

1991

White House Conference on Library and Information Services: Joint Hearing (1991): Article 01

Eric Donaldson

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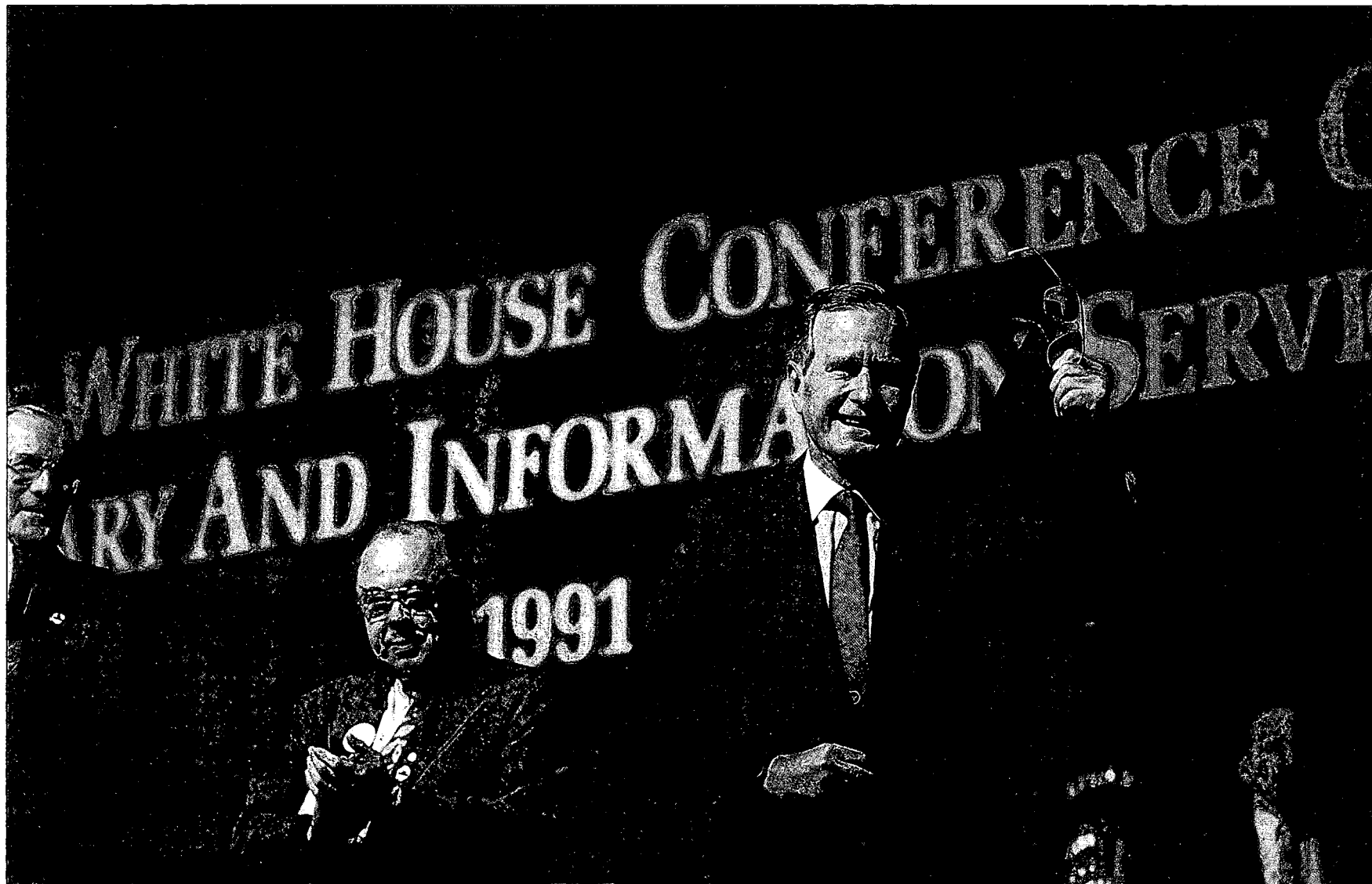
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DISCOVERY

August, 1991



President Bush seemed to enjoy his visit with the Conference delegation and stressed the libraries' role in educating all Americans.

PHOTO BY JEFFERY MARKOWITZ

Delegates Create Policy Proposals for Improved Library and Information Services

By Eric Donaldson

President George Bush, First Lady Barbara Bush and nearly 2000 others attended the 1991 White House Conference on Library and Information Services (WHCLIS) held last month in Washington, DC.

Delegates representing all 50 states, the District of Columbia and six U. S. Territories had gathered to debate policy proposals and adopt final recommendations designed to improve our nation's library and information services and their use by the public.

"Technology can make us more productive as a society, and information technology arms us with unprecedented power. Our kids will need high-tech skills to compete in the global marketplace of the 21st century," President Bush told the delegation.

The ninety-seven recommendations which resulted from the five day discussion and debate, will be incorporated into the 1991 WHCLIS Final Report that is due to be delivered to the President in November and subsequently passed along to the Congress.

The recommendations dealt with such issues as

- Library services for diverse populations and the disabled.
- Guaranteed access to information.
- The role of library and information services in the America 2000 Education Strategy.
- Funding sources and control.
- Library collection development.
- The development of a nationwide information network.
- Privacy protection for library patrons.
- Reduced telecommunications and mailing rates for libraries.

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The Conference was opened during ceremonies on Wednesday, July 10; with First Lady Barbara Bush in attendance.

"Libraries are really one of the greatest gifts that the American people have ever given themselves," Mrs. Bush stated. "They're a gift for all of us—no restrictions of age or gender or class or interest. But they're a gift that need our constant care and attention."

The Conference employed three themes: library and information services for enhancing literacy, improving productivity, and strengthening democracy. Keynote speeches were delivered on each.

Chairman and C.E.O. of United Telecommunications Inc. William T. Esrey delivered the keynote address on productivity. "Together we are building an invisible powerhouse, a kind of global mind, and libraries are the bulk of the gray matter," stated Esrey.

On the topic of Democracy, Congressman Major Owens defined our mission as, "to go forward with the vital message that libraries still make a great contribution to our democracy by providing the most education for the least amount of money."

Senior Fellow at George Washington University Mary Hatwood Futrell called on all citizens, from librarians to administrators of the corporate world, to be part of the nation-building team to make the country literate.

Also speaking to the assembled library and information professionals, supporters and guests on Wednesday, Mrs. Marilyn Quayle told the delegates of the important role they were in Washington to fulfill.

"Before you can lead you must first learn to listen," she stated. "This week is an opportunity for Washington policymakers to listen and to learn from professionals in the field."

Thursday of Conference week began with a Joint Con-

gressional Hearing Chaired by Senator Claiborne Pell and Congressman Pat Williams. Among those giving testimony to the panel were Librarian of Congress James Billington, Timothy Healy, President of the New York Public Library, Pat Schuman, ALA President and Joan Ress Reeves, Chair of the WHC Task Force. Delegate Enrique Ramirez gave moving testimony on how an adult reading program in his local library in Northern California enable him to learn to read and changed his life.

During the Friday Great Debate, Futurist Clem Bezold of the Institute for Alternative Futures, presented three possible scenarios on the future of Library and Information Services. His theories were then debated by key members of the library and information community.

Delegates and Alternates to this year's Conference were able to tour the Government Printing Office; attend two "Information show rooms", one at the Smithsonian Museum of American History and another at Tech 2000 in the TechWorld

Plaza; and enjoy an Opening night gala hosted by the Presidential cabinet spouses at the National Museum for Women in the Arts.

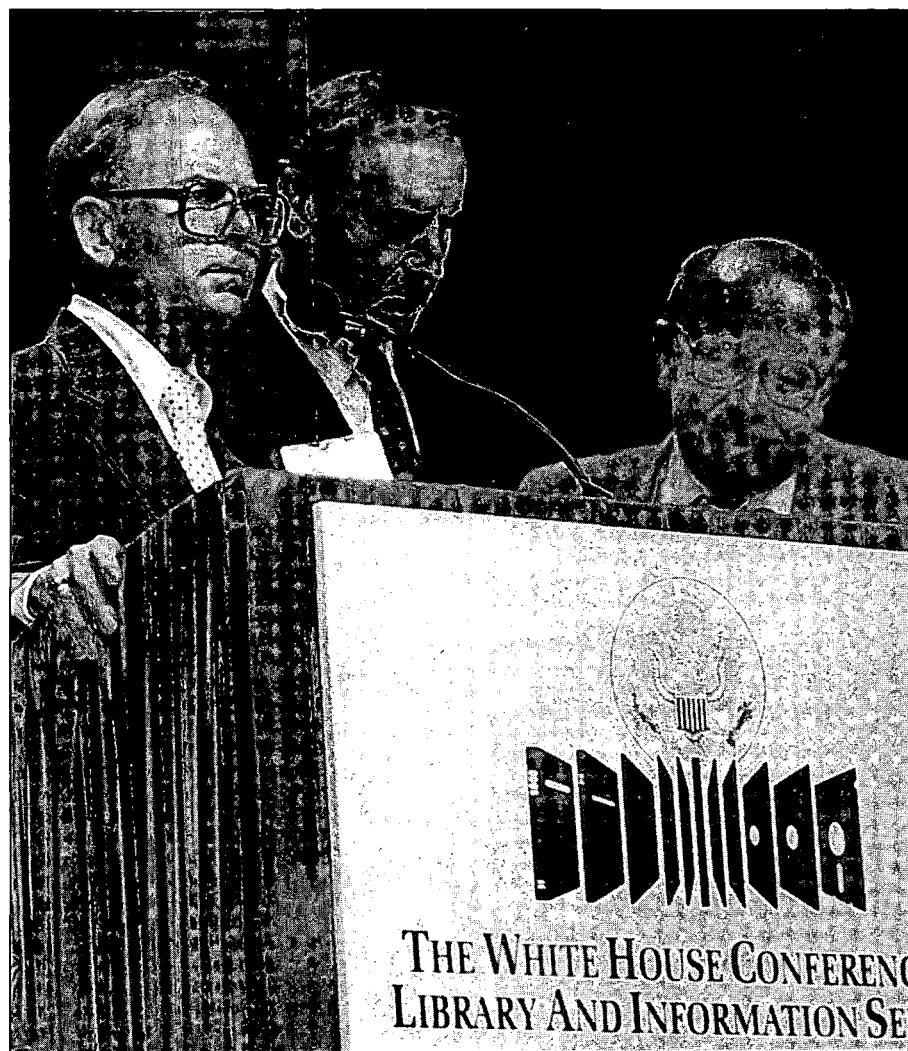
Secretary of Education Lamar Alexander also addressed the Conference and urged the American people to "pick up the President's charge"

"Libraries are the center of the revolution beginning in American schools. Help adopt America's education goals in your hometown," Alexander challenged.

On the Conference's closing day Senator Paul Simon was warmly received as a luncheon speaker.

"What we have to do, among other things, is focus the attention on education. Education is not a luxury, libraries are not a frill," Simon said.

Other speakers at the Conference included Congressman Newt Gingrich, Librarian of Congress James Billington, and Deborah Kaplan, Director on Technology Policy at the World Institute on Disability.



Part of the Conference leadership team (l to r) Lou Barnett, Gordon Ambach and Bill Asp.

From the Desk Of: Charles E. Reid, Chairman

National Commission on Libraries and Information Science

Dear WHCLIS Friends:

Recently, I wrote a letter to President Bush to thank him for his remarks at our White House Conference on Library and Information Services. In my letter I referred to the Conference as a "magnificent success". Truly, the success of our Conference is a direct result of the participation of you, the delegates, alternates, honored guests and observers, and the contribution that each of you has made to this momentous undertaking.

The months of work all of you put in at the state level and the five days we spent in Washington were indeed important and exciting. Together we shared our visions of the Nation's library and information services, revitalized by a national renaissance of learning and education in the next decade. But, as I said at the Closing Banquet on Saturday night, this Conference has been about people; the people of this great Nation who reflect the same values and principles as those who founded our libraries and who were the inspiration for those information services that are today the envy of the world.

We learned a tremendous amount during the Conference week. We learned that Democracy can be a cumbersome process, but more importantly, we learned the concerns and needs of average Americans regarding library and information services.

Now that our recommendations for the improvement of our Nation's library and information services and their use by the public are complete, the U. S. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science is developing coordinated strategies for their implementation.

Alliances are planned with the many groups, organizations, and constituencies with an interest in the Conference themes of literacy, productivity, and democracy. The Commission plans to tap many different sources of wisdom and energy in the coming months to help assure a successful implementation process. I am sure that I can count on your help and assistance in this effort.

In thanking you for your contribution to the White House Conference, I can think of no better statement than the words of Marilyn Quayle at the Conference:

"Productivity, Literacy, Democracy: Together they point the way to an American future dynamic enough to be competitive, inclusive enough to be generous, and thoughtful enough to be truly civilized."

Best of luck to each of you as you begin the process of making the WHCLIS recommendations into policy within your local communities and home states. Just as you were the White House Conference, you are the foundation of the implementation process as well!

Sincerely,
Charles E. Reid



PHOTO BY JEFFERY MARKOWITZ



PHOTO BY CARL COX

The White House Conference On Library and Information Services 1991

*Jean M. Curtis, Executive Director
Rhea K. Farberman, Director of Public Affairs*

Discovery is the official newsletter of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services. It is published quarterly and in special conference daily editions during the week of the Conference.

The White House Conference on Library and Information Services is conducted under the direction of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, a permanent federal agency charged with advising the President and Congress on policy matters relating to library and information services.



Delegates, Supporters Continue the Work of WHCLIS

By Sondra Cohen

The Convention Center doors closed to the White House Conference on Libraries and Information Services several weeks ago, but the issues discussed remain vital. With the final 97 recommendations passed, all of the approximately 2000 participants, observers and delegates, now have a specific agenda to help develop and execute programs that will ensure the enhancement of literacy, increase productivity and strengthen democracy.

The proud Mayor of Alliance and a delegate to the Conference, Eva Knight, tells her story of being tired of the hustle and bustle of New York City. She and her husband decided to relocate their family and export business to Mrs. Knight's native Alliance, Nebraska. Phone lines, a fax machine and computers connected them from this rural town

to the rest of the world. At the local library they learned about the railway system around Alliance and based on the knowledge acquired, earned an additional \$250,000 for the export company.

Knight says, "Geographic place is no longer as important. There is a real opportunity for rural communities as contact points. Hopefully the Conference will lead us in a direction so this success story is common." Using the library and technology, this citizen was able to improve the

quality of his own life and increase his productivity as well, she noted.

The responsibility of keeping the momentum generated by the White House Conference starts with the transitional leadership according to Joan Ress Reeves, a member of the

WHCLIS Advisory Committee, who is now a part of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services Taskforce (WHCLIST) transition team. The team retains leadership until the 1992 WHCLIST Annual Conference where elections will be held.

Reeves said, "it [WHCLIST] is a membership organization that serves to communicate issues and facilitate activities in support of past and upcoming White House Conferences." Now that the Conference itself is over "we clearly have a certain agenda determined by the recommendations of the White House Conference," Reeves said.

Ann Eastman who chaired Virginia's Governor's Conference and served as a library and information supporter delegate at the White House Conference, will now work with the ALA to implement programs. She said, "Our big concern is how are we going to manage the forward thrusts with the group of resolutions as passed. Now we need time to consider them thoughtfully."

In Reeves' home state of Rhode Island, library and information services supporters have already made their voice heard. When severe cuts recently threatened the Rhode Island public libraries, "delegates to the Governor's Conference responded and worked for advocacy for the plight the state was in," she said. A rally was one of the activities planned to protest the budget cuts and Reeves was impressed by the response.

"Many of the people at the rally were new to the process, but they worked with the existing leadership to plan the rally and help with advocacy. Many of the cuts were restored by this action," Reeves said.

Reeves who served as a citizen delegate on the first White House Conference and as a member of the WHC Advisory Committee that helped plan the event, has seen how the Conference does succeed in action (the WHC 1979 resulted in action on

55 out of 64 recommendations).

"Now," she says, "a whole new cadre of leadership that was developed by the process to move in and implement work on the White House Conference will work in coalition with related agencies, associations, lay people and non-library groups."

Mayor Knight, too, is busy working to disperse awareness about the needs and functions of rural libraries. She has developed a conference; "Economic Development and Rural Libraries: Ideas that Make Cents (and Dollars Too) In the Information Age," slated to convene in October in order to discuss how libraries can assist small businesses and economic development efforts in communities.

"We all talk about technology and the Information age," Knight said, "but it is more an urban phenomena. Many rural libraries don't even have phones yet and are operating under very limited circumstances."

The Nebraska Mayor says, "I love rural America and I want everyone there to benefit from economic development which could start with these library and information services." Library advocates have not had to tug hard on Knight's sleeve for her support. She developed her own library at the young age of seven and has been an enthusiastic advocate ever since.

Reeves said, "It has been said over and over, but it is true, 'The White House Conference is not an event, it is a process.'" Knight said, "There is a general feeling that a White House Conference leads to action."

While supporters of Library and Information Services did not need the Conference as a catalyst for advocacy activities, the shared ideas, inspiration and support from the Conference serve as another shove in the direction of understanding, awareness and action, for and by, the American public.



The work of the White House Conference will be continued by library professionals and supporters across the country.

The following are the 97 recommendations adopted by the 1991 White House Conference on Library and Information Services in the exact text as adopted by the delegates. Thirty-one recommendations were adopted during floor voting and 60 by consent calendar. Six petitions were additionally passed by the delegation.

These recommendations, which are currently being prepared for delivery to President Bush and members of Congress, are the result of a multi-year process began during state and territory pre-conference activities in April of 1990. Citizens across America played a role in creating thousands of policy proposals which have now been melded into this final set.

Access to information was the delegation's top priority with the adoption of 23 recommendations dealing with access issues. National Information Policy was a second area of high concern with a total of 19 policy proposals.

Access

RECOMMENDATION NO: ACC01-1
TITLE: COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT

RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. The collections of our nation's libraries are unable to keep pace with the rapid growth of knowledge and information. A major national program with significant federal funding is needed to strengthen these resources so essential to all aspects of library services.

RECOMMENDATION NO: ACC01-2
TITLE: COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT

RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. Urge the President and Congress to support increased appropriations for all types of library and information services under authorized federal law.

RECOMMENDATION NO: ACC01-3
TITLE: COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT

RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. Urge Congress to provide dedicated collection development funds to school library media centers in order to strengthen out-dated, deteriorating and inadequate collections, coordinated with other libraries to purchase needed materials, and encourage school library media centers to share resources.

RECOMMENDATION NO: ACC01-4
TITLE: COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT

RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. Urge the Federal Government to provide money to encourage development for the increasingly complex and diverse needs of the American public.

RECOMMENDATION NO: ACC01-5
TITLE: COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT

RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. Libraries must have collections development policies which provide for universal access to all forms of information and materials which meet the diverse needs of users including, but not limited to language and cultural background differences.

RECOMMENDATION NO: ACC02-1
TITLE: PHYSICAL BARRIERS
RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. We urge that the President and Congress establish a National Library Service For Persons With Disabilities in order to emphasize the utilization of alternative media and the elimination of barriers to serving a significant portion of the U.S. population. All barriers to library and information services should be eliminated to achieve full and complete access as set forth in the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990, and federal funds be made available to assure compliance and provide incentives for making existing library facilities accessible to persons with disabilities.

RECOMMENDATION NO: ACC02-3
TITLE: PHYSICAL BARRIERS
RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. Encourage the establishment of new libraries where needed and support the abolition of barriers to library and information services whether educational, language, format, physical, architectural, legal, fiscal, technological, attitudinal, geographical, environmental, or cultural.

RECOMMENDATION NO: ACC03-1
TITLE: CENSORSHIP/CONFIDENTIALITY

RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. Urge Congress and the state legislatures to adopt laws to guarantee the rights of library patrons to privacy and confidentiality in the use of library materials and urge compliance with existing confidentiality and privacy statutes.

RECOMMENDATION NO: ACC03-3
TITLE: CENSORSHIP/CONFIDENTIALITY

RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. Urge NCLIS to develop a National Freedom Awareness Program which can assist libraries in protecting first Amendment rights of privacy.

RECOMMENDATION NO: ACC03-4
TITLE: CENSORSHIP/CONFIDENTIALITY

RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. We urge that federal funding policies for libraries not be conditioned

upon the content of material legally acquired with such funding.

RECOMMENDATION NO: ACC03-5
TITLE: CENSORSHIP/
CONFIDENTIALITY

RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. Federal legislation is needed to mandate open access to information. We encourage Congress to accept the principles of the Freedom to Read Statements, the ALA Library Bill of Rights, and its interpretation pertaining to school library media programs.

RECOMMENDATION NO:
ACC04-1

TITLE: INFORMATION
RESOURCES

RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. Congress should amend the Freedom of Information Act to ensure access to all non-exempt information, which is either received by the federal government or created at public expense regardless of physical form or characteristics. Congress should create an advisory committee composed of library professionals, information industry representatives, and the general public to work with federal agencies to keep them advised of the public's needs.

RECOMMENDATION NO: ACC04-2
TITLE: INFORMATION RE-
SOURCES

RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. We urge the federal government to provide increased support for the Depository Library Program to ensure improved receipt of currently "fugitive" publications and access to information in electronic form. We urge the federal government to provide comprehensive indexing and abstracting for all public documents in order to provide equitable and easy access for all citizens.

RECOMMENDATION NO: ACC04-3
TITLE: INFORMATION RE-
SOURCES

RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. Congress should enact legislation that would create an "ERIC-like"



PHOTO BY JEFFERY MARKOWITZ

information clearing house for scientific research, including but not limited to federally funded projects.

RECOMMENDATION NO: ACC04-5
TITLE: INFORMATION RESOURCES

RECOMMENDATION(S):
1. The President and Congress should more clearly and narrowly define "National Security" in order to safeguard the public's right to know. We urge the President to direct federal agencies to cooperate with Depository Program by providing their information (as referred to in section 1901, Title 44, of the US code) to the system.

RECOMMENDATION NO: ACC04-6
TITLE: INFORMATION RESOURCES

RECOMMENDATION(S):
1. We urge the President and Congress to enact legislation and to encourage states and localities to enact legislation that provides to libraries preferential telecommunication rates.

RECOMMENDATION NO: ACC04-7
TITLE: INFORMATION RESOURCES

RECOMMENDATION(S):
1. We encourage the President and Congress to direct federal agencies to use the nationwide network of libraries as well as the depository library system to disseminate information needed to address and solve critical national problems.

RECOMMENDATION NO: ACC05-1
TITLE: USERS

RECOMMENDATION(S):
1. Public access to information in publicly funded libraries should be provided on a non-fee basis.

RECOMMENDATION NO: ACC05-2
TITLE: USERS

RECOMMENDATION(S):
1. We urge Congress and state legislatures to provide funding and enforce standards for libraries in providing general library and information services in the prisons.

RECOMMENDATION NO: ACC05-3
TITLE: USERS

RECOMMENDATION(S):
1. We urge the President and Congress to establish a study commission to recommend policies and programs intended to improve access to library and information services for Native Americans including American Indians, Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians, and other underserved US populations

RECOMMENDATION NO: ACC06-1
TITLE: INFORMATIONAL BARRIERS

RECOMMENDATION(S):
1. The federal government should increase the "dedicated funding" for the Library of Congress Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped in order to provide expanded and expedited production of braille, cassette, and disc books and magazines as well as the necessary equipment for users, and Congressional legislated funding should be allocated to ensure the uninterrupted free postal transmission of these materials.

RECOMMENDATION NO: ACC07-1
TITLE: LANGUAGE BARRIERS

RECOMMENDATION(S):
1. Congress shall fund library programs of service to our multicultural and multilingual (including deaf culture and American Sign Language) population. Congress should reauthorize and expand the Higher Education Act (Title II-b) to support the training and retraining of people to serve multicultural and multilingual populations.

RECOMMENDATION NO: ACC09
TITLE: FUTURE GOALS

RECOMMENDATION(S):
1. NCLIS should encourage vigorous discussion throughout the 1990's concerning innovative approaches for meeting the information needs of library users.

Governance

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC GOV01-2
TITLE: GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

RECOMMENDATION(S):
1. Both the House of Rep. and the Senate should establish a library and information services committee or subcommittee before the next session of Congress.

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC GOV01-3
TITLE: GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

RECOMMENDATION(S):
1. Establish a National Institute for library & information service with a scope not in conflict with federal library legislation.

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC GOV02-1
TITLE: NATIONAL FISCAL POLICY REVISION

RECOMMENDATION(S):
1. Congress should repeal the inventory tax on books.

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC GOV02-2
TITLE: NATIONAL FISCAL POLICY REVISION

RECOMMENDATION(S):
1. Continue to provide Postal Revenue Foregone and special mailing rates for libraries including extra-state jurisdictions.

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC GOV02-3
TITLE: NATIONAL FISCAL POLICY REVISION

RECOMMENDATION(S):
1. Increase both the amount and the share of the federal funding for libraries while retaining the state and local maintenance of effort provisions to make library and information services the centerpiece for the education revolution called for in "America 2000." LSCA must be forward funded.

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC GOV02-4
TITLE: NATIONAL FISCAL POLICY REVISION

RECOMMENDATION(S):
1. Congress shall extend the impact formula from the Department of Defense budget to support public library services in areas serving military and other federal defense installations.

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC GOV05-2
TITLE: IMPLEMENTATION OF EXISTING FEDERAL FUNDING LEGISLATION

RECOMMENDATION(S):
1. Adequate funding should be provided to organizations which have national information missions like the Library of Congress, National Library of Medicine, National Agricultural Library, National Archives, National Technical Information Service, Government Printing Office, National Endowment for the Humanities, National Commission on Library and Information Science, and other appropriate Federal agencies charged with information dissemination.

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC GOV05-3
TITLE: IMPLEMENTATION OF EXISTING FEDERAL FUNDING LEGISLATION

RECOMMENDATION(S):
1. The President and the Congress shall recognize formally all libraries as educational institutions for lifelong learning by specifically including libraries in all legislation, regulations and policy statements. This is in order to provide access to funding for adult learning and training, services to children, and efforts to eliminate illiteracy, and make libraries the center

of the revolutionary movement called "America 2000." Congress shall fund a basic level of services and facilities for public libraries.

RECOMMENDATION NO:
GOV05-4

TITLE: IMPLEMENTATION OF EXISTING FEDERAL FUNDING LEGISLATION

RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. Reestablish categorical funding for school library media programs and resources.

RECOMMENDATION NO:
GOV05-5

TITLE: IMPLEMENTATION OF EXISTING FEDERAL FUNDING LEGISLATION

RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. Fully forward fund the authorization for LSCA as amended and signed by President Bush on March 15, 1990.

RECOMMENDATION NO: GOV5-6

TITLE: IMPLEMENTATION OF EXISTING FEDERAL FUNDING LEGISLATION

RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. Redirect and allocate US Department of Education funding resources and the administrative responsibilities for LSCA Titles VI (Library Literacy Programs) and VIII (Family Learning Centers) to state library agencies.

Marketing

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC
MAR01-1

TITLE: LIBRARY MARKETING RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. That model programs to market libraries to their publics which emphasize the library as a resource to meet educational, business, and personal needs be created. The models should promote all elements and components of the library community. Congress should also appropriate funds to create the model and to implement it on the local level.

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC
MAR01-3

TITLE: LIBRARY MARKETING RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. The President shall direct the Department of Education to research and evaluate the impact of libraries upon their communities and assess community needs. This model should be developed so that it can be also used by state & local governments to promote the effectiveness of Libraries in enhancing the productivity of the American workforce.

Networking

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC
NET01-1

TITLE: DEFINING NETWORKS RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. Request the President of the United States and Congress to provide leadership and funding for development of a comprehensive plan for actions at the national, state, regional and local levels to ensure a workable and productive networking and sharing of library and information resources for the benefit of all people.

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC
NET02-1

TITLE: COMMUNITY INFORMATION

1. All people must have access to community information and referral services. To that end, the federal government must encourage local library communities, (including public, academic, private, school, corporate, correctional and other special libraries) to actively collaborate with all community service providers and agencies ensuring that libraries serve as full partners in community progress and planning. These local library communities should employ networks and other means of resource sharing to achieve the widest possible dissemination of information including but not limited to jobs, careers, educational opportunities, health care, productivity, public affairs and the economy.

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC
NET04-1

TITLE: FRIENDS OF LIBRARIES RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. As a matter of national library policy, the establishment of Friends of the Library groups should be encouraged for all types of libraries. In preparation for the year 2000, we support President Bush's call for these kinds of volunteer efforts. In addition, state-level Friends groups should be established in all states, territorial, and tribal communities, and be coordinated with local and regional Friends groups.

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC
NET05-1

TITLE: FUNDING

RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. In order for the United States to increase its productivity and stay competitive in the world marketplace, sufficient funds must be provided to assure that libraries continue to acquire, preserve and disseminate those information resources needed for education and research. Thus a

national, regional, state, and local commitment of financial resources for library services is an indispensable investment in the nation's future. Government and library officials and representatives of the private sector must work together to amass sufficient funds to provide these necessary resources. The President and the Congress must recognize that it is crucial to the national interest to support education and research by expanding and fully funding statutes related to information services such as the Higher Education Act, Medical Library Assistance Act, College Library Technology Demonstration Grants, Library Service and Construction Act (LSCA), and the National Research and Education Network (NREN) and other related statutes. Amend Chapter II of the "Education Consolidation and Improvement Act" to allocate funds for networking school libraries.

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC
NET08-1

TITLE: BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATABASES

RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. The President and Congress shall fund and support access to all types of materials and information resources (bibliographic/non-bibliographic, commercial and non-commercial). Such access shall be provided throughout development of coordinated networks (electronic, human, organizational). Access for the end-user shall be addressed in the establishment of all networks and standards.

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC
NET10-1

TITLE: PUBLIC/PRIVATE COOPERATION

RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. Public and private partnerships at local, state and national levels should be greatly encouraged and expanded to enable all types of libraries and information providers to work together to support national literacy efforts, productivity and economic development. The nation's library community, at all levels, is urged to pursue public/private partnerships to help fund the initial investment in library networking.

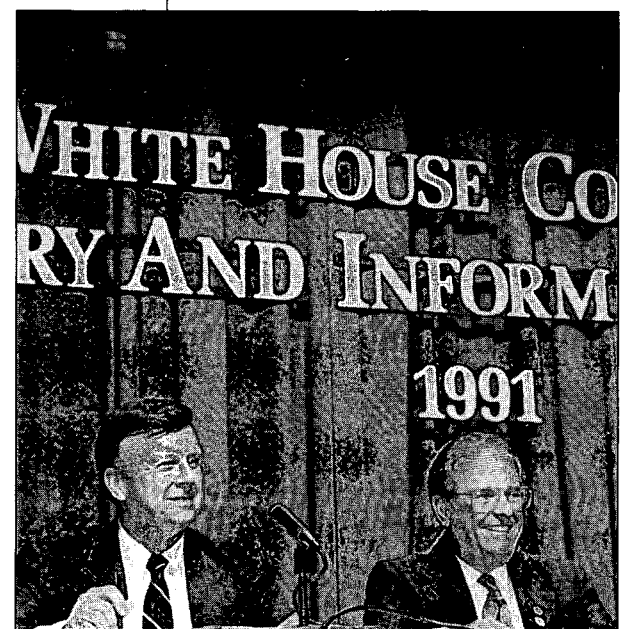


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RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC
NET11-1
TITLE: RESOURCE SHARING
RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. Urge librarians, other information specialists and professional organizations to recognize the long-term value to library users and to themselves of a national network of libraries and support use of the network and assure that all types of libraries are access points within the network.

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC
NET11-2
TITLE: RESOURCE SHARING
RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. Libraries must place a high priority on the sharing of resources with improved interlibrary loan staffing, space, equipment and document delivery methods to help meet the information needs of the people. Barriers exist at the federal and state level that prevent resource sharing among all types of libraries - academic, public, school and special. These barriers must be recognized and

overcome. The concept of multi-type library systems must be endorsed as one acceptable model.

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC
NET12-1
TITLE: RURAL SERVICES
RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. Equal opportunity to participate in our country's economic, political, and social life depends upon equal access to information. Networks connecting rural, small, tribal and urban libraries should be developed and supported both at the Federal, State and Local levels to ensure basic library services to all end-users. Federal Government should provide additional funding under LSCA which addresses the networking needs of rural and small libraries based on low density populations. All rural and low density population libraries should be provided by federal funds a minimum of one access terminal on the National Research and Education Network.

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC
NET13-1
TITLE: SCHOOL LIBRARIES
RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. In order to assure all students have equal access to the nation's library and information resources, state and federal statutes shall be enacted and/or revised, as well as adequately funded, to ensure that all school libraries participate in regional, state and national networks,

and in support of America 2000. Every America 2000 New American School shall be networked to share information, resources, and ideas using a technologically advanced library media center as its information technology hub.

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC
NET15
TITLE: STANDARDS
RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. The President and Congress shall require federally funded network communications architecture be compliant with the National Institute of Standards and Technology's U.S. Government Open System Interconnection Profile standard whenever practical. State and Local government entities should standardize the approach they take to information storage and dissemination. Government agencies must develop and use industry-standard formats for the release and transmission of their information.

2. Federal and state library and archival agencies in concert with standard-setting agencies shall ensure that standards relating to hardware and software compatibility and information interchange are developed and applied, and that these standards ensure the integrity and security of electronic systems and data and the privacy of individuals. The president and Congress shall require federally funded network communications architecture be compliant with the National Institute of Standards and Technology's U.S. Government Open System Interconnection Profile standard whenever practical. State and Local government entities should standardize the approach they take to information storage and dissemination. Government agencies must develop and use industry-standard formats for the release and transmission of their information.

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC
NET16-1
TITLE: LEGAL INFORMATION
RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. Libraries should be encouraged to become active communication ports for legal and government information.

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC
NET16-2
TITLE: LEGAL INFORMATION
RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. The Law Library of the Library of Congress shall be designated by Congress the National Law Library charged with assuming a leadership role in coordinating access to the literature of the law for the benefit of all library users.

National Information Policy

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC
NIP01-1
TITLE: INFORMATION DELIVERY
RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. Congress shall reduce current postal rates and increase appropriations for revenues foregone. Libraries shall have access to telecommunications services at reduced cost and with no surcharges to be applied to their use. Special recognition shall be given to the needs of the geographically isolated, including the territories and the non-contiguous states for more current information and rapid delivery of library materials regardless of format. Congress shall monitor emerging alternative methods of delivery and support appropriations to subsidize such delivery of library materials.

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC
NIP02
TITLE: COPYRIGHT
RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. Congress shall, at an early date, review and amend, copyright legislation with respect to the impact of new and emerging technologies:
A) To insure that all library and information service users have access to all forms and formats of information and library materials; B) To provide the right to use information technology to explore and create information without infringing the legitimate rights of authorship and ownership; C) To encourage networking and resource-sharing while providing appropriate and manageable credit and compensation for authorship or ownership; D) To permit libraries and information services preferential fair-use status equivalent to that of educational institutions.

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC
NIP03-1
TITLE: GOVERNMENT INFORMATION
RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. Since information created and maintained by the government is public information owned by the people, held in trust by their government, Congress shall guarantee open, timely, free, and uninhibited access to public information regardless of format except where restricted by law.

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC
NIP03-4
TITLE: GOVERNMENT INFORMATION
RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. Neither Congress nor the Executive Branch shall abridge or otherwise restrict the right to public information through inappropriate classification, untimely declassification or privatization of public information nor



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should decisions be made to eliminate information collection and dissemination programs for solely budgetary reasons.

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC NIP04-1
 TITLE: FISCAL CONCERNS
 RECOMMENDATION(S):
 1. Congress shall provide incentives to : a) develop and produce quality literacy materials; and b) develop and make available new technologies and equipment to libraries; c) to develop programs in basic literacy and literacy enhancement.

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC NIP05-1
 TITLE: GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES
 RECOMMENDATION(S):
 1. Establish an Advisor on Information Policy to the President.

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC NIP05-2
 TITLE: GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES
 RECOMMENDATION(S):
 1. The President shall propose to Congress to change the title of Department of Education to the Department of Education, Libraries and Information Services and restructure the department accordingly by establishing an Assistant Secretary of Libraries and Information Services.

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC NIP05-3
 TITLE: GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES
 RECOMMENDATION(S):
 1. Congress should enact legislation that requires library participation in all governmental action related to information technology.

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC NIP07-1
 TITLE: INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM
 RECOMMENDATION(S):
 1. It is recommended that the United States Congress enact national information polices which shall include but are not limited to the following: A) declaring libraries as educational agencies essential to free democratic societies; B) assurance of the freedom to read by affirming libraries' obligations to provide, without censorship, books and other materials with the widest diversity of viewpoint and expression; and C) protection for organizational and individual users from scrutiny over what library resources and databases they use.

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC NIP08-1
 TITLE: ACCESS
 RECOMMENDATION(S):
 1. Government, industry, and libraries shall work together to create a nationwide information infrastructure and ensure that all information users have free public access to that infrastructure through libraries.

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC NIP08-2
 TITLE: ACCESS
 RECOMMENDATION(S):
 1. That the United States shall adopt the policy that a fiber optic transmission network or other comparable transmission technologies be extended to all homes and businesses and work with other public and private entities to implement this policy.

RECOMMENDATION NO: NIP08-3
 TITLE: ACCESS
 RECOMMENDATION(S):
 1. Funding for federal depository library programs should be increased to ensure that the public has access to all government information regardless of format.

RECOMMENDATION NO: NIP08-4
 TITLE: ACCESS
 RECOMMENDATION(S):
 1. Recognizing its special relationship to Native American peoples, the Federal government should immediately begin a comprehensive program to collect, preserve, and make available documents relating to that history, emphasizing equitable access including electronic formats.

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC NIP10-1
 TITLE: CONFERENCE FOLLOW UP
 RECOMMENDATION(S):
 1. A White House Conference on Library and Information Services should be held and fully funded at least every decade, to establish the national goals and priorities in information policy for the next decade; to assure effective access, and increase of knowledge to all citizens, and to accomplish this goal in the light of rapid and innovative changes in technology and practice which are certain to occur. That the WHCLIS Task Force be funded in the Conference authorization.

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC NIP10-2
 TITLE: CONFERENCE FOLLOW UP
 RECOMMENDATION(S):
 1. That the Congress enact a Library and Information Service Act to carry forward the recommendations of this conference and to deal with the recommendations they are being asked to create and support, including funding.

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC NIP11-1
 TITLE: MULTI-CULTURAL, MULTI-LINGUAL SERVICES
 RECOMMENDATION(S):
 1. The President and Congress shall pass legislation to authorize and fund a program which (a) provides financial and technical assistance for library and information services for multi-cultural, multi-lingual populations, (b) a national database of multi-cultural, multi-lingual materials for use by libraries and information services, including research and demonstration projects on model library programs serving our multi-cultural and multi-lingual populations; (c) re-authorization and expansion of the Higher Education Act with the inclusion of provisions to encourage the recruitment of people of multi-cultural, multi-lingual heritage, including persons with disabilities, to the library and information services professions, and to support the training and retraining of library and information science professionals to serve the needs of multi-cultural, multi-lingual populations.

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC NIP12-1
 TITLE: LIBRARIES IN EDUCATION
 RECOMMENDATION(S):
 1. Libraries shall be designated as educational agencies and that the President include members of the library community in implementing America 2000, and appoint them to serve on relevant taskforces and advisory groups. Further, that the Department of Education shall designate a school library program officer to oversee research, planning, and adoption of the goals of Information Power: Guidelines for School Library Media Programs. The Department of Education shall seek categorical funding for school library media programs.

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC NIP14
 TITLE: SPECIAL COLLECTIONS
 RECOMMENDATION(S):
 1. Federal assistance and support shall be established for special information centers in non-profit institutions and public libraries in the areas of business, science, and technology to serve the nation's business sector, particularly small businesses.

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC NIP15-1
 TITLE: FEDERAL LIBRARY SERVICES
 RECOMMENDATION(S):
 1. Congress shall designate Federal libraries, archives, and information providers as "inherently governmental" functions, not subject to mandatory contracting out. The President should instruct the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to remove

Federal libraries from the list of commercial activities that are appropriate for contracting out.

Preservation

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC PRE01-1
TITLE: PRESERVATION POLICY, NEEDS ASSESSMENT, AND IMPLEMENTATION
RECOMMENDATION(S):
 1. Congress shall adopt a national preservation policy to ensure the preservation of our information resources. The assessment of preservation needs should be clearly articulated with adequate funding provided for implementation of this policy. This policy must include: a) A broad-based program of preservation education and training is essential to the long-term development of a multi-institutional preservation effort; b) A comprehensive policy for preserving information on non-paper media; c) The development and dissemination of new technologies, standards, and procedures in our libraries, archives and historical organizations; d) Increased federal funding to support existing regional preservation centers and to create new centers in unserved regions of the country. Together, these resources will help to ensure that small libraries, archives, and historical organizations will have access to the information and services they need to preserve their collections.

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC PRE02-1
TITLE: FEDERAL SUPPORT FOR STATE-WIDE PRESERVATION PROGRAMS
RECOMMENDATION(S):
 1. "States" shall be provided with the resources necessary to preserve historical and cultural information held in their libraries, archives and historical organizations. *The term "states" includes the American Indian Tribes, District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia.)

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC PRE03-1
TITLE: CONFERENCE REPORT
RECOMMENDATION(S):
 1. The final report of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services shall be printed on permanent, durable paper.

Services

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC SER01-1
TITLE: SERVICE/PROGRAM EVALUATION/EFFECTIVENESS
RECOMMENDATION(S):
 1. The Department of Education should establish a statistical model using existing data to : 1) evaluate the economic, social, educational, cultural and linguistic impact of libraries upon their communities and 2) assess community needs. This model should be developed so that it can also be used at the state and local levels.

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC SER02
TITLE: OMNIBUS CHILDREN AND YOUTH LITERACY THROUGH LIBRARIES ACT
1. SCHOOL LIBRARY SERVICES TITLE: That would establish an office within the U.S Department of Education responsible for providing leadership to school library media programs across the nation. Create federal legislation to provide demonstration grants to schools for teachers and library media specialists to design resource-based instructional activities that provide opportunities for students to explore diverse ideas and multiple sources of information. Establish grants to provide information technology to school media centers. Require categorical aid for school library media services and resources in any federal legislation which provides funds for educational purposes. Establish a federal incentive program for states to ensure adequate professional staffing in school library media centers as a first step towards a goal for all schools to be fully staffed by professional school library media specialists and support personnel in order to provide and facilitate an integrated instructional program to impact student learning.

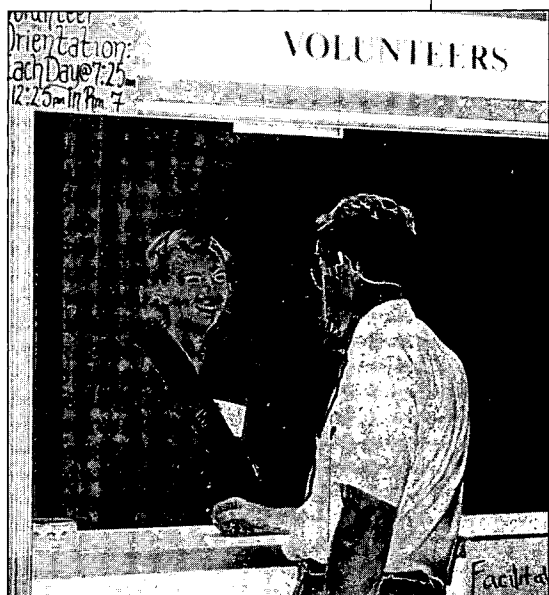
2. A PUBLIC LIBRARY CHILDRENS' SERVICES TITLE: That would provide demonstration grants for services to children. Funds for parent/family education projects for early childhood services, involving early childhood agencies. Funds to work in partnership with daycare centers and other early childhood providers to offer deposit collections and training in the use of library resources. Funding for programs such as Head Start should be increased for early childhood education.

3. A PUBLIC LIBRARY YOUNG ADULT SERVICES TITLE: That would provide demonstration grants for services to young adults. Funds for youth at risk demonstration grants, to provide outreach services for young adults on the verge of risk behavior as well as those already in crisis, working in partnership with community youth-serving agencies. Funds for a national library-based "Kids Corps" program for young adults to offer significant, salaried youth

participation projects to build self-esteem, develop skills, and expand the responsiveness and level of library services to teenagers.

4. A PARTNERSHIP WITH LIBRARIES FOR YOUTH TITLE: That would fund the development of partnership programs between school and public libraries to provide comprehensive library services to children and young adults. Establish and fund a research agenda to document and evaluate how children and young adults develop abilities that make them information literate. Establish a nation-wide resource-sharing network that includes school library media programs as equal partners to ensure that all youth have access equal to that of other citizens, to the nation's library resources. Fund school and publicly-funded library demonstration inter-generational programs that provide meaningful services (such as tutoring, leisure activities, sharing books, ideas, hobbies) for latchkey children and young adolescents in collaboration with networks and such private associations as AARP, which address the interests and needs of senior citizens. Fund family demonstration literacy programs that involve school and public libraries and other family-serving agencies. Fund discretionary grants to library schools and schools of education for the collaborative development of graduate programs to educate librarians to serve children and young adults. Fund opportunities for potential authors reflecting our cultural diversity to develop abilities to write stories and create other materials about diverse cultures for youth. Ensure that all legislation authorizing child care programs, drug prevention programs and other youth at risk programs include funds for books and library materials, to be selected in consultation with professional librarians.

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC SER03-1
TITLE: LITERACY
RECOMMENDATION(S):
 1. Literacy for all people must be an on-going national priority. Because of the crisis in the disadvantaged rural and urban minority community, particular emphasis should be paid to the African American and other minority groups. Such an initiative shall include the development of a national training model for aiding libraries in establishing, implementing and supporting literacy coalitions. To recognize the central role of libraries as providers of adult, youth, family, and workforce literacy services, the Congress should amend the National Literacy Act of 1991. Policy and funding amendments shall include:
 2. To urge Congress and state legislatures to appropriate funds for libraries to provide basic literacy and literacy enhancement programs and general information services in prisons.
 3. The development of national training models for aiding libraries in



implementing and supporting literacy programs.

4. Support to develop, produce, and disseminate quality literacy materials.
5. The development and availability of new technologies and equipment to libraries to support literacy services.
6. To make LSCA Titles VI (Library Literacy) and VIII (Library Learning Center Programs) State-based, rather than discretionary, so that all LSCA literacy and family learning programs within a state can be effectively coordinated with state and local literacy efforts, regardless of sponsorship.
7. Access to literacy training at all levels for people with disabilities shall be guaranteed by offering such instruction at accessible locations. Funding shall be set aside to conduct literacy training programs using both braille and American sign language.

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC SER05-1
TITLE: INFORMATION LITERACY RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. The President and Congress shall ensure that all Americans have access to sufficient library and information services to enable them to participate meaningfully in the life of our country as citizens and voters, thereby strengthening our democracy, and as producers and consumers, thereby contributing to our economic success. The President and Congress shall establish a National Coalition for Information Literacy to develop a strategic plan for the general development for information literacy skills. Such a coalition would include schools, libraries, government, labor and industry, parents and the public at large.

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC SER06-1
TITLE: HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT/LIFELONG LEARNING RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. Congress shall enable all types of libraries to expand their role in human resource development by building upon their present activities and providing resources which complement general education and skills training, facilitate employment preparation and career development, and assist individuals to develop their potential to contribute productivity to the goals of the nation.

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC SER07-1
TITLE: DIVERSE POPULATIONS RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. Congress shall enable libraries in our increasingly multi-cultural and diverse society to target relevant services and programs to the special/unique segments of their communities' populations, including people with disabilities, and to serve as gateways

by actively disseminating information to everyone in the U.S., its tribe, territories and freely associated states, including those in remote areas, through both traditional and non-traditional methods and locations. Services to reach both individuals and families of traditionally underserved populations should be equitable to those services offered to traditional users of a service-oriented public library. Coalitions should be encouraged between libraries and such diverse community groups, government institutions, business and health care providers.

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC SER07-2
TITLE: DIVERSE POPULATIONS RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped of the Library of Congress is called upon to establish expanded service to persons who are print handicapped including: national collections of books and related equipment which would create a stronger resource to provide all borrowers with uniformly high quality service.

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC SER08-1
TITLE: OUTREACH RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. Federal priority and economic support shall be given to establishing libraries as primary information sources for the nations' underserved. Congress shall adopt a national policy to extend library services through outreach; to pass the boundaries of traditional library services and reach out to people who either cannot avail themselves of library services or who do not know what services are available. Libraries shall actively seek to establish strong coalitions and to cooperate in partnerships with government, health care systems, business, education and non-profit organizations to improve information access, increase public awareness and support library services for all populations. Expanded library outreach services shall not be at the expense of other library or human service programs within the federal budget nor shall they be funded by user fees.
2. The federal government should pass legislation to provide funding for libraries to offer programs or serve as resources for programs in such diverse areas as intergenerational programming, literacy tutoring, parent training, family programs, early childhood programs such as HEAD START, programs for daycare providers, homework hotlines, after hours reference service, summer enrichment, young adult programming, among others.

Technology

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC TEC02-1
TITLE: GOVERNMENT ELECTRONIC INFORMATION RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. Appropriate federal agencies, in partnership with public and private organizations, will develop uniform guidelines, policies and standards for universal access to, management of, and preservation of government information in all formats.

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC TEC06-1
TITLE: NETWORKS RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. Congress shall enact legislation creating and funding the National Research and Education Network (NREN) that will serve as an information superhighway and allow educational institutions, including libraries, to capitalize on the advantages of technology for resource sharing and the creation and exchange of information. The network shall be available in ALL libraries and other information repositories at all levels. The governance structure for NREN shall include representation from all interested constituencies including technical, user, and information provider components, as well as government, education at all levels and libraries.

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC TEC07-1
TITLE: Research and Development RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. NCLIS shall convene a forum of the library, education, and information communities, both public and private sectors, to develop a coordinated national research and development agenda for library and information technologies and a funding strategy.

Training of End-users

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC TRA01-1
TITLE: TRAINING IN THE USE OF TECHNOLOGY RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. For libraries to continue their leadership role in the educational process, expanded funding for various lifelong learning programs is necessary. For example, JTPA programs and guidelines should be expanded to foster collaboration between libraries and other training facilities.

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC TRA02-1
TITLE: INFORMATION PROCESSING SKILLS FOR END-USERS RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. A Presidential total quality manage-

ment award, similar to the Malcolm Baldrige Award, should be established, funded and administered through NCLIS to encourage continuous improvement, focus on customer, empowerment, high standards, statistical measures, and staff development and training.

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC TRA03-2
TITLE: LIFELONG LEARNING: ESTABLISHING A HABIT
RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. User friendly technology should be available to all citizens to enhance their lifelong learning efforts.

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC TRA04-1
TITLE: TRAINING LIBRARY STAFF IN USER INSTRUCTION
RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. Universities and other educational institutions of higher learning have a responsibility to train their students in how to use libraries and other information services.

RECOMMENDATION NO: CRC TRA06-1
TITLE: MODEL PROGRAMS TO ENHANCE END-USER TRAINING
RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. Provide grants for innovative model training projects, dissemination of project evaluations, and replication of validated projects. Make a directory of validated projects available to libraries, especially small and rural libraries.

Personnel

RECOMMENDATION NO: PER01-1
TITLE: PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION
RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. The Division of Library Programs of the U.S. Department of Education should fund an exploratory, cooperative study with accredited library schools to develop alternative delivery systems for graduate programs in library and information science for those individuals who are underserved or unserved.
2. The U.S. Congress should establish and fund a National Library Corps so that no person is prevented from obtaining a library education because of a lack of financial means. The Corps would promote early recruitment, scholarships, 0% interest loans or loan forgiveness in exchange for employment in areas of critical needs.
3. The National Library Corps does not preclude the reauthorization and funding of Higher Education Act Title B, which provides fellowships for the education of professional librarians, including minorities, to serve in the nation's libraries.

RECOMMENDATION NO: PER01-2
TITLE: PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. Federal funds targeted for graduate education in Library Science should be made available to individuals whose educational skills and career plans will commit them to serve in geographical areas where shortages of personnel exist, or where specific skills are needed.

RECOMMENDATION NO: PER02-1
TITLE: CONTINUING EDUCATION, STAFF DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING
RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. The federal government should support library continuing education, staff development and training through providing scholarships, grants, loans for library staff at all levels, and funds for demonstration projects, such as distance learning, and make available to individuals whose educational skills and career plans will commit them to serve in geographical areas where shortages of personnel exist, or where specific skills are needed.

RECOMMENDATION NO: PER4-1
TITLE: RECRUITMENT
RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. Funding agencies in the public and private sectors should increase their support of fellowships and scholarships for minority library students; and library and information professionals should assume responsibility along with library schools for the recruitment of culturally-diverse populations into the library and information professions. Therefore, we recommend that libraries and library services of historically Black colleges and universities be adequately funded and strengthened to prepare for the Work Force 2000 and that special funds be designated for the library and information programs at Atlanta University and North Carolina Central University, which are accredited by the American Library Association.

Petitions

RECOMMENDATION NO: PET01
RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. Therefore be it resolved that this conference bring attention to the need for appropriate reading materials and programming for children and young adults with assorted visual disabilities: perceptual neurological, binocularity, ocular motility, dyslexia, etc. as well as blindness and to increase the education of librarians to adequately meet demands of our handicapped young society.

RECOMMENDATION NO: PET03
RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. That Delegates to the WHCLIS

recommend that the Federal Government request that the U.S. Postal Service modify its code to allow insular territories and commonwealths in the Pacific and Caribbean and the non-contiguous states of Alaska and Hawaii to receive air mail service for delivery of library materials sent via special library third- or fourth class rates.

RECOMMENDATION NO: PET05
RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. The People's Library Bill of Rights:
2. All people are entitled to free access to the information and services offered by libraries.
3. All people are entitled to obtain current and accurate information on any topic.
4. All people are entitled to courteous, efficient and timely service.
5. All people are entitled to assistance by qualified library personnel.
6. All people are entitled to the right of confidentiality in all of their dealings with libraries and librarians.
7. All people are entitled to full access and service from library networks on local, state, regional, and national levels.
8. All people are entitled to the use of the library facility that is accessible, functional and comfortable.
9. All people are entitled to be provided with a statement of the policies governing the use and services of the library.
10. All people are entitled to library service that reflects the interests and needs of the community.

RECOMMENDATION NO: PET07
RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. Therefore be it resolved that it shall be the policy of the federal government to ensure that all Native Americans possess a basic program of public library and information services, including adequate facilities, print and non-print resource collections, equipment, properly trained library and information personnel, and regional Native American networking infrastructures and to encourage all states to adopt this policy within their state development library programs; and

2. Be it further resolved that in order to provide for the proper implementation of this policy, Title IV of the Library Services and Construction Act should be amended as follows to include:

Part A, basic grants and supplemental entitlement should be funded by LSCA set aside.

Part B, special projects provision of \$5,000,000 for fiscal year with three years of forward funding with a 20 percent matching requirement, continuation contingent upon positive evaluation.

Part C, training and education. Provision of \$1,000,000 for the first year plus such sums as are required for subsequent years for 1) fellowships; 2) traineeships; 3) institutes workshops.

Part D, Research and Demonstration Studies.

Part E, National Technical Assistance, training and Information Technology Center.

Part F, Literacy- Discretionary funds for children, youth and adults.

Part G, National Advisory Committee on Native American Libraries, members to be appointed as follows: 4 by House; 4 by Senate, 4 by President; 4 by chair of NCLIS, ten of whom shall be Native Americans nominated by Native American governments organizations and communities. This committee will be under the jurisdiction of the permanent independent National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, and will have a separate appropriation to carry out these activities.

Part H- All programs will be administered by a special Library Services for Native Americans Branch within the Office Library Programs, OERI, for which Indian preference shall be applied for staffing in accord with regulations prescribed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Additionally, adequate technical support shall be provided and sufficient funds enable the professional staff to make visits to 10% of all programs grantees annually.

3. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS ON LEGISLATION AFFECTING NATIVE AMERICAN LIBRARIES:

4. Be it resolved that the Children's Television Act of 1989 be amended to include a Native American set-aside providing the following:

1. To require the FCC to mandate children's programming to include subjects specially representing acceptable and appropriate depictions of Native American history, and culture, and 2. To ensure that current positive lifestyles and contributions of Native American people are represented accurately.

5. Resolved further that the National Museum of the American Indian Act be amended to provide for the establishment of a National Native American Library center within the Museum of the American Indian to: 1. Implement the long-range strategic plan for the development of library and information services to Native Americans as continually as modified, monitored, and re-evaluated by the tribal governments operating under it. 2. Serve as a stimulus and focal point for the preservation, production, collection and distribution of materials of interest to Native libraries. 3. Operate as clearinghouse and referral center for materials (including oral history and language materials). 4. Provide technical assistance through a bank of Native American resource people who can provide intensive, short term help through a "TRAILS"-like on-going program; 5. Facilitate a national network capability; 6. Establish links between the National Native American Library Center and high school and college counselors regarding Native American students

and library career training opportunities; and 7. Encourage a horizontal approach to information access funding within BIA and other federal agencies so that health, social services, economic development job training and other programs carry their own information services support components;

6. Resolved further that the Depository Library Program Act be amended to permit each tribal government or reservation to designate one library on or near a reservation as a depository library for the publications of the U.S. Government;

7. Resolved further that the High-Performance Computing Act of 1990 be amended to include Native American involvement in coordinated Federal research program to ensure continued U.S. leadership in high-performance computing;

8. Resolved further that the Higher Education Act of 1966 which includes the Native American Culture and Arts programs be amended to provide the rewriting of Native American materials including text books to correct inaccuracies as written by non-native authors and historians.

9. Resolved further that the Hawkins-Stafford Elementary Secondary Act be amended to: 1. Provide for cooperative library programs in conjunction with other child-serving agencies for schools serving Native American children be enabled to provide special after school and homework help and tutoring programs in collaboration with other agencies providing similar help;

10. Resolved further that the Community Services Act which contains provision for the Administration of Native Americans be amended to provide: 1. Family literacy programs for all Native American communities; 2. Coordination of existing resources such as child-care centers, health care programs, foster grandparents programs, and adult basic education programs; 3. Culturally based programs which incorporate the oral tradition, NA cultural materials and the utilization of elders for inter-generational impact;

11. Resolved further to amend the Act authorizing the U.S. National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) to mandate that they collect statistical information on tribal libraries and tribal archives including the same questions as are collected for other library services and additional questions as needed to reflect the uniqueness of tribal collections;

12. Resolved further that the National Endowment for Humanities Act be amended to set-aside no less than \$500,000 or 10% (whichever is the greater) annually for special purpose grants to tribal libraries.

13. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

14. Now therefore be it resolved that grants be made available to Native American libraries for the purchase of high technology equip-

ment, hardware, software, etc.,

15. Be it further resolved that technical training be provided for Native American library staff to adapt and develop more appropriate and additional technical tools to meet the specific needs of Native American libraries.

16. Be it further resolved: a major initiative, including funding, be provided for Native American telecommunications for library information systems (i.e. telephones, FAX, satellite, fiber optics, and other state of technology).

17. SOVEREIGNTY

18. Now therefore be it resolved: libraries be asked to implement policies which expressly support tribal sovereignty; and

19. Be it further resolved: that the White House Conference on Libraries and Information Services adopt and express as a part of their library policy, support for the existence of tribes and their inherent sovereignty.

20. PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF LIBRARY PERSONNEL

21. Now therefore be it resolved: that scholarships, internships, and training assistance funds be provided under a special legislative initiative to (a) develop Native American Library Professionals and Para Professionals; (b) acquire resources/funding for continuing education and professional development of Native library personnel and library and information supporters, particularly in the areas of oral history, preservation, audio-visual production, and management of small/rural libraries, (c) support travel and stipends for representatives field work and practice, (d) allow travel, honoraria, and housing for resource people to come to Native American libraries.

22. Be it further resolved that training and development programs and funds be provided for local community based boards, volunteers and tribal members.

23. INFORMATION AND CULTURAL NEEDS

24. Now therefore be it resolved: that federal and tribal programs providing support to organizations active in the area of cultural and historical preservation need to provide stronger financial, technical and administrative support.

25. Be it further resolved: that federal programs which depend on state directed boards to administer grant applications should discontinue this process and establish boards of tribal people actively involved in



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similar programs and tribal elders to aid in grant application review.

26. Be it further resolved: that all federal and federally funded agreements made, particularly with Canada, to permit open and speedy electronic and manual delivery of documents and services across boundaries; and

38. Be it further resolved: that international cooperation be sought to facilitate access to appropriate foreign collections.

39. STATE-TRIBAL COOPERATION

40. NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: that all states in which reservations are located and/or have significant Native American populations be urged to promptly implement similar legislation;

41. Be it further resolved: that the federal government encourage by legislation or policy; state governments to enter into a memorandum of understanding with tribal governments and libraries, when desired and requested by the Indian people;

42. Be it further resolved: that Congress encourage states to recognize native American governments, organizations and libraries as direct recipients of state administered funds allocated to library/information service programs.

43. Be it further resolved: that native Americans be represented on the various policy boards and organization at the local state and national level;

44. Be it finally resolved: that this initiative be done in recognition and support of Native sovereignty and Native developmental needs.

45. STANDARDS AND CERTIFICATION

46. Now therefore be it resolved: that Congress should provide resources for Native American government organizations and libraries to come together to develop library standards, including personnel certification and staffing standards specific to their special program needs; and

47. Be it further resolved: that Congress should mandate that federal and state agencies recognize native American government or organization operated library/information service certification and training programs as complying, for all purposes, with state or federal standards.

48. GOVERNMENT LIBRARY RELATIONSHIPS

49. Now therefore be it resolved: that the National Congress of American Indians membership issue a policy statement supporting a priority for the role and needs of our libraries.

50. PRIVATE SECTOR

51. Now therefore be it resolved: that the Indian pre-Conference to the White House Conference on Libraries promotes and encourages foundations and businesses to assist in the development of Indian libraries.

52. SCHOLARSHIPS

53. Now therefore be it resolved: that Congress establish a scholarship or fellowship program for Native individuals, Native Americans, for baccalaureate or graduate degrees in

library science or library management and certification.

54. Be it further resolved: that Congress establish a scholarship or fellowship program for which Native Americans and organizations are eligible for the purpose of enabling the Native entities to negotiate with schools of library science to provide specific academic programs to meet the special needs of Native libraries and information centers.

RECOMMENDATION NO: PET08 RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. Congress shall retain and expand the library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) to assist in the redefinition of libraries services to children and youth, to families and to communities, including training needs assessment, community coalition building, cultural awareness and sensitivity and similar issues that work toward and support community-wide strategies for achieving our goals.

2. Congress shall include in the re-authorization of the Higher Education Act (HEA) support for the recruitment, training and retraining of people to serve multi-cultural, multi-lingual populations.

3. Congress shall support research and demonstration projects on model library programs of services to multi-cultural, multi-lingual populations.

4. Congress shall enact legislation which will provide categorical aid for the nation's schools library

and media services and resources.

5. The national bibliographic database shall be developed to ensure the identification of and access to multi-cultural, multi-lingual resources and materials through linkages among institutions, collections, and communities that serve their needs.

6. The United States Department of Education shall acknowledge the number of children from multi-cultural, multi-lingual populations who are being served by the nation's schools by emphasizing the establishment and strengthening of school library media programs in every school in the nation; be encouraging the development of curricula which values and celebrates the nation's pluralism and diversity; by supporting programs of training and retaining people who work in the nation's schools in cultural awareness and sensitivity; and by disseminating the results of research through the nation's libraries.

7. Congress shall recognize library programs as significantly contributing to the life-long learning of the nation by encouraging the use of libraries as providers of literacy services to multi-lingual, multi-cultural populations.

RECOMMENDATION NO: PET11 RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. That the Government of Guam and the Federal Government appropriate funds needed for library-automation, networking and training to link island libraries.



PHOTO BY JEFFERY MARKOWITZ

A Delegate's Crash Course

Menu: Literacy, Productivity, Democracy

By Linda G. Harris

I've spent a lifetime taking advantage of Libraries--and taking them for granted. Ours was a military family and part of the ritual of getting settled in a community was a visit to the library. Our library trail included story hour at a municipal library in Oklahoma, biographies borrowed from an old brick library in Illinois, and microfilm research at the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C.

In my work, I've used librarians as personal encyclopedias and archival tour guides. But until lately, I had hardly known a librarian by name or considered their cost of the information that helps me make a living. Earlier this year, however, I was asked to be a public representative to the New Mexico White House Conference on Libraries and my library education began in earnest. For three days in February we met in Albuquerque, writing, debating, and passing resolutions on library issues. At the close, eight of us were elected to represent New Mexico at the White House Conference on Library and Information Services to be held in Washington, D.C. in July. As in every state, the number of delegates was based on population and included an equal number of librarians, library trustees, government officials, and people like me from the general public.

By Spring I had received the first shipment of background material and quickly figured out why I had to sign an agreement to read all pre-conference materials. The paper pile grew to include articles, brochures, booklets, background papers, The Library Book book, notebooks, and briefing books. Lobbying groups also sent materials (including a video production and a leather bookmark) to inform me of their special role in libraries. Two days before the Conference the UPS truck was still making deliveries to my doorstep.

From July 9 - 13, 700

well-prepared delegates participated in a process that proved exhilarating, frustrating, inspirational and in the end down right democratic. Non-voting alternates and observers added to the total attendance that reached nearly 2,000 by Conference end.

The importance of the Conference was underlined by the appearance of speakers like President Bush who talked about a "world united by information highways" and Barbara Bush who told us that libraries are "the greatest gifts Americans have given themselves." With equal measures of reality and inspiration, keynote speakers addressed our Conference topics of literacy, productivity and democracy. Congressman Newt Gingrich's ideological approach to the literacy problem was balanced against the convictions expressed by Senator Paul Simon.

With our thoughts provoked, we divided into 10 topic groups and who knows how many sub-groups where disjointed discussions of the three Conference themes went on into the night. I left feeling like I had been placed in an honors discussion group by mistake. Plus, the disorganized noisiness of it all frustrated me. After a heartening talk (also known as a caucus) from my state delegation, I returned to my group the next morning fairly perky and filled with resolve. Our discussion began to fall into a coherent pattern and I got the hang of it enough to jump in with an opinion or two. I had selected National Information Policy as my topic because I understood most of the issues and felt I could add my voice on matters such as copyright, intellectual freedom, and multi-cultural services. Although our members did not always agree--which was the true value of having non-librarian delegates--we worked as a team, and by the end of the day had hammered out our draft recommendations from all ten topic groups.

The next morning, Friday, each topic group revised

the collective draft of recommendations. Except for those on National Information Policy. Which had been lost. Somehow. In the computer. But by now we were to stubborn to give up. One member of our group, a state senator from Iowa, said he would recreate our revised recommendations from his notes and guaranteed to have them to us by noon. Go for it! We were even beginning to sound like a team.

We had only one day left to debate and vote on the 125 resolutions that had made it out of the topic committees. In a flurry of decision making and a little dictatorship, the 700 delegates were persuaded to select the top 15 recommendations that would receive priority in Saturday's general session.

Saturday was great. I had gotten use to both the pace and the noise and looked forward to final voting. When the recommendation list was handed out, I was pleased to find myself in agreement with nearly all the top 15. Heading the list was children's services, an ambitious attempt to integrate libraries into a wide range of school and social programs. Other key recommendations dealt with literacy, rural libraries, information technology, and the creation of an Under-Secretary of Education for library and information services.

Once we had plowed through the main recommendations we fell into confusion



Author Linda Harris pictured in her native New Mexico

(continued on back page)

Conference Video to be Released this November

All agree that the White House Conference was an exciting and momentous event. Those who were not in Washington during Conference week can experience the numerous speakers, the recommendations process and meet delegates through the White House Conference Video; *Library and Information Services for the 21st Century*.

The video, produced by VCR Productions, will feature highlights of Conference addresses by President Bush, Mrs. Bush and Marilyn Quayle among others. Numerous delegates will also be interviewed about their participation in the Conference process.

The video, which runs approximately 20 minutes in length, will be available this November through the Encyclopedia Britannica Educational Corporation.

The cost of the video will be \$20.00 plus \$4 per title for shipping and handling. Interested persons can call 1-800-554-9862 or write to Encyclopedia Britannica at 310 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60604, attention promotions.

Audio Tapes Also Available

Audio tapes of Conference sessions are also available through Audio Recording Services, Inc., 203 Romancoke Road, Suite 507, Stevensville, Maryland 21606, (301) 643-4220.

Audio tapes are \$9 for each session tape or \$90 for a full set of ten sessions.

Recorded sessions were: Opening Ceremony with Barbara Bush, Luncheon with Marilyn Quayle, Presidential address, Keynote addresses, Dinner address by Deborah Kaplan of the World Institute on Disability, Luncheon with Secretary of Education Lamar Alexander, Dinner remarks by Chief Tom Porter and Congressman Newt Gingrich, Lunch address by Senator Paul Simon, and the closing banquet with Librarian of Congress James Billington.

Crash Course continued

about how to vote on the remaining 110 resolutions and a score of petitions. The New Mexico delegation sent out for junk food and settled in for the duration. After nearly 12 hours, thanks to Robert's Rules of Order, we managed to deal with every single recommendation. Our work was both finished and just beginning.

The recommendations we hammered out over that week will go to President Bush and the U.S. Congress who will use them to help determine policy and national legislation. The first White House Conference on Libraries and Information Services, held in 1979, passed 64 recommendations 55 of which have since been implemented. Out of that Conference also came the Friends of the Libraries movement, which now has some 600,000 members.

Was the week worth the taxpayers' investment in us? I say yes. First, because people like me, and the mayor from Florida and the minister from Arkansas and the library volunteer from Kansas, should have a stake in what happens to the nation's libraries. Plus, no plan for public education reform should be considered without its national partner--the public library. Our job was and is to give voice to that partnership.

In my crash course on libraries I learned more about library services and how much those services cost. I discovered that librarians are not that quite. And I now know--by name--the national librarian of Yugoslavia and the city librarian at Roswell, New Mexico.

Editor's note

Linda G. Harris is a writer and publisher at the Arroyo Press in Las Cruces, New Mexico. Guest editing by Donald Dresp of the Branigan Library also in Las Cruces.



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