materials are "harmful" to minors, or in an affort to avoid controversy with parents who might think so. The librarian who would restrict the access of minors to materials and services because of actual or suspected parental objection should bear in mind that he is not IN LOCO PARENTIS in his position as librarian. Individual intellectual levels and family backgrounds are significant factors not accommodated by a uniform policy based upon age.

In today's world, children are exposed to adult life much earlier than in the past. They read materials and view a variety of media on the adult level at home and elsewhere. Current emphasis upon early childhood education has also increased opportunities for young people to learn and to have access to materials, and has decreased the validity of using chronological age as an index to the use of libraries. The period of time during which children are interested in reading materials specifically designed for them grows steadily shorter, and librarians must recognize and adjust to this change if they wish to maintain the patronage of young people.

The American Library Association holds that it is the parent--and only the parent--who may restrict his children--and only HIS children--from access to library materials and services. The parent who would rather his child did not have access to certain materials should so advise the child.

The word "age" was incorporated into Article V of the LIBRARY BILL OF RIGHTS as a direct result of a pre-conference entitled "Intellectual Freedom and the Teenager," held in San Francisco in June, 1967. One recommendation of the preconference participants was, "That free access to all books in a library collection be granted to young people." The preconference generally concluded that young people are entitled to the same access to libraries and to the materials in libraries as are adults and that materials selection should not be diluted on that account.

This does not mean, for instance, that issuing different types of borrowers' cards to minors and adults is, PER SE, contrary to the LIBRARY BILL OF RIGHTS. If such practices are used for purposes of gathering statistics, the various kinds of cards carry no implicit or explicit limitations on access to materials and services. Neither does it mean that maintaining separate children's collections is a violation of the LIBRARY BILL OF RIGHTS, provided that no patron is restricted to the use of only certain collections.

The Association's position does not preclude isolating certain materials for legitimate protection of irreplaceable or very costly works from carless use. Such "restricted-use" areas as rare book rooms are appropriate if the materials so classified are genuinely rare, and not merely controversial.

Unrestrictive selection policies, developed with care for principles of intellectual freedom and the LIBRARY BILL OF RIGHTS, should not be vitiated by administrative practices which restrict minors to the use of only part of a library's collections and services.

End of Section

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

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

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

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

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

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

End of Section

EXHIBIT 26
1979-80 ALA COUNCIL
DOCUMENT #45

52.B

POLICY STATEMENT

Instruction in the Use of Libraries

Utilization of information is basic to virtually every aspect of daily living in a democratic society, whether in the formal pursuit of educational goals or in independent judgment and decision making. In our post-industrial, increasingly complex society, the need for information daily becomes greater.

Libraries are a major source of information; however, their effective use requires an understanding of how information is organized and how individuals can retrieve that information. Many individuals have an inadequate understanding of how to determine the type of information needed, locate the appropriate information, and use it to their best advantage.

Instruction in the use of libraries should begin during childhood years and continue as a goal of the formal educational process in order to prepare individuals for the independent information retrieval essential to sustain life-long professional and personal growth.

It is essential that libraries of all types accept the responsibility of providing people with opportunities to understand the organization of information. The responsibility of educating users in successful information location demands the same administrative, funding, and staffing support as do more traditional library programs.

The American Library Association encourages all libraries to include instruction in the use of libraries as one of the primary goals of service.

End of Section

Council Document # 57.1
(2001 ALA Annual Conference)

TO: ALA Council
FROM: ALA Executive Board
DATE: June 15, 2001
SUBJ: Recommendation on Privatization of Publicly Funded Libraries

1) **Introduction and Background**: At the 2001 midwinter conference of the American Library Association, Liz Bishoff and Sally Reed brought forward a proposal to establish one common working definition of "privatization" as it relates to publicly funded libraries, and a recommendation to generate an association-wide dialogue on the issue of privatization with the goal of bringing back a proposal for ALA to take a stand opposing the shifting of policy making and management of library services from the public to the private sector. See attachment.

In the ensuing time period, various units and divisions of ALA have engaged in this discussion including, but not limited to, PLA, REFORMA, IFC, APALA, AFAS, BCALA, ACRL, and FLRT.

Findings: The feedback ranged from a few members who expressed belief that privatization is a reasonable alternative for service delivery, to those who feel ALA should also oppose the outsourcing of key functions and all library staff. The majority of responses, however, indicated support for opposing the privatization of management and policy-making in publicly funded libraries.

Based on the work done to date on the issue of outsourcing and privatization by various units and task forces of the Association; and based on the feedback that we have received over the past six months, the Executive Board believes that there is general consensus that:

- It is difficult or impossible to define "core services" for any single library.
- There is strong support for the notion that "libraries are an essential public good" and that responsibility for policy making and implementation of policy should not be shifted to the private sector in publicly funded libraries.

Therefore, we propose the following:

Recommendation: That ALA adopt the following policy: "ALA affirms that publicly funded libraries should remain directly accountable to the publics they serve. Therefore, the American Library Association opposes the shifting of policy development and management oversight of library services from the public to the private, for-profit, sector."

TO: ALA Executive Board
FROM: Liz Bishoff and Sally G. Reed
DATE: January 12, 2001
SUBJ: Privatization: A Report Back to Council with Recommendations

Introduction and Background: Over the course of the past three years, the Association has been paying particular attention to the practice of outsourcing library functions as well as the shifting of management to the private sector in publicly funded libraries, particularly public libraries. This issue became of significant interest when the State Library of Hawaii decided to outsource all aspects of collection selection, acquisitions, processing and cataloguing for the Hawaii Public Library System to Baker and Taylor, a for-profit company.

Due to increasing interest and concern among members, the ALA Council directed then ALA President Barbara Ford to appoint an Outsourcing Task Force (OTF) in 1997 to study the issue, make recommendations and report back. The OTF held membership hearings at both ALA Midwinter Meeting and ALA Annual Conference in 1998. They reported back to Council with recommendations in 1999.

Though the Council supported the OTF premise that "libraries are an essential public good and are fundamental institutions in a democratic society," they did not agree that ALA should adopt the policy statement, "ALA opposes privatizing core library ***services*** [emphasis added] to for-profit companies."

Several OTF proposals were referred to ALA divisions or ALA management for further study through research. Additionally, divisions and units were asked to report back with checklists, guidelines, and other recommendations developed under their area of expertise. Specifically, Council directed that, "The Intellectual Freedom Committee (IFC) be directed to review the Library Bill of Rights as it relates to outsourcing and privatization." The IFC did so and presented a checklist to Council at the 2000 Annual Conference.

In response to the Council motion to analyze the impact of outsourcing on the operation of libraries, ALA contracted with Texas Woman's University (TWU) to study the practice of outsourcing in libraries and elsewhere and report back their findings. A report was presented to ALA Council at the 2000 Annual Conference. After extensive discussion, Council moved to "accept" the report and asked the President to establish a small task force to continue the discussion and help frame the issues involved in outsourcing and privatization.

Analysis: In both the OTF report and the TWU report, discussion and debate centered around two areas primarily:

1) What constitutes "core services" in a library
2) Clear definition of outsourcing v. privatization.

A review of Council discussion and debate for the OTF report and for the TWU report reveals that there are widely varying beliefs about what services are core to libraries. Because of this dispute, it was impossible to reach consensus on what or whether any ***service*** should be considered inappropriate for outsourcing.

The review of Council discussion also revealed confusion regarding what is meant by the term "outsourcing" and what is meant by the term "privatization." These terms were often used inter-changeably in the discussions and debates making it more difficult for the Council to come to an agreement or to take a stand supporting or opposing "outsourcing" or "privatization."

Definitions offered by the OTF:

> ***Outsourcing*** *is the contracting to external companies or organizations, functions that would otherwise be performed by library employees.*
>
> ***Privatization*** *is the shifting of policy making and the management of library services or the responsibility for the performance of core library services in their entirety, from the public to the private sector.*

Definition of "Privatization" offered by the TWU report:

> ***Privatization*** *is contracting out for services in a way that shifts control over policies for library collections and services from the public to the private sector."*

In both definitions for "privatization" there is emphasis on "services" or "core services." In fact, the TWU study reported that "*there appears to be a complete lack of consensus about what constitutes a 'core service' – and what is core in one institutional context may well be considered to be peripheral in another."*

What appeared to have consensus in the discussions, debates and reports is that "libraries are an essential public good" and that responsibility for policies should not be shifted to the private sector in publicly funded libraries.

Findings and Recommendations: We believe that there is general consensus that:

- It is difficult or impossible to define "core services" for any single library
- The responsibility for policy development and management should not be shifted to the private sector in a publicly funded library.

Therefore, we propose the following recommendations:

Recommendation 1) Accept the OTF definition of privatization with an important modification as follows:

> ***Privatization*** *is the shifting of policy making and the management of library services* ~~*or the responsibility for the performance of core library services in their entirety,*~~ *from the public to the private sector.*

Recommendation 2) Generate Association-wide discussion on this definition with a view to ALA eventually taking a stand against the "shifting of policy making and management of library services from the public to the private sector."

It is our belief that a more narrow definition of "privatization" will enable the Association to take a stand in support of keeping publicly supported libraries safe from full privatization. We believe this stand and approach are consistent with the will of the membership.

Next Steps: We ask that the Executive Board of the American Library Association endorse this report along with Recommendations 1 and 2 above and that this report be forwarded to Council for further discussion. We further recommend that this report be placed on the agenda of Council at the 2001 Annual Meeting for action as indicated in Recommendation 2.

Supporting documentation may be found at the following website addresses:

www.ala.org/alaorg/oif/outsourcing.html (IFC report / checklist)
www.ala.org/alaorg/ors/reports.html (TWU report)
www.ala.org/outsource/index.html (OTF Report)
www.ala.org/alcts/publications/release.html (ALCTS report / checklist)
www.pla.org/outsourc.pdf (PLA report / checklist)

Adopted by Council at the 2001 AC. 2001-02 CD#17
Codified by Council at the 2002 Midwinter Mtg.

Item 2. Based on CD#57.1 submitted by the ALA Executive Board, approved by the consent of Council, the PMC recommends Policy 52.7 (Privatization of Publicly Funded Libraries) :

ALA affirms that publicly funded libraries should remain directly accountable to the publics they serve. Therefore, the American Library Association opposes the shifting of policy making and management oversight of library services from the public to the private for-profit sector.

INFORMATION ITEM:

Item 1. In regard to CD#50.3 , Item #1, submitted by the ALA Committee on Education, approved by the consent of Council:

Toward fulfillment of its declared mission to provide leadership for the development, promotion, and improvement of the profession of librarianship, The American Library Association will establish an allied professional association to certify individual librarians in areas of specialization beyond the ALA-recognized masters degree.

The Policy Monitoring Committee advises Council that this motion seems to be a statement of intent, not of policy. We expect that this allied professional association, once established, will present policy for Council's consideration through normal channels.

This is from the 2002 Midwinter Mtg
PMC Report to the ALA Council

End of Section

2004-2005 ALA CD#64
2005 ALA Annual Conference

The ALA Council *adopted* this resolution on Wednesday, June 29, 2005

RESOLUTION ON DISINFORMATION, MEDIA MANIPULATION & THE DESTRUCTION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

Whereas, American Library Association recognizes the contribution librarianship can make in giving support for efforts to help inform and educate the people of the United States on critical problems facing society (Policy, 1.1); and

Whereas, The mission of ALA is to provide leadership for the development, promotion, and improvement of library and information services and the profession of librarianship in order to enhance learning and ensure access to information for all (Policy 1.2); and

Whereas, ALA has as one of its officially stated goals that government information be widely and easily available (Policy 1.3); and

Whereas, ALA opposes any use of governmental power to suppress the free and open exchange of knowledge and information (Policy 52.4.1); and

Whereas, Inaccurate information, distortions of truth, excessive limitations on access to information and the removal or destruction of information in the public domain are anathema to the ethos of librarianship and to the functioning of a healthy democracy; and

Whereas, Evidence exists revealing that some U.S. government officials and agencies use disinformation in pursuit of political and economic power, as well as war, thwarting the development of an informed citizenry and constituting a "critical problem facing society"; and

Whereas, The list of documented instances of government use of disinformation continues to grow, and includes:

- the distribution to media outlets of government produced "video news releases" under the guise of independent journalism;
- the use of commentators paid by government agencies to express views favorable to government policies in clear violation of Federal Communications Commission regulations;
- the censorship of scientific studies warning of the true threat of global warming;
- the fabrication and deliberate distortion of information used to justify the U.S. invasion of Iraq;
- the removal of public information from U.S. depository libraries; and
- heightened assaults on constitutional rights under the guise of "national security";

now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Library Association goes on record as being opposed to the use by government of disinformation, media manipulation, the destruction and excision of public information, and other such tactics; and, be it further

Resolved, That ALA encourages its members to help raise public consciousness regarding the many ways in which disinformation and media manipulation are being used to mislead public opinion in all spheres of life, and further encourages librarians to facilitate this awareness with collection development, library programming and public outreach that draws the public's attention to those alternative sources of information dedicated to countering and revealing the disinformation often purveyed by the mainstream media; and, be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be shared broadly with members of ALA, the press, the public and government officials.

Adopted by the Council of the American Library Association
Wednesday, June 29, 2005
In Chicago, Illinois

Supporting Documentation:

ALA policy references:

1.1 Mission, Priority Areas, Goals – Introduction
1.2 Mission
1.3 Priority Areas and Goals
52.4.1 *The Rights of Library Users and the USA PATRIOT Act*

Selected Bibliography on Disinformation

1964 *Gulf of Tonkin Resolution*. Washington DC: U.S. Congress.
1971 *Pentagon Papers*, by Neil Sheehan et al. New York: New York Times
1975 *Inside the Company: CIA Diary*, by Philip Agee. London: Allen Lane
1978 *Dirty Work: the CIA in western Europe*, by Philip Agee, & Louis Wolf. New York: Dorset Press
1982 *The* Real *Terror Network: terrorism in fact and propaganda*, by Edward S. Herman. Boston: South End Press
1985 *Storm Over Chile*, by Samuel Chavkin. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company
1988 *Agents of Repression: the FBI's secret wars against the Black Panther Party and the American Indian Movement*, by Ward Churchill and Jim Vander Wall. Boston: South End Press
1989 *The "Terrorism" Industry: the experts and institutions that shape our view of terror*, by Edward S. Herman and Gerry O'Sullivan. New York: Pantheon.
1990 *COINTELPRO Papers: documents from the FBI's secret war against dissent in the United States*, by Ward Churchill and Jim Vander Wall. Boston: South End Press
1997 *Warriors of Disinformation*, by Alvin Snyder
1999 *Cultural Cold War: the CIA and the world of arts and letters*, by Frances Stonor Saunders. New York: The New Press
1999 *Psywar on Cuba: the declassified history of U.S. anti-Castro propaganda*, edited by Jon Ellison, Melbourne: Ocean Press.
2002 *Body of Secrets: anatomy of the ultra-secret National Security Agency: from the Cold War through the dawn of a new century,* by James Bamford. New York: Anchor Books
2003 *Covert Action: the roots of terrorism*, edited by Ellen Ray and William H. Schapp. Melbourne: Ocean Press
2003 *Abuse Your Illusions: the disinformation guide to media mirages and establishment lies*, edited by Russ Kick.
2004 *Confessions of an Economic Hit Man*, by John Perkins. San Francisco: Berrett-Koehler.
2004 *Inside the Pentagon Papers*, by John Prados and Margaret Pratt Porter.
2005 *The Chavez Code: deciphering the intervention of the United States in Venezuela*, by Eva Golinger. Editorial de Ciencias Sociales.

End of Section