

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 257 472

IR 051 139

TITLE Library and Information Services in a Learning Society. Annual Report, 1983-84.

INSTITUTION National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, Washington, D. C.

PL DATE [85]

NO. 83p.; For a related document, see ED 241 013.

AVAILABLE FROM Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

PUB TYPE Reports - Descriptive (141)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC04 Plus Postage.

DESCRIPTORS *Accessibility (for Disabled); Annual Reports; Disabilities; Functional Literacy; *Information Dissemination; *Information Services; *Library Services; *Lifelong Learning; Older Adults; Rural Population

IDENTIFIERS *National Commission Libraries Information Science

ABSTRACT

This report details the library/information policy and planning activities of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) for the fiscal year 1984. During the year, the NCLIS placed particular emphasis on several areas of immediate concern: the importance of library and information services in lifelong learning; the improvement of access to information for special population groups (including elderly persons, rural and urban residents, and the functionally illiterate); and the crucial role of information in building a more productive society. In addition to discussions of each of the above issues, the report lists NCLIS commission members and commission staff, FY 1984 highlights, staff activities, international operations, and future plans. Appendices comprise: the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act (Public Law 91-345); a summary of the report, "Toward a National Program for Library and Information Services: Goals for Action"; lists of NCLIS publications; projects and former members; and a fiscal statement for FY 1984. (THC)

 * Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
 * from the original document. *

IR

ED257472

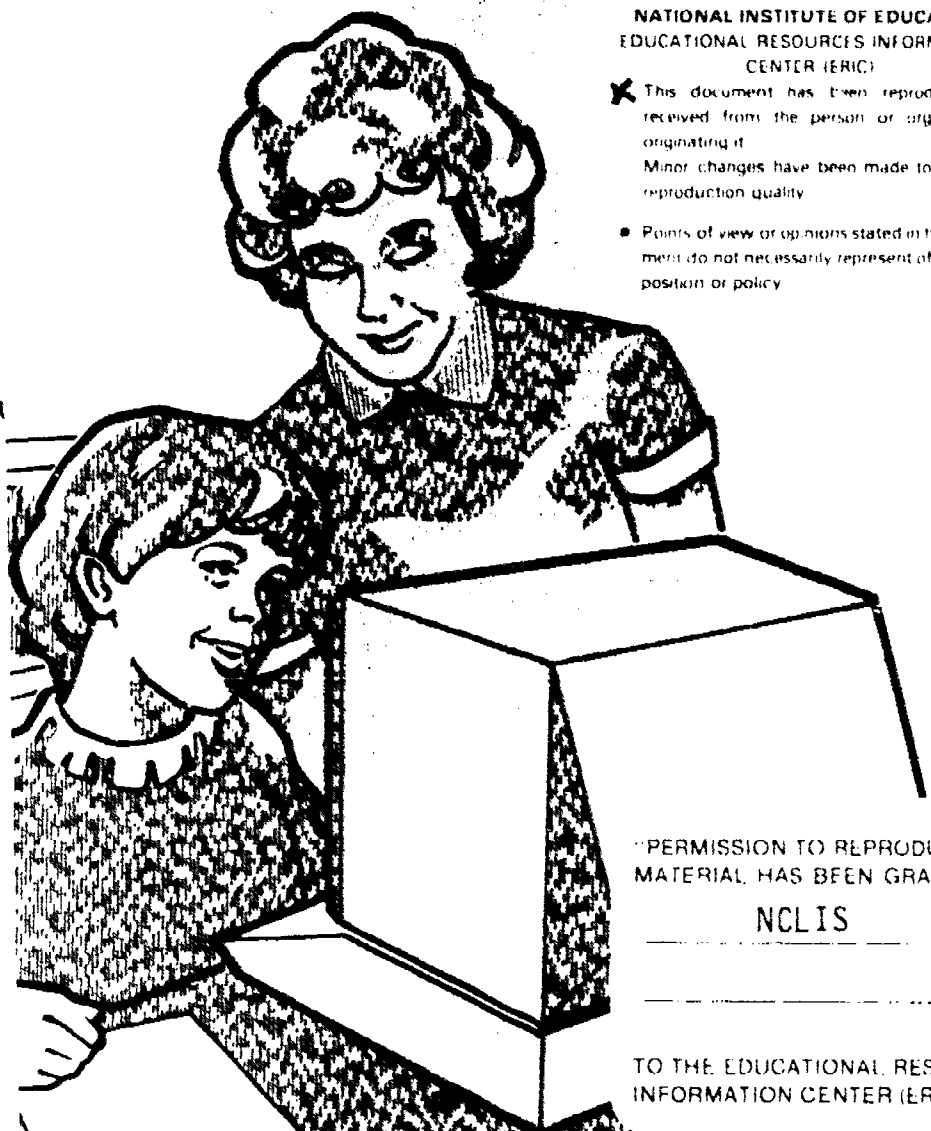
Library and Information Services in a Learning Society



National Commission on Libraries and Information Science

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

- * This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it. Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.
- Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official NIE position or policy.



PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

NCLIS

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC).

IR 051139

**NATIONAL COMMISSION
ON LIBRARIES AND
INFORMATION SCIENCE**

COMMISSION MEMBERS

Elinor M. Hashim, <i>Chairman</i>	Francis Keppel
Bessie Boehm Moore, <i>Vice Chairman</i>	Byron Leeds
Helmut Alpers	Jerald C. Newman
Gordon M. Ambach	Philip A. Sprague
Charles Benton	Margaret S. Warden
Daniel J. Boorstin	William J. Welsh
Carlos A. Cuadra	(serves for Dr. Boorstin)
Paulette H. Holahan	Julia Li Wu
John E. Juergensmeyer	

COMMISSION STAFF

Toni Carbo Bearman, *Executive Director*
Sarah G. Bishop, *Deputy Director*
Dorothy Pollet Gray, *Research Associate*
Martha D. Quigley, *Executive Secretary*
Diane Yassenoff Rafferty, *Research Associate*
Mary Alice Hedge Reszetar, *Associate Director*
Gerald J. Sopbar,* *Administrator for Federal/Local Community
Information Programs*
Jane D. Thomas, *Executive Secretary*
Carl C. Thompson, *Administrative Officer*
Barbara Lee Whiteleather, *Special Assistant*
Christina Carr Young, *Research Associate*

*On loan from the National Agricultural Library, U.S. Department
of Agriculture

Note: The logotype on the cover is an abstract representation of the Commission's goal of "equal opportunity of access to information" for all citizens through interconnecting services and a central core of information.

United States. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.
Annual Report—National Commission on Libraries and Information
Science. 1971/1972—
Washington, For sale by the Supt. of Docs., U.S. Govt. Print. Off.

v. 24 cm.

1. United States. National Commission on Libraries and Information
Science.

Z678.2U55a

ISSN 0091-2972

021.8'2'0973

73-643728

MARC-S

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing
Office, Washington, D.C. 20402


**National Commission
on Libraries and Information Science**

April 30, 1985

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am pleased to transmit to you the thirteenth Annual Report of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS), which covers the twelve-month period from October 1, 1983 through September 30, 1984. This report is submitted to you in accordance with the provisions of Section 5(a)7 of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act (Public Law 91-345, as amended by Public Law 93-29, Section 802).

Established as a permanent, independent agency in 1970, NCLIS provides advice and assistance to both the Executive and Legislative Branches on national library and information-related policies and plans. The Commission also works with libraries, the information industry, and others in the public and private sectors across the broad spectrum of information concerns. In addition to its library/information policy and planning activities in FY 1984, the Commission placed particular emphasis on several areas of immediate concern to our nation. Its major programs for the year stressed the importance of library and information services in a Learning Society, the improvement of access to information for special population groups--such as elderly persons, rural and urban residents, and the functionally illiterate--and the crucial role of information in building a more productive society. During the year, NCLIS published the report of its Blue Ribbon Panel on the Information Policy Implications of Archiving Satellite Data, a project undertaken at the request of the Department of Commerce. Another 1984 publication, published jointly with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, records the proceedings of a Joint Congressional Hearing, coordinated by the Commission, on *The Changing Information Needs of Rural America: The Role of Libraries and Information Technology*.

Our society has rightfully been characterized as both an Information Society and a Learning Society. These terms signify a time of changing needs for information and for lifelong learning on the part of all U.S. citizens. The Commission's responsibility is to help promote national understanding of the role of library and information services, and to help further their use in accomplishing national objectives. We look forward to continued service in this area to both the government and the American people.

Sincerely,



Elinor M. Hashim
Chairman

Enclosure

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
7TH & D STREETS S.W. SUITE 3122 • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024
(202) 382-0840

Contents

Members of the Commission and Commission Staff 1

Fiscal Year 1984 Highlights 5

Introduction 7

I. The Role of Library and Information Services in Lifelong Learning 13

Response to *A Nation at Risk* 13

U.S. Department of Education Seminars 15

Response to the ALA "Realities" Report 16

Contribution to the "Building a Learning Society" Conference 16

Library and Information Science Education Program 17

II. Furthering Access to Information 21

Helping Libraries Meet the Needs of Special Populations 21

Satellite Archiving Report 27

The Role of Fees in Supporting Library and Information Services in Public and Academic Libraries 28

Networking and Resource Sharing 29

III. The Role of Information in Building a More Productive Society 33

U.S./U.K. Seminar on Information and Productivity 33

White House Conference on Productivity 35

IFLA Information Center 35

IV. Library/Information Policy and Planning Activities 39

- Technical Advice and Assistance to Members and Committees
of Congress and Work with the Legislative Branch 39
- Re-evaluation of National Program Document 42
- Technical Advice and Assistance to the Executive Branch 43
- Liaison Work with the Library/Information Community 46

V. Personnel and Administration 53

- Commissioner Changes 53
- Staff Activities 54
- Internal Operations 55

VI. Future Plans 59

VII. Appendices 61

- Public Law 91-345 63
- Toward a National Program for Library and Information
Services: Goals for Action 66
- NCLIS Publications 75
- Projects of NCLIS
 - Panel on the Information Policy Implications of
Archiving Satellite Data 83
 - Former Commission Members 85
 - Fiscal Statement—Fiscal Year 1984 87

Members of the Commission

The Commission is composed of the Librarian of Congress and fourteen Members appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Commissioners' terms expire on July 19 of the year indicated in parentheses.



Elinor M. Hashim (*Chairman*)
Supervisor, Reference and Technical Services, Perkin-Elmer Corporation, Norwalk, Connecticut (1986)



Bessie Boehm Moore (*Vice Chairman*)¹
Former Executive Director, State Council on Economic Education, Little Rock, Arkansas, and former member, National Advisory Commission on Libraries, 1966-1968 (1988)



Helmut Alpers
Vice President, General Bookbinding Company, Chesterland, Ohio (1984)



Gordon M. Ambach
President, University of the State of New York and Commissioner of Education, Albany, New York (1985)

¹Designated by the President
²Elected by the Commissioners



Charles Penton

Chairman, Public Media, Inc., Wilmette, Illinois, and former Chairman, 1978-1982 (1985)



Daniel J. Boorstin*

The Librarian of Congress, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.



Carlos A. Cuadra

President, Cuadra Associates, Inc., Santa Monica, California (Member 1977-1984)



Paulette H. Holahan

Deputy Judicial Administrator for Public Information, Louisiana Supreme Court, New Orleans, Louisiana (1985)



John E. Juergensmeyer

Attorney, Juergensmeyer and Associates, Elgin, Illinois (1987)



Francis Keppel

Former Director, Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, Cambridge, Massachusetts (1983)

* William J. Welsh, Deputy Librarian, serves for Dr. Boorstin



Byron Leeds

Vice President, Publishers Phototype, Inc., Carlstadt, New Jersey (1986)



Jerald C. Newman

President, Chief Administrative Officer and Trustee, The Bowery Savings Bank, New York, New York (1987)



Phillip A. Sprague

Businessman, Chicago, Illinois (1983)



Margaret S. Warden

Member, Montana State Advisory Council for Libraries and former State Senator, State of Montana, Great Falls, Montana (1984)



William J. Welsh

The Deputy Librarian of Congress, Washington, D.C. (serves for Dr. Boorstin)



Julia Li Wu

Head Librarian, Virgil Junior High School, Los Angeles, California, and former Member, 1973-1978 (1987)



Frederick Burkhardt

Chairman Emeritus, NCLIS Chairman
(1970-1979) and former Vice President,
National Advisory Commission on
Libraries (1966-1968)
Bennington, Vermont

COMMISSION STAFF

(With beginning dates of service to the Commission)

Toni Carbo Bearman
Executive Director
(1980)

Sarah G. Bishop
Deputy Director
(1982)

Dorothy Pollet Gray
Research Associate
(1982)

Martha D. Quigley
Executive Secretary
(1974)

Diane Yassenoff Rafferty
Research Associate
(1982)

Mary Alice Hedge Reszetar
Associate Director
(1974)

Gerald J. Sophar
*Administrator for Federal/Local
Community Information
Programs*
(1980)

Jane D. Thomas
Executive Secretary
(1982)

Carl C. Thompson
Administrative Officer
(1974)

Barbara Lee Whiteleather
Special Assistant
(1972)

Christina Carr Young
Research Associate
(1982)

Fiscal Year 1984 Highlights

- NCLIS published the report of its Blue Ribbon Panel on the Information Policy Implications of Archiving Satellite Data, which is intended to promote access to the data derived from the nation's weather and land-sensing satellites.
- The Commission began an investigation into the role of fees in supporting library and information services in public and academic libraries. The resulting overview study will examine the extent to which fees are charged, the services for which they are charged, and the number of libraries charging for services; and it will summarize arguments against and in favor of fees.
- In a cooperative technology transfer program with the Department of Defense, NCLIS launched two initial library demonstration sites, one urban and one non-metropolitan, to help combat illiteracy in our country.
- The Commission issued a statement in response to *A Nation at Risk* noting the report's omission of the importance of library and information resources in lifelong learning. The Commission urged that all students be provided with school library media services of strong quality and that they be taught critical information skills.
- To foster communication and increase private sector support for educational programs in the library/information field, NCLIS established a Roundtable on Support for Education of Library and Information Professionals.

- The Commission cosponsored the first international seminar on Information and Productivity in conjunction with the British Library Research and Development Department and the Library and Information Services Council of the United Kingdom.
- In a new program to improve library and information services to the elderly, NCLIS negotiated an agreement with the U.S. Administration on Aging to work cooperatively at the federal level. The Commission also encouraged the Chief Officers of State Library Agencies to survey the current state of library/information services to older Americans.
- The Commission laid plans for a combination working information center/theme exhibit for the 1985 conference of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) in Chicago. Coordinated by NCLIS, the center will be made possible through public/private sector cooperation.
- As secretariat to the U.S. National Committee for the UNESCO General Information Program, NCLIS advised the State Department on alternative mechanisms to further international programs in the library/information/archival area.
- In cooperation with the Department of Agriculture, the Commission established and chaired a fifteen-person planning committee to study the need for a National Advisory Board on Rural Information Needs.
- The Department of Agriculture and the Commission were co-publishers of the proceedings of a Joint Congressional Hearing on *The Changing Information Needs of Rural America—the Role of Libraries and Information Technology*.
- NCLIS published an article summarizing a special study, carried out with the cooperation of the International Business Machines Corporation, of the implications of demographic changes in our society for libraries and the changing information needs of U.S. citizens.

Introduction

The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science's major programs for Fiscal Year 1984 emphasized four principal areas:

- access to information
- the improvement of library/information services to meet changing needs
- the contributions of information technology and productivity to our society, and
- library/information policy, planning, and advisory activities.

These four major program areas have a common theme: the crucial importance of information for our educational system, for lifelong learning, for the needs of special components of our population, for our economy, and for our Learning Society as a whole.

During 1984 America turned its attention to the quest for excellence in the nation's elementary and secondary schools. *A Nation at Risk*, the report of the National Commission on Excellence in Education, alerted U.S. citizens to a decline in the quality of their basic educational system and sparked discussion and controversy among educators and many other groups. Designating 1984 as the "Year of Excellence in Education," the U.S. Congress passed a resolution that authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation encouraging parents, teachers, administrators, government officials, and the population as a whole to observe the year with activities aimed at restoring America's educational system to a position of preeminence.

One of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science's first actions in the fiscal year was to appoint an ad hoc

committee chaired by Commissioner Gordon Ambach to draft a response to *A Nation at Risk*. The resulting statement, adopted unanimously by the Commission, emphasized the report's total omission of the role of library and information services in elementary and secondary education, and recommended the strengthening of school library media services for teaching skills of finding and using information effectively.

The ability to find and use information successfully is in fact a cornerstone of a program of educational excellence for the U.S. In a society that daily becomes more information-oriented and more dependent on the effective use of knowledge, the ability to find and use information is as fundamental and necessary a skill as the ability to read and write. NCLIS is helping to promote greater awareness of the importance of this skill in the Learning Society. Libraries and information centers perform a critical function in developing and fostering this ability in all of our citizens. They are an essential part of our educational environment, and they play a central and time-honored role in lifelong learning. NCLIS has also accepted the challenge of helping libraries and information centers gain full recognition for the important educational role they perform.

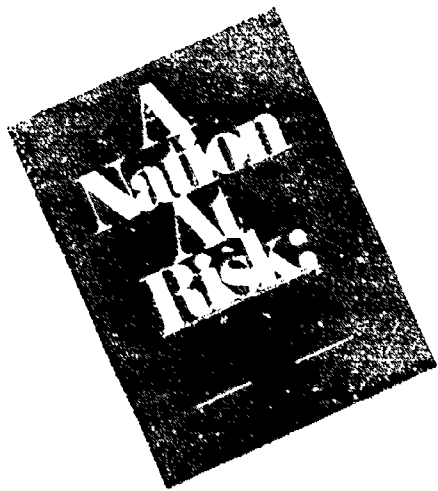
The importance of library/information professionals and other knowledge workers to a strong economy is another area in which the Commission is helping to raise public awareness. During Fiscal Year 1984 NCLIS launched a new program to help support the education of information professionals in the U.S. An informal roundtable was convened to foster communication among educators, industry leaders, and others to increase private sector understanding and support for educational programs in the library/information field. The first U.S./U.K. Seminar on Information and Productivity, co-sponsored by NCLIS in July 1984, also examined the contributions of information professionals and their educational needs.

In the area of improving library and information services to meet changing needs, NCLIS made significant progress during the fiscal year. Major programs addressing the information needs of elderly citizens, rural residents, and an estimated 26 million functionally illiterate Americans were advanced through new projects and cooperative activities. The Commission is focusing on the changing needs of these and other major population groups as they are increasingly affected by social, economic, demographic, and other factors.

Working closely with the entire library/information community, the Commission also continued to fulfill its mandate to advise both the Executive and Legislative Branches on matters relating to national library and information policies and plans for building a Learning Society. NCLIS provided extensive technical advice and

assistance to Members and committees of Congress on legislation relating to libraries and information, and it intensified its policy, planning, and advisory work with numerous agencies of the Executive Branch. The Commission looks ahead to continuing and expanding its four principal program areas in the coming fiscal year, and to launching new initiatives in such areas as censorship, information for governance, national information policy, and international cooperation.

I. The Role of Library and Information Services in Lifelong Learning



Secretary of Education T.H. Bell and NCLIS Chairman Elinor M. Hashim and Vice Chairman Bessie B. Moore talk about A Nation at Risk

I. The Role of Library and Information Services in Lifelong Learning

RESPONSE TO "A NATION AT RISK"

During the the Commission's October 1983 meeting, NCLIS Chairman Elinor Hashim established an ad hoc committee to study the report *A Nation at Risk*, issued by the National Commission on Excellence in Education, and to draft an appropriate response. The ad hoc committee examined *A Nation at Risk* as well as other reports issued recently on our nation's educational system, and prepared a statement which was unanimously adopted by the full Commission during its January 1984 meeting in Washington, D.C. The statement reads:

"A major nationwide review of elementary and secondary education in the United States is underway. During the past year, several studies and reports have been released by prominent organizations, groups, or individuals. Among the reports is *A Nation at Risk* prepared by the National Commission on Excellence in Education (NCEE) appointed by Secretary of Education T. H. Bell. This report and the others generally recommend more rigorous academic programs and standards for elementary and secondary education. The recommendations would increase the number and quality of course requirements, strengthen teaching, and improve the environment for learning.

"Members of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science support the effort to increase the effectiveness of American education. We note, however, an important void in the reports, particularly in *A Nation at Risk*.

"Although the report recognizes that effective participation in our 'Learning Society' requires each person to be able to

manage complex information in electronic and digital form, it makes no recommendations on the role of library and information resources in elementary and secondary schools. The report omits reference both to the importance of library and information resources to underpin all of learning *and* to the essential skills and proficiencies involved in finding and using information effectively.

"A basic objective of education is for each student to learn how to identify needed information, locate and organize it, and present it in a clear and persuasive manner. This objective should be realized in part through academic courses and in part through school library media centers which provide special opportunity for students to develop research and self-study skills and to build capacities for lifelong learning.

"School libraries should hold the materials to complement and supplement texts used in the various academic studies. They should introduce students to the use of their own and other libraries as places holding the record of our culture and resources for continuing reference and learning. A major criterion for the determination of excellence at any college and university is the quality of its library and information resources; and yet NCEE omitted any such criteria from the determination of excellence in elementary and secondary schools.

"The Members of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science believe that each elementary and secondary school must have school library media services of strong quality. As the Federal government, the states, local school districts and schools proceed with plans and actions for strengthening elementary and secondary education in the United States, we urge that each student be provided effective library and information services. These services should be integrated with the student's entire program of studies and should be connected with services outside of the school—such as those of public, academic and research libraries. These services must be provided by elementary and secondary school personnel who are well qualified in library and information science and able to teach information skills and manage library resources in their schools. With these services in place for all students, the objectives of strengthening education proposed in the several reports can be met."

The statement received considerable notice and support from members of the library/information community. For example, a state school library/media consultant wrote NCLIS that the statement supports the position in her state, which is developing

new state standards for school library media services. She commented that "it is good to see the backing for this position on a national level."

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION SEMINARS

Because *A Nation at Risk* did not emphasize the essential role of libraries in undergirding and contributing to the nation's educational system, the Secretary of Education decided to sponsor a series of small regional seminars to bring together librarians, educators, library users, and other interested groups to identify the most effective role for libraries in the Learning Society. Participation in each seminar was by invitation, and five position papers on specialized aspects of library and information science were commissioned to serve as focal points for the discussion. Commission Members and the NCLIS Executive Director were invited to participate in the seminars as follows: NCLIS Chairman Elinor Hashim and Commissioner Margaret Warden participated in the seminar on Public Libraries held at the Boston Public Library; NCLIS Vice Chairman Bessie B. Moore participated in the seminar on Library and Information Science Education held at the University of California, Berkeley, Library School; Commissioner Paulette H. Holahan participated in the seminar on School Libraries held at the Dallas Independent School District, and Executive Director Toni Carbo Bearman participated in the seminar on Academic and Research Libraries held at the University of Chicago. When the Commission was first invited to participate in the seminars, the members noted that there were no plans to synthesize the results of the four disparate topics by bringing together representatives from each group (school, academic, and public libraries and library/information educators). NCLIS urged the Secretary of Education to conduct a fifth meeting to synthesize the results of the four initial seminars. The Commission's recommendation was accepted, and a fifth seminar was held in March 1984. It focused attention on recommendations concerning linkages that came out of the first four seminars.

The Department of Education issued a report entitled *Alliance for Excellence: Librarians Respond to A Nation At Risk*, summarizing the recommendations and results of the five seminars on the role of libraries. Recommendations arising from the seminars supported two concepts: libraries have a major role in support of education, and libraries should provide leadership in the learning society. Recommendations in the educational area included the need to: strengthen the content of the elementary and secondary curriculum by teaching the effective use of information

resources; raise standards for school library media services and improve teaching and learning through improved school library media programs and strengthened academic preparation of specialists. Recommendations in support of the learning society included the need to: improve service to people of all ages; strengthen research; expand resource sharing in support of lifelong learning; and refine the educational preparation of library and information professionals in order that they may work more effectively.

RESPONSE TO THE ALA "REALITIES" REPORT

The American Library Association (ALA) also responded to *A Nation at Risk* by appointing a Task Force on Excellence in Education chaired by Joseph Shubert, New York State Librarian. The resulting report was entitled *Realities: Educational Reform in a Learning Society*; it identified four realities for effective educational reform. These are: 1) learning begins before school; 2) good schools require good school libraries; 3) people in a learning society need libraries throughout their lives; and 4) public support of libraries is an investment in people and communities. During its July 1984 meeting, NCLIS passed a resolution commending the ALA report and complimenting its authors. The NCLIS resolution also stated that the ALA report reinforces the Commission's overall mission and its plans in the coming year to promote a nationwide commitment to developing the necessary skills in all persons for finding and using information.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE "BUILDING A LEARNING SOCIETY" CONFERENCE

In 1984 the Commission was invited by the Academy of Independent Scholars to contribute to a major conference on Building a Learning Society. The idea for the conference was stimulated by the need for more constructive linkages between school systems and their communities, with emphasis on essential community institutions such as libraries. NCLIS Vice Chairman Bessie B. Moore served as an advisor for the conference, and Executive Director Toni Carbé Bearman was invited to speak on "Libraries and the Learning Society."

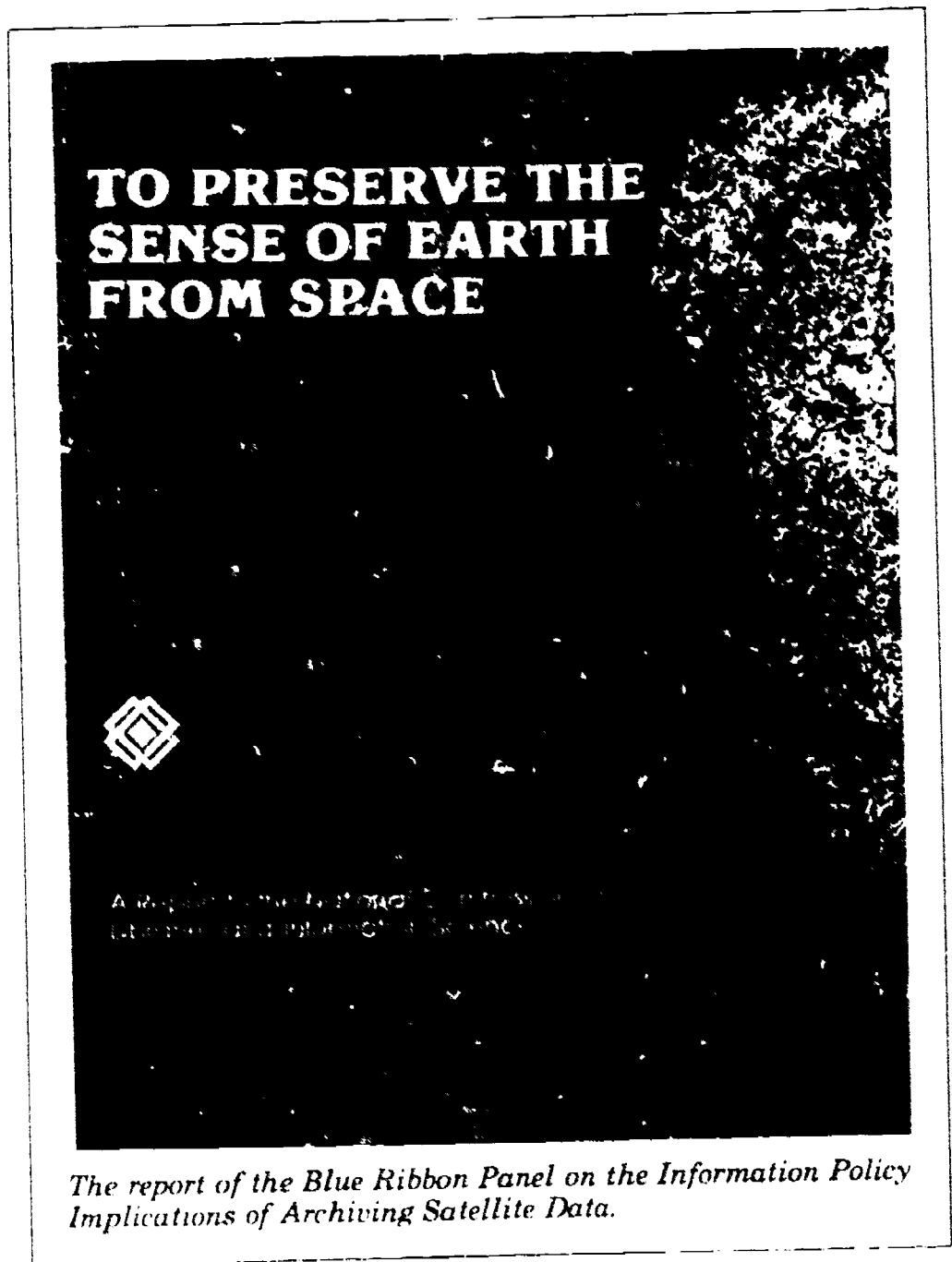
LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE EDUCATION PROGRAM

In order for our society to be able to make use of information effectively and productively, America needs an adequate supply of skilled information professionals. NCLIS is already hearing from decision makers in industry and within the federal, state, and local governments that there are not enough well trained information professionals to meet their needs in managing information resources and helping their organizations and agencies cope with rapid developments in information technology.

One of the Commission's objectives in the area of library/information education is to help bring together educators and potential employers in the private sector to determine how best to prepare information professionals for jobs in the coming years, and to encourage the private sector to help provide the resources needed for the education and training of information professionals. During FY 1984 NCLIS convened a small informal Roundtable on Support for Library and Information Professionals to launch this new program area. At the group's first meeting, it was determined that a smaller action group should be established to review existing recruitment material in the library/information field and develop any new material that might be needed. The action group will design a brief questionnaire about recruitment practices to be sent to deans of library/information schools and heads of associations. The resulting data will help the group design a strategy for the development of a coordinated recruitment effort for the field. An additional objective of the Commission's program in library/information science education is to determine the implications for NCLIS of the Department of Education's forthcoming *New Directions in Library and Information Science Education* study.

The Commission also contributed to and participated in the January 1984 conference of the Association for Library and Information Science Education (ALISE), and it was represented at the September 1984 ALISE/Wilson Foundation Accreditation Conference, which began a process of significant change in accreditation for library/information science education. At its April 1984 meeting, NCLIS accepted a request from the National Council on Quality Continuing Library and Information Science Education to: 1) endorse, support and recognize the important work of the National Council; 2) promote and publicize the Council's existence and worthwhile program through mailings, speeches, and news releases; and 3) provide limited staff assistance to assist the Council's efforts.

II. Furthering Access to Information



II. Furthering Access to Information

HELPING LIBRARIES MEET THE NEEDS OF SPECIAL POPULATIONS

The Commission's enabling legislation charges it with addressing "the special library and informational needs of rural areas, of economically, socially, or culturally deprived persons, and of elderly persons, and the means by which these needs may be met through information centers, through the libraries of elementary and secondary schools and institutions of higher education, and through public, research, special, and other types of libraries." During FY 1984 NCLIS placed considerable emphasis on helping to understand and meet the specialized library and information needs of elderly persons, rural residents, and functionally illiterate Americans.

Population Study

In FY 1983, two IBM librarians on loan to the Commission conducted an analysis of major demographic changes in our society as they relate to the changing information needs of significant population groups. NCLIS published a summary of this study in an article entitled "U.S. Population Characteristics: Implications for Libraries" in the September 1984 issue of the *Wilson Library Bulletin*. The article discusses overall population trends such as the dramatic increase in the number of elderly Americans, the migration of citizens to non-metropolitan areas, and the growth of cultural minorities, with emphasis on the implications of these trends for libraries and information professionals.

Aging Program

The fastest growing segment of the U.S. population is that of persons age 65 and older. A whopping 30% rise in this group is

expected by the year 2000. However, the most rapid increase is projected between the years 2010 and 2030, when the Baby Boom generation will reach age 65. The information needs of elderly Americans are as diverse as this heterogeneous population group itself. The 95% of elderly Americans who live independently in the community—the remaining 5% are institutionalized or homebound—need accurate and current information on health, nutrition, housing, economic security, retirement, leisure, family relationships, and related matters. There are also many persons in our society who need more and better information *about* the concerns of the elderly and the processes of aging, including anyone planning for retirement and the family members of those who are aged.

For many years NCLIS has been concerned about the provision of library and information services to the nation's elderly. In addition to specifically mentioning "the special library and information needs of . . . elderly persons" in the Commission's legislative mandate (P.L. 91-345), the U.S. Congress in 1973 reiterated its strong interest in library and information services to the elderly by amending the Commission's enabling legislation to read: "Membership. At least one of whom shall be knowledgeable with respect to library and information service and science needs of the elderly." Also, a resolution from the 1981 White House Conference on Aging states that "the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science is mandated to give attention to the needs of the elderly," and recommends "That it move quickly to give leadership to the information needs of the elderly . . ."

NCLIS is attempting to respond to that mandate, too.

With the start of FY 1984, the Commission began its program to focus renewed attention on the state of library and information services to the aging. NCLIS is being guided in this program by its Vice Chairman, Bessie Boehm Moore, who is herself 82 years of age. Dr. Moore's distinguished contributions as an educator, an advocate for education and libraries, and a public affairs advisor on the national, state, and local levels are well known. The Commission believes that libraries have a very important role to play in providing a wide range of library and information services to America's elderly population, and that libraries can provide an important opportunity to enrich the quality of life of the aging through the provision of services and information tailored to these citizens' special needs. NCLIS has begun to study what can be done to enable public libraries to provide better services and programs to help the elderly cope with everyday living and enhance the quality of their lives; to look at measures for increasing public awareness of the public library's services to the

elderly; and to explore ways public libraries can cooperate with other service providers at the local level.

There are others who share the Commission's concerns. NCLIS and the Administration on Aging (AoA), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, are working cooperatively at the federal level and through their respective networks, in order to promote the improvement and better use of library and information services to the aging. AoA was created under the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended, which established a federal, state, and local partnership for the development of a comprehensive system of services for older persons to promote maximum independence in their later years. A memorandum of understanding between AoA and NCLIS that specifies cooperative objectives and the two agencies' roles and responsibilities is being negotiated.

NCLIS is already working with state library agencies and concerned library and information associations on the aging program. The Commission is cooperating with the Chief Officers of State Library Agencies (COSLA) in reviewing responses to a questionnaire distributed by COSLA to learn about the status of library services to the aging currently being provided in individual states. NCLIS and COSLA are exploring ways of addressing some findings related to attracting the attention of local, state, and federal decision makers, service providers, and librarians to make them aware of the advantages of using local libraries to meet the changing needs of the elderly. NCLIS also worked with COSLA to recommend specifications for the reauthorization of the Older Americans Act, which is discussed in Section IV of this annual report.

NCLIS published an "Open Letter" in the journals or newsletters of all state library associations calling attention to the need for improvement in the delivery of services to the elderly and encouraging them to reserve space on their annual programs for discussions and/or presentations about the need for improved library and information services to the elderly. The response from the associations has been rewarding. The Commission is also cooperating with the National Council on the Aging, Inc. in the Council's Literacy Education for the Elderly (LEEP) program, a three-year project funded by the Fund for the Improvement of Post-Secondary Education. The Commission's role will be to advise on ways to incorporate the use of libraries into the project's efforts. NCLIS is also discussing with the Institute of Lifetime Learning of the American Association of Retired Persons the applications of technology in library and information services to improve programs for the elderly.

Rural Program

The so-called "crisis of the cities" during the past three decades has emphasized the needs of the nation's metropolitan areas, particularly in states with large urban populations. In these states and even in those where rural and urban populations are roughly balanced, "rural" is thought of as synonymous with "agriculture." This confusion coupled with the traditional romantic view of rural life is one of a number of reasons why rural areas lag far behind their urban counterparts in their ability to provide access to library and information resources. The similarities between rural and urban citizens are now greater, by far, than are the differences. Clear evidence now exists that the rural resident wants the same goods and services as does the urban citizen. Yet there is no way that a local community can even hope to provide a basic minimum of social, legal, health and other services to its citizens without ready access to the nation's rich public and private databases. The informational needs of local governments and business must be met. Doctors, lawyers, nurses, social workers, firefighters, teachers and other local community professionals should be able to get access to the latest and the best information resources in order to do their jobs.

During the past four years the Commission has devoted a significant amount of effort to the development of an active rural program, the purpose of which is to address the special informational needs of rural America. This has been accomplished in close collaboration with the Department of Agriculture, especially the National Agricultural Library and the Office of the Secretary. As the Commission pursued this program, it became clear that the excellent information resources and services generally available for transferring the results of agricultural research were no substitute for other kinds of data and information services needed in rural communities. The kinds of information that can be of help to local communities are scattered throughout all sectors of our society, with only a limited amount of information available through the established agricultural information services and educational programs. The question that is being asked more and more in many of our rural areas is why rural communities are not receiving the same level of library and information services as the metropolitan areas. The answer seems to be that there is no rural information policy and no organizing force.

The Commissioners decided that consideration should be given to the idea of a National Advisory Board on Rural Information Needs (NABRIN). It obtained the agreement of the Department of Agriculture to jointly establish a fifteen-person planning

committee to determine if there is a need for such a board, and what its purpose would be. A key question to be answered was: would a National Advisory Board on Rural Information Needs be prestigious enough to cause the private and public sector information providers and utilities to be responsive to the information needs of rural citizens and communities. The planning committee was also charged with suggesting the functions, alternative institutional locations, possible membership formats and organizational structures, and funding mechanisms of a NABRIN. The NABRIN Planning Committee will submit its final report to the Commission and the Secretary of Agriculture in April, 1985.

As further testimony to the close working relationship that has been established between the Commission and the Department of Agriculture, *The Joint Congressional Hearing on the Information Needs of Rural America: The Role of Libraries and Information Technology* was published in 1984 under the joint imprint of the Department of Agriculture and NCLIS. It has been widely distributed throughout the agricultural extension community as well as the library and information service communities. New requests for the hearing report are received every day.

The Commission has also encouraged organizations within the library/information community to improve services to rural citizens. The American Society for Information Science responded by establishing a Special Interest Group on Rural Information Services.

Literacy Activities

According to estimates by the U.S. Department of Education, a minimum of 26 million American adults are functionally illiterate. They are unable to complete basic tasks necessary to cope with the demands of everyday life, such as reading and comprehending written instructions, application forms, safety instructions, street signs, product labels, and job information. NCLIS has long been concerned that illiteracy in America is a major barrier preventing individual access to information, and that the Commission, in fulfilling its legislative mandate, must assist in the removal of this barrier by encouraging and promoting the use of public libraries as a locus for literacy education.

As part of its continuing effort to help alleviate the problem of illiteracy, NCLIS is working with the U.S. Army Human Engineering Laboratory in an innovative technology transfer project that achieved considerable progress during FY 1984. This project furthers the intent of P.L. 96-480, an Act "to promote U.S. technological innovation for the achievement of national economic,

environment, and social goals. . . .” Using a computer-assisted instruction program developed by the Naval Research Development Center, the project is testing whether a microcomputer program designed to instruct new military recruits who lack basic reading skills can be successfully used with adults and out-of-school teenagers in community volunteer literacy programs based in public libraries.

A steering committee that included representatives from major literacy groups, libraries, NCLIS, the Department of Defense, and others concerned with this area selected two initial public library demonstration sites for the project—one urban and one non-metropolitan. Both the Literacy Resource Center of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Maryland and the Mary H. Weir Library, Weirton, West Virginia had existing strong volunteer literacy programs and a pool of students waiting for openings. The Pratt Library chose Consumer Awareness as its subject area and subsequently added Driver Education in response to student requests. The Weir Library chose Money Management for its subject area. The computer-assisted instruction program selected for the project was developed by Drs. Robert Wisher and Thomas Duffy when they were employed by the Navy Personnel Research and Development Center, San Diego, California. Evaluation of the initial phase of the project will be performed by a team from the Carnegie-Mellon University, and a brief report on the results will be issued in 1985. The interest and potential success of this technology transfer project has led to a proposal from a group in Pittsburgh to establish a computer-based adult literacy instruction program based on the Baltimore and Weirton models but with additional enhancements.

NCLIS has been actively involved in cooperative literacy efforts for more than a decade. The Commission is a member of the Executive Committee of the Coalition for Literacy, and it continues to assist Mrs. George Bush, wife of the Vice President of the United States and a strong supporter of literacy projects, with her activities that encourage literacy programs involving libraries.

Followup on Cultural Minorities Task Force Report

The report of the NCLIS Task Force on Library and Information Services to Cultural Minorities generated a great deal of interest, especially during the 1984 annual meeting of the American Library Association (ALA). E.J. Josey, the ALA President-elect who was also chairman of the Task Force, proposed to appoint a President's Committee on Library Service to Minorities. The goal of this Committee would be to review the NCLIS report and outline what

action ALA should take on it. The Committee was established and it will report to the Association during its 1985 annual meeting.

We are encouraged by the growing list of reports from the library/information community which indicates that recommendations from the Task Force have been implemented. Several graduate schools of library and information services have recently earmarked funds for minority fellowships. A number of libraries have taken positive steps to improve services to cultural minorities. Still others have expanded their collections of materials about cultural minorities. The Commission is pleased to note this response and is committed to helping implement more of the recommendations.

SATELLITE ARCHIVING REPORT

The published report of the Blue Ribbon Panel on the Information Policy Implications of Archiving Satellite Data was released during FY 1984. The 47-page report addresses the issues related to archiving of the nation's weather and land-sensing satellites, provides an overview of the needs of users of satellite data in both the public and private sectors, and summarizes the findings and recommendations of the panel.

The Blue Ribbon panel was an outgrowth of a Presidential initiative directing the Secretary of Commerce to transfer to the private sector, by competitive means, the current operational civil remote sensing systems. In response to this initiative, the Secretary of Commerce established a Source Evaluation Board to prepare a request for proposals. The Source Evaluation Board accepted most of the panel's recommendations and incorporated them into its request for proposals. The panel's recommendations also had a clear impact on the archiving section of the "Land Remote Sensing Commercialization Act of 1984," Public Law 98-365, signed by the President on July 17, 1984, which authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to transfer the Landsat system to the private sector.

The report states four major principles which it calls findings, and 13 recommendations to articulate those principles. The findings included the following:

- It is in the public interest to maintain an archive of land remote-sensing satellite data for historical, scientific and technical purposes.
- The data in question are a national resource worthy of preservation for the advancement of science and other applications, and while the cost of archiving these data is not

insignificant, it is extremely small relative to the investment in the space segments of the satellite remote-sensing systems.

- It is in the public interest to control the content and scope of the archive and to assure the quality, integrity, and continuity of the data.
- The maintenance of such an archive is, therefore, a responsibility that should be borne by the U.S. Government.

The information policy issues introduced by the report go far beyond the archiving issues discussed. Perhaps the most important policy consideration addressed in the Panel's report is the importance of protecting the needs of the public and insuring continued access to satellite data. As Dr. Richard Atkinson, Chairman of the Panel, points out in his Preface, the Panel had to "be aware of the larger national policy issues in order to address those concerning archiving." Congressman Don Fuqua, Chairman of the Committee on Science and Technology, complimented the Commission on the usefulness of the report in guiding legislation that "demonstrates our commitment to fostering commercialization of space technologies while also protecting the needs of the public and insuring continued access to satellite data."

THE ROLE OF FEES IN SUPPORTING LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES IN PUBLIC AND ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

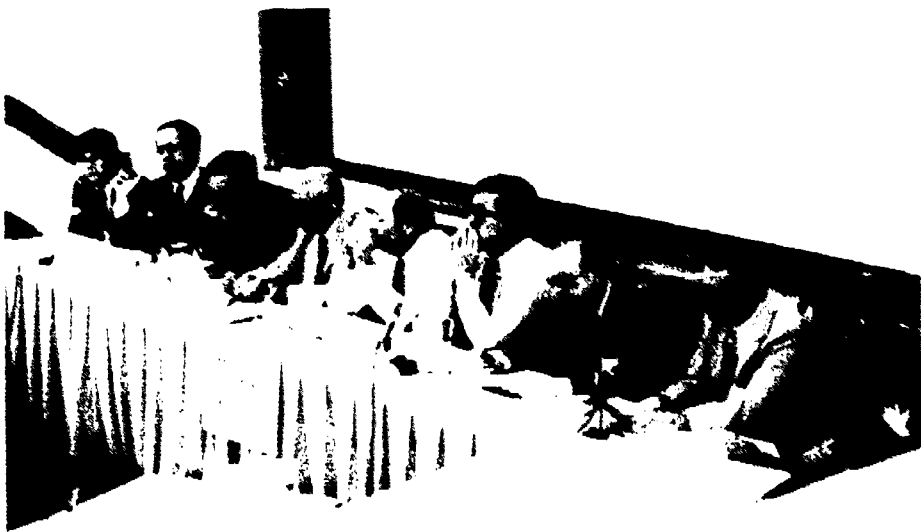
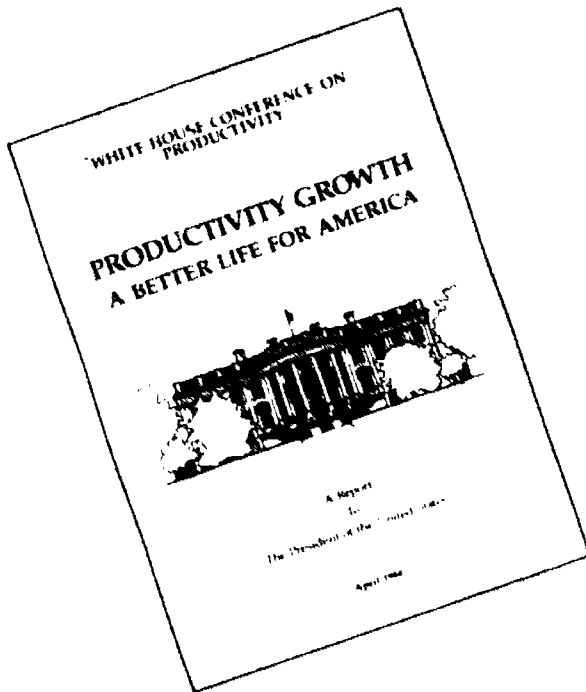
During FY 1984 NCLIS began a multi-year assessment of the role of fees in public access to information. The issue of fees and access to information has been of interest to NCLIS since its establishment in 1970. The issue was specifically brought to the attention of the Commission by its Task Force on Library and Information Services to Cultural Minorities. Three of the Task Force's recommendations to the Commission related to fees. During the discussion of these recommendations, members of the Commission raised several questions concerning the extent to which fees are charged, the percentage of libraries charging for any services, and the services for which fees are charged. Because the information to answer their questions was not readily available, the Commission decided that a brief overview study was needed to synthesize existing information and to indicate what data are missing. The Council on Library Resources generously agreed to fund this study. During FY 1985 NCLIS will conduct the study and publish and disseminate a report on the role of fees in supporting library and information services.

NETWORKING AND RESOURCE SHARING

The Executive Director of NCLIS participated in a meeting of representatives from the library and information community along with senior staff of AT&T to discuss the impact of the corporation's divestiture on library networking activities. At the request of AT&T, NCLIS staff sent information which provided an overview of the current status, functions, and concerns of public libraries, and made recommendations concerning how AT&T can provide assistance from its corporate and foundation funds to assist libraries.

During 1984 NCLIS continued to work with the Network Advisory Committee (NAC) of the Library of Congress. NAC, in response to the NCLIS Public Sector/Private Sector Task Force Report, *Public Sector/Private Sector Interaction in Providing Information Services*, recommended that "NCLIS should prepare an inventory of past and current projects that have demonstrated the effectiveness and efficiency of public and private sector interaction, identify what made those particular projects successful, and develop guidelines for promoting or funding similar projects in the future." In response to the recommendation, NCLIS has begun the first phase, an inventory of past and current projects.

III. The Role of Information in Building a More Productive Society



III. The Role of Information in Building a More Productive Society

The decline in the growth of United States productivity is prompting nationwide concern. The productivity level in the U.S. at the end of World War II was almost double that of Great Britain, Germany, Belgium, and Sweden, and approximately three times that of Italy and France. The U.S. rate of productivity growth from 1960 to 1979 was lower than that of any of the top eleven industrial nations. In his statement on September 22, 1983 before the White House Conference on Productivity, President Ronald Reagan said, "The challenge of greater productivity growth is of supreme importance to America's future."

This decline in productivity growth affect libraries, information centers and information professionals in a variety of ways. The sector of our economy devoted to information-related activities grew from 8 percent at the beginning of the century to approximately 25 percent in 1955. Today, the information sector accounts for more than 50 percent of the economy. We are becoming a society of knowledge workers, a change that challenges traditional notions of productivity. Currently libraries are faced with a reduction in available resources as well as the opportunity to play a leading role in helping to improve national productivity. Some of the ways in which libraries and information professionals can help are by teaching information skills, providing valuable information resources and managing them effectively, and harnessing the new information technologies.

U.S./U.K. SEMINAR ON INFORMATION AND PRODUCTIVITY

NCLIS focused attention on the area of productivity during FY 1984 by cosponsoring a bilateral seminar on the topic of

"Information and Productivity—Implications for Education and Training" held July 27-30 at the Cranfield Conference Center in Bedford, England. This seminar was the first in a proposed series of bilateral meetings between leaders in the library/information field in the U.S. and the U.K. (Future seminars will involve representatives from Canada as well.) The seminar was sponsored by NCLIS, the British Library, and the Library and Information Services Council of the U.K. The co-chairmen for the meeting were Sir Harry Hookway (then Chief Executive, the British Library), and Elinor M. Hashim, NCLIS Chairman. The eighteen invited participants were selected for their expertise in the areas of productivity, primarily in research and information policy. Two overview papers were presented, providing a summary of research on information and productivity, issues for discussion, and descriptions of the key agencies and organizations involved. The participants then took part in a series of discussion sessions, concentrating on four theme areas: Access to Information; Technology, Innovation and Productivity; Management of Information; and National and International Information Policy.

Among the major recommendations from the meeting on **"Information and Productivity—Implications for Education and Training"** are that:

1. A completely new approach to the school curriculum be adopted whereby children, in addition to learning computer skills from an early age, learn to use libraries and learn how to find and use information effectively. This skill is seen as the "fourth R" and is essential in the learning process from cradle to grave.
2. Promising young achievers in the library and information field receive accelerated and intensive training. If this is not done, there will be a serious lack of leaders in the future.
3. Employers and educators work together now to identify the crucial competencies needed in the emerging information sector and plan how these can best be taught.
4. Decision makers be made fully aware both of the amount of pertinent information already at their fingertips and the fact that use of this information can dramatically increase productivity in the public and private sectors.
5. Research efforts in the library and information field be fully exploited, with the U.K. and U.S. exchanging findings and planning future efforts.
6. A data analysis center be set up jointly to analyze and disseminate the information-related data already available in the two countries.

Seminar participants from both sides of the Atlantic have begun the process of bringing all their recommendations to the attention

of industry, university, and government leaders and other key decision makers in both countries. A followup meeting has been held to monitor progress on the recommendations, and the report of the seminar will be published by the British Library Research and Development Department early in 1985. NCLIS will distribute copies of the report in the United States and will take responsibility for implementing certain recommendations.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON PRODUCTIVITY

The final report of the September 1983 White House Conference on Productivity appeared in 1984. Recommendations #1 and #3 from the conference placed particular emphasis on information concerns:

1. Private sector organizations should focus more attention on improving technology, quality, and information resources.
3. Private sector organizations should establish productivity measures and improvement goals for all employees, especially for information and service workers who constitute the growing majority of the workforce, and for all other measurable capital and materials resources.

Throughout FY 1983 the Commission assisted the Executive Office of the President with the planning and coordination of the White House Conference on Productivity and helped make the participants aware of library and information concerns in relation to productivity. NCLIS was responsible for providing a briefing paper on the information component of productivity for distribution to all participants in the pre-conferences and national conference. The Commission also provided a liaison between the White House Conference and the October 1983 Annual Conference of the American Society for Information Science, that had as its theme, "Productivity in the Information Age."

IFLA INFORMATION CENTER

The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) will hold its 1985 conference in Chicago. This represents the first time in over a decade that the IFLA conference has been held in the U.S. The conference is expected to attract 2000 leaders in the library and information field from all over the world. NCLIS has been asked to provide information theme

exhibit/working information center for the IFLA conference. As an exhibit, the center will demonstrate a wide range of existing technologies appropriate to a small information center. As a working information center for the conference, it will offer access to a variety of resources to benefit the attendees. These include: local databases with information about the conference; a core reference collection of journals and monographs in the field of library/information science; a wide range of commercial databases in the field; and the means of access to journal texts, holdings of other libraries, and professional expertise. One part of the exhibit will demonstrate the potential for direct access to a range of information resources in the workplace, and another will feature an audiovisual presentation about the Commission.

In constructing the information center, the Commission has requested and is receiving extensive support and cooperation from the private sector, both for-profit and not-for-profit. After the conference, the information center will be housed at NCLIS headquarters in Washington, D.C. to serve as the agency's working information center and a permanent exhibit for interested visitors.

IV. Library/Information Policy and Planning Activities



IV. Library/Information Policy And Planning Activities

A fourth area of Commission concern is best expressed by its statutory mandate (P.L. 91-345) to advise the President and the Congress on ways to reinforce the concept that "library and information services adequate to meet the needs of the people of the United States are essential to achieve national goals and to utilize most effectively the Nation's educational resources." In carrying out this mandate, NCLIS works closely with the entire library/information community.

TECHNICAL ADVICE AND ASSISTANCE TO MEMBERS AND COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS AND WORK WITH THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Assistance

Throughout the year, NCLIS provided technical assistance to Congress on the reauthorization of three major pieces of legislation: the 25-year old Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA); the Higher Education Act; and the Older Americans Act (OAA). Amendments to LSCA and OAA were passed by the Congress and signed into law by the President during 1984. The Congress will continue to work on HEA during 1985.

Over the past few years, the Commission has provided technical assistance to the Congress on the reauthorization of LSCA by gathering information from members of the library/information community regarding their needs and ideas for the new legislation. NCLIS assisted the House Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education with a series of hearings held across the country, during which more than 200 witnesses testified on the needs of libraries for federal assistance and encouragement through LSCA. The

Commission also assisted the Senate Subcommittee on Education, Arts, and Humanities with witness selection.

The new law, which includes a number of specifications recommended by the Commission, adds increased emphasis to serving the elderly, provides further encouragement for resource sharing among different types of libraries, authorizes funding directly to Indian tribes in a new Title IV, adds a new Title V for funding of foreign language materials, and authorizes funding of library literacy programs in a new Title VI.

Regarding the Higher Education Act (HEA), our primary goal was to help identify the concerns of the library/information community in order to maximize the benefits of the legislation. An initial concern of that community was the funding formula for Title II A, College Library Resources. This program did not receive an appropriation during FY 1984 primarily because of Congressional concern that funds would have been distributed to practically every institution of higher education instead of on a basis of need. NCLIS staff met several times with subcommittee staff and representatives of the library/information community to develop a funding formula and to discuss other library and information related sections of HEA.

A third piece of legislation of particular interest to NCLIS was the reauthorization of the Older Americans Act (OAA). At the request of Senate staff members, the Commission provided information about its aging program as well as on the results of the Chief Officers of State Library Agencies' survey on current library services to the elderly. The NCLIS Vice Chairman, Bessie B. Moore, presented testimony to the Select Committee on Aging on amending the OAA to specify that public libraries could be recipients of grants. Prior to the enactment of the new law, the Commissioner of the Administration on Aging wrote to the Select Committee stating that public libraries were eligible recipients of OAA grants. As the Senate debated the amendments to the Act, a colloquy among Senators Grassley, Melcher, and Pryor on the use of local community libraries as resources for older Americans encouraged librarians to expand their services under the Act.

NCLIS also advised Senator Charles Mathias on a bill proposing a National Commission on the Public Lending of Books. This Commission would study the desirability and feasibility of compensating authors for the loan of their books by lending institutions.

Joint Committee on Printing

During 1984 the Commission worked with the Joint Committee on Printing (JCP) regarding the Ad Hoc Committee on Depository

Library Access to Federal Automated Data Bases and the proposed revisions to the regulations of Title 44 of the U.S. Code. The NCLIS Executive Director addressed the Ad Hoc Committee on the impact of technology on the delivery of federal information. Rough drafts of the Committee's report indicate that it will recommend that the federal government study the economic feasibility of providing depository library access to federal information in electronic format and that pilot projects be established for the purpose of the study. This proposed action is supportive of principle number seven in the NCLIS task force report, *Public Sector/Private Sector Interaction in Providing Information Services*: "The federal government should actively use existing mechanisms, such as the libraries of the country, as primary channels for making governmentally distributable information available to the public." The Commission will continue to provide assistance to the JCP on this project as needed.

Another matter of interest to the Commission was the Joint Committee's intent to modify the regulations to Title 44, U.S. Code which describes the printing and publishing functions of the Executive Branch. Many agencies and members of the library/information community commented on the proposed changes. NCLIS advised the JCP to expand its review of federal publishing and printing responsibilities to include a larger perspective, that of federal information resources management. Because of the controversy raised by the proposal to modify the regulations, the JCP may consider revising Title 44 instead. NCLIS will provide assistance with such revisions as needed.

Congressional Copyright and Technology Symposium

At the request of Senator Mathias and Congressman Kastenmeier, the NCLIS Executive Director participated in a Congressional symposium on copyright and technology that was convened in February 1984. The purpose of the seminar was to provide an update on technology and to discuss its current and potential impacts on the protection of intellectual property rights. The principal attendees were Members of Congress, Congressional staff, technologists, jurists, futurists and other experts. Dr. Bearman moderated a session on "Publishing, Libraries, and Education." Three basic themes emerged from the symposium: (1) subject matter and software; (2) transmission and access; and (3) how Congress can best position itself to maintain a balance between production and compensation in order to compensate for creative work and protect intellectual property as well as the public interest.

One of the immediate results of the Congressional copyright symposium was the initiation of an Office of Technology Assessment (OTA) study on Intellectual Property Rights in an Age of Electronics and Information. A panel of experts, including NCLIS Commissioner and former Chairman Charles Benton, was convened to review the issues and prepare an assessment. Issues to be analyzed include: legal and institutional issues resulting from rapid technological change; the impact of intellectual property protection on technological development; economic issues arising from the rapid growth of the information industry and the enhanced value of information and information-related products and services; the sociopolitical issues arising from the public/private aspects of information; the international issues resulting from the increased value and flow of information across national boundaries; and the ethical issues arising from the conflict between public laws and private practices. The study, which was begun in April 1984, will be completed in the fall of 1985.

During 1984 OTA began a second two-year study, on the topic of Federal Government Information Technology: Administrative Process and Civil Liberties. NCLIS has been invited to participate in this study as an advisor. To date, there are four areas of study proposed: government administration, civil liberties, government provision of public information, and balance of power. NCLIS has an interest in each of these areas, but most particularly in the area of government provision of public information. The issue of greatest interest to NCLIS is "Information access and dissemination: public/private sector roles." The lack of laws, regulations, and executive orders governing the dissemination of federal information underscores the potentially great need in this area for guidance. OTA has assembled a panel of experts to help define the issues that will be the focal point of the study. NCLIS will continue to provide technical assistance to OTA on both of these studies.

RE-EVALUATION OF NATIONAL PROGRAM DOCUMENT

In providing the Commission's appropriation for fiscal year 1984, Congress directed NCLIS to review its original Program Document, *Toward a National Program for Library and Information Services*, and update it in light of developments in technology since the document was written in the early 1970's.

Staff reviewed the document and determined that the objectives and most of the sections of the document are still appropriate today. However, the section on networking needed revision because of the major technological developments affecting networking and resource sharing.

The original document called for planning, developing, and implementing "a nationwide network of library and information services" and for legislation and funding at the federal level. With the rapid development of nationwide networks, such as OCLC and RLIN, regional and state networks, and the linking together through the Linked Systems Project, the concept of a single national network with strong federal leadership is no longer appropriate, nor does the library/information community want it. Because of the growth of networks in the private sector, technological developments, and other changes, the Commission decided to revise the networking section. In the process of preparing the revision, the Commission discovered that it is virtually impossible to revise one section of a decade-old document, and therefore, decided instead to prepare a new document to replace the original section.

The new networking document was submitted to the Network Advisory Committee (NAC) of the Library of Congress for review and comment. NAC consists of experts in networking and includes representatives from all the major networks and from the key associations in the library and information field. Extensive discussion of the draft document is scheduled for the spring 1985 meeting of NAC. Based on this discussion, the Commission will revise the networking document and disseminate it widely to the community.

TECHNICAL ADVICE AND ASSISTANCE TO THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Throughout the year, NCLIS provided technical advice and assistance to a number of agencies in the Executive Branch. In several instances, work with other agencies has become part of a major Commission project and is described elsewhere in this report. Such projects include work with the Department of Commerce on archiving satellite data, ongoing work with the Department of Agriculture on rural information services, work with the Department of State on alternatives to UNESCO programs, and others.

International

The international library/information arena was of particular concern to NCLIS during FY 1984 because of the U.S. decision to withdraw from UNESCO and the need to design alternative mechanisms to further international library, information, and archival programs important to U.S. interests. As secretariat for the U.S. National Committee for the UNESCO General Information Program (PGI), NCLIS continued to serve as an official advisor to the U.S. State Department on UNESCO and other international information-related programs. NCLIS was asked by the State Department to do three things during 1984: 1) encourage full and active U.S. participation in the UNESCO/PGI until the decision to withdraw from UNESCO is actually implemented; 2) monitor any changes in the PGI program during the year; and 3) draft a proposal for alternative mechanisms to accomplish the objectives of the PGI, should the U.S. carry out its intent to withdraw from UNESCO. In accordance with its mandate to advise both the Executive and Legislative Branches on matters relating to library and information policies and plans, NCLIS also provided technical assistance to Congress as it considered the question of U.S. withdrawal from UNESCO.

In drafting the Proposal for Alternative Mechanisms to Accomplish U.S. Objectives in the International Library/Information Arena, NCLIS worked closely with a subcommittee of the U.S. National Committee for the UNESCO PGI chaired by Joseph Caponio of the National Technical Information Service. The proposal emphasizes short-term, temporary solutions, since U.S. withdrawal would make it necessary to keep crucial activities operating until new and permanent structures, requiring extensive study and investment of time and money, could be set in place. The proposal attempts to include all areas in which the PGI program is active: libraries, archives, information science and technology, standardization, and scientific and technical information. Emphasis is placed on the need for full U.S. participation in international organizations concerned with information-related matters; education and training programs; international standards and other activities that benefit the U.S. economy; publications; preservation of the cultural heritage; and administrative mechanisms. The NCLIS Executive Director formally presented the proposal to State Department officials at an interagency meeting held in September.

NCLIS also worked closely with the U.S. Information Agency during the fiscal year as an advisor on international book and library-related programs. The Commission was asked to provide a representative to the U.S. Books Abroad Task Force, which is

helping to prepare a proposal to enhance and revitalize U.S. international book and library-related programs through a special appropriation. With USIA assistance, NCLIS Chairman Elinor Hashim was sent to the 1984 conference of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) in Nairobi as a special guest of the Kenyan Library Association. The NCLIS Executive Director traveled to Argentina under USIA auspices to be the featured speaker at the 19th Conference of the Argentine Library Association.

Office of Management and Budget

NCLIS submitted written comments to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) on a proposed information policy circular on federal information management. The Commission's chief concerns were the general principles of information resources management, competition with the private sector, and user charges for information products and services. OMB prepared a summary of the comments received from 53 persons, agencies, and organizations. Several respondents referred to the report of the NCLIS Task Force on Public Sector/Private Sector Relations and the principle concerning government leadership, as opposed to management, in providing information. The three policy issues of greatest concern to all parties were those raised by NCLIS. OMB intends to publish a new information policy circular in FY 1985.

NCLIS also provided OMB with updates to a directory of selected library and information organizations that the Commission originally compiled to assist that agency. OMB and outside groups continue to attest to the usefulness of this directory.

National Science Foundation

NCLIS staff provided assistance and information to the National Science Foundation (NSF) for its study by the Rand Corporation on *Scientific and Technical Information Transfer: Issues and Options*. NSF issued its report, which refers to NCLIS's *Toward a National Program for Library and Information Services: Goals for Action*.

U.S. Department of Education

The Commission continued to work with the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) in the Department of Education to facilitate publication of timely surveys for the library and

information community. NCLIS, with the assistance of the Chief Officers of State Library Agencies, encouraged state librarians to provide needed data to NCES. By planning and coordinating semiannual meetings between NCES and the library/information community, the Commission was able to help maintain good communication between the two groups. NCLIS was also successful in persuading the Census Bureau and NCES to include library related questions in the Current Population Survey questionnaire. Gathering statistics about library and information products and services is an important task with which the Commission will continue to be involved. Additional work with the Department of Education is described in Section I of this annual report.

LIAISON WORK WITH THE LIBRARY/INFORMATION COMMUNITY

The Commission maintains a strong relationship with numerous organizations in the library/information community in order to identify and address major issues, needs and concerns in our field. Among these are the American Library Association, the American Society for Information Science, the Chief Officers of State Library Agencies, the Information Industry Association, and the Special Libraries Association. NCLIS meetings have been held in conjunction with meetings of these organizations, and its spring meeting is frequently scheduled during the American Library Association's National Library Week in April.

The Commission also takes the lead in identifying national-level interests and concerns of the library/information community through its coordination of the Public Affairs Roundtable, which meets once a month at NCLIS headquarters. This group serves as a forum for the informal exchange of information on all matters of concern to the library and information profession. Participants include representatives of federal agencies, library/information organizations, and the private sector.

Follow-up on the White House Conference on Library and Information Services

The 1978 White House Conference on Library and Information Services, which was planned and coordinated by NCLIS, had as its theme "Bringing Information to People," and was structured around user needs. This major nationwide needs assessment represented more than two decades of dedicated effort on the part

of librarians, trustees, and concerned citizens, and involved the participation of approximately 100,000 people in pre-conferences and the national conference. During FY 1984 the Commission continued to work with federal agencies to encourage and monitor the implementation of the 64 resolutions of the White House Conference. The Commission sent its annual inquiry to the heads of U.S. government agencies to update activity in the areas of the White House Conference recommendations.

The Commission continued its close cooperation with the White House Conference on Library and Information Services Taskforce (WHCLIST), which was created by two resolutions of the 1979 White House Conference. The resolutions called for a committee of 118, made up of one lay and one professional delegate elected from each state and territorial delegation, to monitor implementation of the White House Conference resolutions and work toward a follow-up conference.

During the 1983 WHCLIST conference, the delegates passed a resolution calling for NCLIS to study "National Library Imperatives" to complement the report *A Nation at Risk*. One purpose of the study would be to recommend a national agenda for libraries that could be used as a basis for a 1989 White House Conference on Library and Information Services. In July 1984 NCLIS passed a resolution supporting planning for the national conference on library and information services to be held in 1989. The Commission resolved that it would:

- 1) Request commitment by the President, the United States Senate, and the United States House of Representatives, to the planning and conduct of a national conference on library and information services in 1989;
- 2) In consultation with the Executive Office of the President, leadership of the United States Senate and the United States House of Representatives, WHCLIST, and the major national associations representing library and information services, designate during the latter half of Fiscal Year 1985, and subject to the availability of funding, a preliminary conference design group to initiate planning for appointment of a national conference committee (to be made in fiscal year 1986) and for the agenda of the conference and the schedule of events leading to the conference; and
- 3) Recommend that the President's Fiscal Year 1986 budget request include funds to support the work of the national conference committee in planning the 1989 Conference.

The Fifth Annual WHCLIST meeting was held in September 1984 in Evanston, Illinois. "Toward a Nation of Readers" was the conference theme. The several resolutions passed at the conference

stressed the need for strengthened school libraries, increased professional participation in the proposed White House Conference, and that NCLIS should take responsibility for the conference with the theme of Effective Productivity in an Information Society. Charles Benton, the immediate past Chairman of NCLIS, was presented with a Special Award by WHCLIST during its Fifth Annual Meeting. He was specially recognized for his commitment to and special support for the improvement of libraries and library services in the U.S.

The NCLIS Associate Director co-chaired a WHCLIST committee that prepared a "Five Year Review of the Progress made Toward Implementation of the Resolutions Adopted at the 1979 White House Conference." This massive document revealed that progress had been made toward implementing 55 of the 64 resolutions.

NCLIS/Special Libraries Association Task Force Report

The joint NCLIS/Special Libraries Association (SLA) Task Force report *The Role of the Special Library in Networks and Cooperatives: Executive Summary and Recommendations* was published early in 1984. The Commission recognizes the importance of the findings and recommendations in the Task Force's report, and strongly supports the Task Force's statement of fundamental principles that clarify the present and future roles of special libraries in networks and cooperative programs.

The Task Force fully met its charge to "review the state of networking as it relates to special libraries and develop a position paper which will clarify, delineate, and describe the benefits and constraints which might be derived from the inclusion of special libraries within a national program of libraries and information services, and develop a plan of action for appropriate institutions and agencies."

The recommendations contained in the report address the evidence of special library participation and nonparticipation, benefits, barriers and constraints (both mythical and real), the push-pull of technology, and future network implementation needs. Each set of recommendations is accompanied by a concise review of the findings and the analysis leading to them.

The study reveals findings that contradict previously held views of special libraries and networks. Special librarians were shown to be active network participants—in cataloging of their unique resources, willingness to lend materials, and giving service on governance boards and advisory councils. The study also showed a clear need to address the continuing constraints and barriers to corporate library resource sharing.

Special Commissioner Activities

Several Commissioners received awards and other recognition of their achievements during the past year. Bessie Boehm Moore, NCLIS Vice-Chairman, was honored by the American Indian Library Association and the American Library Association's Subcommittee on Library Service for American Indian People for her many years of work on behalf of improving library services for American Indians. Margaret S. Warden was commended by the American Library Association's Federal Librarians Roundtable for her tireless efforts, unceasing support, concern, and understanding for the group and their cause. William J. Welsh was awarded an Honorary Doctor of Laws from his alma mater, the University of Notre Dame. In a tribute to Mr. Welsh, which appeared in the *Congressional Record* of May 21, 1984, Congressman Vic Fazio commended the University's action for bestowing the high honor on such a devoted and talented public servant. Julia Li Wu received the Distinguished Service Award from the Asian/Pacific American Librarians Association (APALA). The award is given annually by APALA for distinguished service and outstanding contributions to the better understanding of Asian/Pacific Americans and their contributions in America. Mrs. Wu is the fourth recipient of the award and the first woman to be so honored.

Gordon M. Ambach, President, University of the State of New York and Commissioner of Education, was chosen President-elect of the National Council of Chief State School Officers. The organization represents its members on federal and state education issues and helps its members and their agencies fulfill their responsibilities as leaders in education. Paulette H. Holahan was elected Vice President of the Urban Libraries Council. The Council promotes the interests of urban public libraries and develops legislation and programs to support them.

Members of the Commission also made presentations about NCLIS and participated in library/information related activities around the world. Elinor M. Hashim, Chairman, was the senior U.S. representative at the annual conference of the International Federal of Library Associations and Institutions held in Nairobi, Kenya. She also participated in several meetings in this country including those of the American Library Association, WHCLIST, and the New England Library Association. Julia Li Wu was invited by the National Central Library of Taiwan to be a featured speaker at the 30th Anniversary Conference of the Library Association of China. During her visit to Taiwan, she met with prominent officials, including the Vice Premier, the Minister of Education, the Director of Taiwan's Information Agency, and the Director of the National Central Library. Mrs. Wu received a

Distinguished Library/Information Specialist Award from the National Central Library and a Most Distinguished Alumna Award from the National Taiwan Normal University. Later in the year she was invited to visit the People's Republic of China. She met with government leaders, educators, librarians and others and gave several presentations. Mrs. Wu was honored by the Chinese Medical Association for her information sharing efforts.

Helmut Alpers presented an overview of the Commission and its activities to the Cleveland Area Metropolitan Libraries System. Carlos A. Cuadra spoke at the invitational conference, "Libraries and the Information Economy of California: Public Policy Issues and Needed Research." Recommendations from the conference touched on such issues as insuring free access for citizens to certain classes of information (particularly those in the public domain), and efforts to stimulate and attract more information-related businesses to California. John E. Juergensmeyer addressed students and faculty at Northern Illinois University about access to information. He described various levels of library service that might be considered the minimum necessary for citizens living in the age of information in a democratic society.

Margaret S. Warden traveled with a group of women associated with libraries and information services and education to India and Nepal. They visited public, university, and U.S. Information Agency libraries and various educational institutions. Among her other activities during the year, Mrs. Warden was the main speaker at a Virginia Library Association celebration for pro-library legislators. She also wrote an article about the successful efforts of the Friends of the Great Falls, Montana Public Library to raise funds to increase the number of hours per week that the library was open. She has been featured in the Montana press for her library work and noted as one of the most influential citizens of Great Falls.

V. Personnel and Administration



V. Personnel and Administration

COMMISSIONER CHANGES

On March 8, 1984, the U.S. Senate considered and unanimously confirmed the nomination of Dr. Bessie Boehm Moore for reappointment to the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science for a term expiring July 19, 1988. Dr. Moore has been a member of the Commission for the past 13 years and has served as NCLIS Vice Chairman since 1972. At age 82, Bessie Moore is an active participant in public affairs who serves as a speaker and consultant in education and library matters throughout the United States. In the March 8 Senate proceedings, Senator David H. Pryor cited Dr. Moore's "undying commitment to education, libraries, and information systems throughout the past half century." "In Arkansas," he said, "her name is synonymous with public service and dedication to duty and responsibility." Senator Dale L. Bumpers spoke of his work with Dr. Moore and her extensive service to the cause of libraries and education on the local, state, and national levels. During the July meeting of the Commission, the Members unanimously re-elected Dr. Bessie B. Moore to be Vice Chairman.

In July, President Reagan nominated Margaret Phelan and Wanda L. Forbes as Members of the Commission for five-year terms beginning July 20, 1983. The new nominees would replace Commissioners Philip A. Sprague, a Chicago businessman, and Francis Keppel, former Director of the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, Cambridge, Massachusetts, whose terms expired in 1983.

Margaret Phelan is the owner of Phelan Business Research, which works with corporations in executive personnel selection, data collection and analysis, and basic market evaluation. Previously she was Research Manager for Heidrick and Struggles,

Inc. for almost 17 years. Earlier in her career she worked for an engineering firm in Turkey. Born in Kansas City, Missouri, she graduated from Kansas State University with a B.S. in Business Administration and later earned an M.A. in Library Science from Rosary College, River Forest, Illinois. She has found time to serve in a variety of volunteer capacities, including a recent appointment as National Volunteer for Girl Scouts of the U.S.A.

Wanda L. Forbes is a graduate of Queens College, Charlotte, North Carolina, and holds an M.A. from Winthrop College, Rock Hill, South Carolina with a concentration in education and school librarianship. She has done post-graduate study in the areas of education, library science, government, and writing. She has been employed as a school librarian on the elementary and secondary levels and as an instructor in education at Winthrop College. She served on the South Carolina Commission on Higher Education from 1973-78, and on the Board of Directors of the Palmetto State Teachers Association from 1976-79. Currently she serves on the Advisory Council to the Museum of Education, University of South Carolina, and belongs to the Friends of the York County Public Library, as well as to several state and regional library associations.

STAFF ACTIVITIES

Toni Carbo Bearman, NCLIS Executive Director, represented the library/information community at the 21st anniversary of the University of Victoria, British Columbia, Canada. In her speech, "Universities in the Information Age," she emphasized the importance of information in decision-making, productivity, and in improving the quality of life. She urged that the academic community bring its wisdom and unique perspective to addressing the information policy issues that challenge all of us.

Mary Alice Hedge Reszetar, NCLIS Associate Director, was honored by the American Indian Library Association and the American Library Association's Subcommittee on Library Service for American Indian People for her many years of work on behalf of improving library services for American Indians.

Carl C. Thompson, NCLIS Administrative Officer, was elected President of the Society of Government Meeting Planners on March 11, 1984. This is a recently established, non-profit professional organization comprised of over 400 persons involved in planning government meetings—either on a full or part-time basis—as well as individuals who supply services to government planners. SGMP members strive to improve the quality and cost-

effectiveness of government meetings by conducting formal educational programs monthly.

During a four week period in April and May, NCLIS Executive Director Toni Carbo Bearman took a leave of absence to serve as a Regents' Lecturer at the University of California at Los Angeles. The purpose of the lectureship is to bring to the University distinguished individuals from non-academic senior level positions to provide for the enrichment of the instructional process. During her brief tenure at the University of California, Dr. Bearman presented lectures about the Commission and its activities at four campuses of the University of California and had informal interactions with the faculty, students, and staff.

Diane Yassenoff Rafferty joined the staff as a part-time Research Associate on November 13, 1983. Mrs. Rafferty has a Masters of Library Science degree and worked as a reference librarian at the Office of Technology Assessment before coming to NCLIS. Her major responsibilities include program management of the fee study and assistance to the Commission's legislative program.

INTERNAL OPERATIONS

During August and September the staff sought advice from a management consultant about work load, time management, and communications. The consultant reported quite favorably on the organizational strengths of the agency and made some recommendations to help relieve the pressures on the staff that come from working in a very small organization like NCLIS. The staff members have discussed the consultant's report and are implementing his suggestions.

In December 1983, NCLIS fully automated its office with a Syntrex minicomputer that has 30 megabytes of storage, 11 remote terminals, and several printers. Each staff member has immediate access to word processing, intra-office communications, and many other computer programs. The office is now fully capable of receiving and transmitting information via electronic mail and also has access to online databases. By early summer the office automation equipment was upgraded to include SynPro, which integrates all the functions needed for personal computing, automatic file searching, word processing and communications, and which reads floppy disks from other micro-computers.

VI. Future Plans



U.S. Organizing Committee for IFLA 1985

VI. Future Plans

In FY 1984 the Commission designated four major program areas that would encompass all its work in the foreseeable future. These four areas for which objectives have been defined through FY 1986 are: Access to Information; Improving Library/Information Services to Meet Changing Needs; Information Technology and Productivity; and Policy, Planning, and Advice. NCLIS will continue to work with the Executive and Legislative branches in areas of national significance to the library and information community and the users of library and information services. For example, the Commission will work with the Administration on Aging and ACTION to develop cooperative efforts to improve library and information services to the elderly. It will continue to work with the Department of State in the development of alternatives to UNESCO programs in the library, information and archives area. NCLIS will provide technical assistance to the Congress in the reauthorization of the Higher Education Act and will be available to aid the Congress on other pertinent legislation and related matters. In response to a specific request from the Congress, NCLIS will study the growth of censorship in school and public libraries during the past ten years and report its findings by the end of January 1986. The Commission will continue to work closely with the entire library and information community in all its areas of concern.

Keeping in mind its four comprehensive program areas, the Commission has carefully selected program objectives for FY 1985 and 1986 that will produce useful results and will help set policy for and improve library and information services in this country. With support from the Council on Library Resources, NCLIS will continue its assessment of the role of fees in supporting library and information services in public and academic libraries. NCLIS

will establish a nationwide program for recognition of outstanding projects that teach information-finding and information-using skills to children and adults. As a first step the Commission will prepare a concept paper on the development of these skills.

The planning in 1984 for a National Advisory Board on Rural Information Needs should result in its establishment in the Department of Agriculture in 1985. NCLIS will be represented on this board. The successful adult literacy projects that NCLIS and the Department of Defense initiated in 1984 will be evaluated in 1985. Already there is a strong possibility that similar projects will be started in other cities. As a major initiative for FY 1986 NCLIS will help promote and strengthen local libraries as the information resource center for local governments, businesses, and other institutions. A second major FY 1986 initiative is to describe the future role of the library in society, especially as a preserver of culture and as a community center. The focus of this project will be on urban libraries as major resource centers.

The Commission will implement the recommendations from the first U.S./U.K. meeting on information and productivity, which was held in England during the summer of 1984. The focus of the Commission's work will be on promoting the more effective use of information technologies and the management of information resources. With significant assistance from AT&T Bell Laboratories and other private sector groups, NCLIS will develop and demonstrate a library/information center at an international meeting in 1985 and then will transfer it to the NCLIS office.

In anticipation of the ten-year anniversary of the publication of *National Information Policy*, NCLIS will review the recommendations and policy guidelines in this report, update the background information and charts, and provide a forum for discussion of selected issue areas. The Commission will continue to work with colleagues in Canada, the U.K., and other countries to determine their needs and interests in library/information issues and policies and develop programs to respond to them. Finally, the most far-reaching effort during 1985 will be the initiation of planning for a national conference in 1989 on library and information services.

Appendices

Appendix I



Public Law 91-345
91st Congress, S. 1519
July 20, 1970

As amended by Public Law 92-29, Section 202, May 2, 1972

An Act

To establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act".

National
Commission on
Libraries and
Information
Science Act.

STATEMENT OF POLICY

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby affirms that library and information services adequate to meet the needs of the people of the United States are essential to achieve national goals and to utilize most effectively the Nation's educational resources and that the Federal Government will cooperate with State and local governments and public and private agencies in assuring optimum provision of such services.

COMMISSION ESTABLISHED

SEC. 3. (a) There is hereby established as an independent agency within the executive branch, a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission").

(b) The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare shall provide the Commission with necessary administrative services (including those related to budgeting, accounting, financial reporting, personnel, and procurement) for which payment shall be made in advance, or by reimbursement, from funds of the Commission and such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Commission and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

84 STAT. 440
84 STAT. 441

CONTRIBUTIONS

SEC. 4. The Commission shall have authority to accept in the name of the United States grants, gifts, or bequests of money for immediate disbursement in furtherance of the functions of the Commission. Such grants, gifts, or bequests, after acceptance by the Commission, shall be paid by the donor or his representative to the Treasurer of the United States whose receipts shall be their acquittance. The Treasurer of the United States shall enter them in a special account to the credit of the Commission for the purposes in each case specified.

FUNCTIONS

SEC. 5. (a) The Commission shall have the primary responsibility for developing or recommending overall plans for, and advising the appropriate governments and agencies on, the policy set forth in section 2. In carrying out that responsibility, the Commission shall—

(1) advise the President and the Congress on the implementation of national policy by such statements, presentations, and reports as it deems appropriate;

(2) conduct studies, surveys, and analyses of the library and informational needs of the Nation, including the special library and informational needs of rural areas, of economically, socially, or culturally deprived persons, and of elderly persons, and the

Advice to
President and
Congress.

Studies, surveys,
etc.

means by which these needs may be met through information centers, through the libraries of elementary and secondary schools and institutions of higher education, and through public, research, special, and other types of libraries;

(3) appraise the adequacies and deficiencies of current library and information resources and services and evaluate the effectiveness of current library and information science programs;

(4) develop overall plans for meeting national library and informational needs and for the coordination of activities at the Federal, State, and local levels, taking into consideration all of the library and informational resources of the Nation to meet those needs;

(5) be authorized to advise Federal, State, local, and private agencies regarding library and information sciences;

(6) promote research and development activities which will extend and improve the Nation's library and information-handling capability as essential links in the national communications networks;

(7) submit to the President and the Congress (not later than January 31 of each year) a report on its activities during the preceding fiscal year; and

(8) make and publish such additional reports as it deems to be necessary, including, but not limited to, reports of consultants, transcripts of testimony, summary reports, and reports of other Commission findings, studies, and recommendations.

(b) The Commission is authorized to contract with Federal agencies and other public and private agencies to carry out any of its functions under subsection (a) and to publish and disseminate such reports, findings, studies, and records as it deems appropriate.

(c) The Commission is further authorized to conduct such hearings at such times and places as it deems appropriate for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(d) The heads of all Federal agencies are, to the extent not prohibited by law, directed to cooperate with the Commission in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

Report to President and Congress.

Contract authority.

Hearings.

84 STAT. 441
84 STAT. 442

MEMBERSHIP

Appointments by President.

SEC. 6. (a) The Commission shall be composed of the Librarian of Congress and fourteen members appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Five members of the Commission shall be professional librarians or information specialists, and the remainder shall be persons having special competence or interest in the needs of our society for library and information services, at least one of whom shall be knowledgeable with respect to the technological aspects of library and information services and sciences, and at least one other of whom shall be knowledgeable with respect to the library and information service and science needs of the elderly. One of the members of the Commission shall be designated by the President as Chairman of the Commission. The terms of office of the appointive members of the Commission shall be five years, except that (1) the terms of office of the members first appointed shall commence on the date of enactment of this Act and shall expire two at the end of one year, three at the end of two years, three at the end of three years, three at the end of four years, and three at the end of five years, as designated by the President at the time of appointment, and (2) a member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of such term.

Terms of office.

(b) Members of the Commission who are not in the regular full-time employ of the United States shall, while attending meetings or conferences of the Commission or otherwise engaged in the business of the Commission, be entitled to receive compensation at a rate fixed by the Chairman, but not exceeding the rate specified at the time of such service for grade GS-18 in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, including traveltime, and while so serving on the business of the Commission away from their homes or regular places of business, they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons employed intermittently in the Government service.

Compensation,
travel ex-
penses.

84 STAT. 442
35 F.R. 6247.

83 Stat. 190.

Professional
and technical
personnel,
appointment.
80 Stat. 378.

(c) (1) The Commission is authorized to appoint, without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, covering appointments in the competitive service, such professional and technical personnel as may be necessary to enable it to carry out its function under this Act.

(2) The Commission may procure, without regard to the civil service or classification laws, temporary and intermittent services of such personnel as is necessary to the extent authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, but at rates not to exceed the rate specified at the time of such service for grade GS-18 in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, including traveltime, and while so serving on the business of the Commission away from their homes or regular places of business they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons employed intermittently in the Government service.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 7. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated \$500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and \$750,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for each succeeding year, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Approved July 20, 1970.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 91-240 accompanying H.R. 10666 (Comm. on Education and Labor) and No. 91-1226 (Comm. of Conference).

SENATE REPORT No. 91-196 (Comm. on Labor and Public Welfare).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Vol. 115 (1969): May 23, considered and passed Senate.

Vol. 116 (1970): April 20, considered and passed House, amended, in lieu of H.R. 10666.

June 29, House agreed to conference report.

July 6, Senate agreed to conference report.

Appendix II

Toward a National Program for Library and Information Services: Goals For Action—a Summary

Introduction

The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science proposes a National Program for Library and Information Services based on five assumptions:

First, that the total library and information resource in the United States is a national resource which should be strengthened, organized and made available to the maximum degree possible in the public interest. This national resource is the cumulated and growing record of much of our Nation's and, indeed, the world's total cultural experience—intellectual, social, technological, and spiritual.

Second, that all people of the United States have the right, according to their individual needs, to realistic and convenient access to this national resource for their personal enrichment and achievement, and thereby for the progress of society.

Third, that with the help of new technology and with national resolve, the disparate and discrete collections of recorded information in the United States can become, in due course, an integrated nationwide network.

Fourth, that the rights and interests of authors, publishers, and other providers of information be recognized in the national program in ways that maintain their economic and competitive viability.

Fifth, that legislation devised for the coherent development of library and information services will not undermine constitutionally-protected rights of personal privacy and intellectual freedom, and will preserve local, state, and regional autonomy.

In consonance with these assumptions, the Commission has developed two major program objectives: (1) to strengthen or create, where needed, the human and material resources that are supportive of high quality library and information services; and (2) to join together the library and information facilities in the country, through a common pattern of organization, uniform standards, and shared communications, to form a nationwide network.

The Need for a National Program for Library and Information Services

The Resources

Information, whether in the raw form of empirical data or in the highly processed form we call "knowledge," has come to be regarded as a national resource as critical to the Nation's well-being and security as any natural resource, such as water or coal. The wealth of popular, intellectual, scholarly, and research resources in the libraries and information facilities of the United States is one of the great strengths of the Nation. But like many resources, knowledge resources, uncoordinated in growth and usage, are being wasted.

In advanced societies, a substantial part of the culture is handed down to successive generations in recorded forms. This resource consists of books, journals, and other texts; of audio and visual materials; and of smaller units of data that can be separately manipulated, as by a computer. In recent years, these records have become increasingly varied through technological extensions of written words, pictures and sounds. For example, a significant part of the country's information is now on film, on video tapes, and in computer files. As the Nation's knowledge grows and the number of records increases, our dependence upon the records increases, and the need to gain access to them becomes more crucial. No society can advance beyond a certain point without effective access to its collective memory of record; or, conversely, an advanced society that loses control of the record will regress.

The Need for Access

Ready access to information and knowledge is essential to individual advancement as well as to national growth. People are individuals, each with unique informational, educational, psychological, and social needs. The need for information is felt at all levels of society, regardless of an individual's location, social condition, or intellectual achievement. The Commission is especially aware that much more must be done to understand and to satisfy the needs of special constituencies, such as ethnic minorities, the economically disadvantaged, the uneducated, the physically handicapped, the very young and the very old, as well as scientists, scholars, doctors, businessmen, and other professionals. The right information provided when it is needed, where it is needed, and in the form in which it is needed, improves the ability of any individual, or business, or government agency, to make wise decisions.

The Challenge

America has an abundance of recorded information. However, this precious resource is concentrated in a relatively small number of locations, often inaccessible to millions of people, and is lying largely untapped. The challenge is to find the means for making these resources available to more people through a system which will provide effective identification, location, and distribution services. Many local library facilities, designed for other times and conditions, can no longer cope with the ever-increasing volume of information produced in this country and abroad, nor can they satisfy the rapidly changing needs of our society. The deteriorating ability of some information facilities to meet essential needs is alarming. The Nation must take steps now to strengthen and organize these resources into a coherent nationwide system, or it might soon face information chaos.

The Influence of Technology

Libraries are affected by four new technologies: computers, micrographics, telecommunications, and audiovisual media. The use of computers, audiovisual media, and micrographics has already been pioneered, but the direct application of computers has been focused mainly on housekeeping functions. The computer's potential for recording, analyzing, and retrieving information itself has not yet been fully explored. Community Antenna Television (CATV) promises the subscriber, by means of many channels, two-way communications of both pictures and sound, facsimile services, and access to data processing. The Nation's future ability to handle information will depend on how well and how rapidly we can integrate new technological methods and devices with the mainstream of information activities.

A Threshold Issue

Resolution of the complex problem of copyright is crucial to cooperative programs and networks among libraries as well as to the creativity and economic viability of authorship and publishing. The judicially constructed doctrine of "fair use" provides only a partial answer, and the eventual solution must reconcile the rights and interests of the providers of information with those of the consumers. New understandings about copying from network resources, especially in the context of new technologies for reproduction and distribution, are needed to enable the library community to satisfy its legal and moral obligations to the author and publisher while meeting its institutional responsibility to its patrons.

The Rationale for Federal Involvement

The national program blends user needs for information with information technology in order to provide equity of access to what is, in fact, a major national resource. The implementation of a workable national program will require close cooperation between the Federal Government and the states, between the state and local governments, and between Federal and state governments and the private sector. Such cooperation is most appropriately fostered through Federal legislation.

Current Problems of Libraries

There are almost 90,000 libraries in the United States today. They vary in size and complexity from small village facilities with only a few shelves of books for recreational reading to large research libraries with magnificent collections on many subjects. Collectively, they are the foundation on which a nationwide network should be built.

The current problems of Federal, public, special, school, college and university, and research and state libraries, are detailed in the full text of the national program. The following principal concerns are generalized from testimony taken at the Commission's regional hearings, from research studies and reports, and from conferences with professional and lay groups.

- (1) The growth of libraries in the United States has been fragmented and uneven, leading to waste and duplication of the national knowledge resource and, for lack of common standards, creating obstacles to a cohesive national system.
- (2) The distribution of library service is correlated with that of population and financial support. While some people have easy access to rich resources, others still lack the most elementary forms of service.
- (3) The problems of people who lack even the most basic information services or are served only marginally must be identified and addressed.
- (4) There is a limit to self-sufficiency in the ability of any library, even the largest public or research library, to satisfy its constituents.
- (5) Special libraries with work-related goals serve at present only limited clientele.
- (6) Greater collaboration should be developed among libraries and the commercial and other private sector distributors of the new information services.
- (7) Funding at every level is inadequate. A major change in Federal policy is needed to ensure mutually reinforcing funding formulas.
- (8) New Federal legislation should give local libraries the incentive to join larger systems outside of their immediate jurisdictions.

Some Concerns of the Private Sector

The phrase "private sector" includes libraries and other organizations, for-profit and not-for-profit, that produce, process, and distribute information. Through publishing, indexing, abstracting, and other services, they perform vital functions in information transfer. The "information industry" directly or indirectly affects all elements of society, and the Commission considers it essential that information activities in the public and private sectors work in harmony with one another in consonance with the national interest.

A major concern of the private sector is its economic viability in view of the possibility that the sharing of resources through networks implies a loss of potential sales. Librarians, on the other hand, claim that networks will lead to greater information use and, hence, to increased sales. The Commission believes that the creators and consumers of information cannot exist without each other and that precautions should be taken to protect the economic balance between them. Another cause of alarm in the private sector is the dominance of the Federal Government as the largest single producer and disseminator of information in the United States. The question is whether the Federal Government or the private sector should publish and disseminate information produced with public funds. The Commission believes that policy guidelines about the use of private agencies for the dissemination of public information are needed. The third major concern of the private sector is the copying of copyrighted materials from network resources, as noted above.

The Trend Toward Cooperative Action

Present Networking Activities

Librarians have long shared resources by such means as union catalogs and interlibrary loans. During recent years, encouraged by Federal and state leadership and funding, they have begun to evolve more formal, contractual "systems," "consortia," or "networks," a few of which, such as MEDLARS (Medical Literature Access and Retrieval System), already benefit from computer and telecommunications technology in the provision of regional and local services from national resources. Typical of evolving networks are the intrastate programs in Washington, Ohio, Illinois, New York and California, and the interstate programs in New England, the Southeast and the South west. Increasingly, the search for fruitful ways to share the public knowledge resource crosses geographical, jurisdictional and type-of-library boundaries.

Although none of the existing library networks has reached full potential, a few have demonstrated the viability of resource sharing through electronic networking. An example is the not-for-profit Ohio College Library Center that now serves over 600 library terminals from a single computer at Columbus, Ohio. This system allows participants to access a large database containing over one-and-one-half million catalog records, for the purpose of producing cards for local library catalogs, locating books in other libraries, and, eventually, providing such other services as search by subject, control of circulation records, and collection of management information.

Barriers to Cooperative Action

- (1) The information agencies in the public and private sectors are growing more diverse, and the components—the libraries, the publishing industry, the indexing and abstracting services, the educational institutions, and the various government agencies—have had little experience in working together toward a common national goal.

- (2) State, local, institutional and private funding is unstable and insufficient, and is not designed to foster interjurisdictional cooperation.
- (3) Traditional funding patterns will need to be changed to make them equally supportive of both local and nationwide objectives, because the provision of information service in many localities is still limited by taxes supporting a particular jurisdiction.
- (4) No national guidelines exist to ensure the development of compatible statewide and multistate network services.
- (5) Many Federal libraries and information centers have neither adopted a fully-open policy toward serving the general public nor formed among themselves a Federal network.
- (6) The attitude of librarians toward the new technologies and new conceptions of the role of the library in society is often negative.
- (7) The library work force needed to plan, develop and operate cooperative networks is not yet being well enough trained to deal with nonprint materials or with computer and communication technologies.
- (8) The Nation does not yet have an official center to coordinate the processing and distribution of standard bibliographic records, including not only the records distributed by the Library of Congress, but also those produced by other public and private agencies in the current complex pattern of bibliographic services.
- (9) A final obstacle to the sharing of resources is the lack of public knowledge about their existence and location.

The Recommended National Program

The recommended national program is an overall structure within which current deficiencies can be corrected and future requirements addressed. It would coordinate and reinforce all Federal and state efforts to support local and specialized information services.

Program Objectives

- (1) Ensure that basic library and information services are adequate to meet the needs of all local communities.
- (2) Provide adequate special services to special constituencies, including the unserved.
- (3) Strengthen existing statewide resources and systems.
- (4) Ensure basic and continuing education for personnel essential to the implementation of the national program.
- (5) Coordinate existing Federal programs of library and information service.
- (6) Encourage the private sector to become an active partner in the development of the national program.
- (7) Establish a locus of Federal responsibility charged with implementing the national network and coordinating the national program under the policy guidance of the National Commission. This agency should have authority to make grants and contracts and to promote standards, but must be supportive and coordinative rather than authoritarian and regulatory.
- (8) Plan, develop and implement a nationwide network of library and information service.

Meeting the above eight priority objectives constitutes the sum of the Commission's proposed program. In some instances, existing programs would be strengthened or reoriented. In other cases, the Commission would initiate new programs, such as the nationwide network. Only by the melding of present and future cooperative systems into a national structure can the rich resources of this Nation be fully exploited.

The Nationwide Network Concept

Major Federal Responsibilities

The Federal Government would force no library or other information service to join the network, but would provide technical inducements and funding incentives to state governments and the private sector to strengthen their ability to become effective components of a mutually reinforcing program.

- (1) Encourage and promulgate standards. The Federal Government has a major responsibility to encourage and support efforts to develop the standards required to assure interconnection between intrastate networks, multistate networks and specialized networks in the public and private sectors, i.e., the standards for: (a) computer software, access and security protocols, data elements and codes; (b) bibliographic formats, films, computer tapes and sound recordings; (c) literary texts in machine-readable form; (d) reprography and micrographics.
- (2) Make unique and major resource collections available nationwide. Institutions with unique resources of national significance, such as the Harvard University Libraries, the New York Public Library, the Newberry Library, the Glass Information Center in Corning, New York, and the Chemical Abstracts Service, would be provided incremental funding to help extend their extramural services to the whole country.
- (3) Develop centralized services for networking. While many services can be better managed locally, others might be sponsored centrally in either the public or private sector, for example, a national audiovisual repository, a national system of interlibrary communication, a national depository for the preservation of microform masters and "best copies" of all works of research value, a national periodical bank, and machine-readable data banks of articles and abstracts in the fields of language, literature, or musicology.
- (4) Explore computer use. Computers have become indispensable tools of network operations, not only for routine clerical tasks, such as the dissemination of bibliographic information, the acquisition of books, catalog card production, and the control of circulation and serial records, but also for the retrieval of knowledge resources in machine-readable form. In addition to dedicated minicomputers for local internal processing, a nationwide network might be expected to employ centralized computer installations (a) for production of bibliographic data for use by local agencies throughout the country, and (b) for searching the knowledge resource itself to learn what is available where, to record new holdings and to arrange interlibrary delivery.
- (5) Apply new forms of telecommunications. In order to place people in more immediate contact with the total national information resources, a future telecommunications system might eventually integrate teletype, audio, digital and video signals into a single system. The greatest boon to national access to the public knowledge resource would be free or reduced rates for educational and cultural use of the Federal Telecommunications System and satellite communication channels, at least until the traffic has reached an economically viable level.
- (6) Support research and development. A Federal program of research and development, through grants and contracts, should address such problems as the application of new technologies, the relevance of services to different reader communities, the effects of new information systems on users, and the profession itself as it struggles with the dynamics of change.

- (7) Foster cooperation with similar national and international programs. In order to tap the knowledge resources of the world, the national program should support such efforts as those of UNESCO's UNISIST project, the International Standards Office, the International Federation of Library Associations, and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Organizational Relationships and Supporting Responsibilities

In addition to the Executive Branch of the Federal Government, key components of the national program are the fifty states, the Library of Congress, and the private sector. Each of the levels in the nationwide program should bear its share of the total financial burden.

Responsibilities of State Governments

The Federal Government would fund those aspects of the network which support national objectives and stimulate statewide and multistate library development. The state governments would accept the major share of the cost of coordinating and supporting the intrastate components of the network, as well as part of the cost of participating in multistate planning. The states could participate most helpfully by enacting or updating library legislation and by establishing or strengthening state library agencies to administer state programs in the context of the national program.

Some of the advantages that would accrue to a state from its participation in a nationwide network are: (1) more information for its residents than it could possibly afford to amass through its own capital investment; (2) reduced interstate telecommunication costs; (3) access to computer software, databases and technical equipment; (4) compatibility with national programs; (5) matching funding for bringing state and local resources up to acceptable standards; (6) matching funding to initiate network operations; and (7) the ability to invest mainly in immediate state and local needs while relying upon the national network for specialized material services.

Responsibilities of the Private Sector

The private sector, as a major producer of cultural, scientific, technical, and industrial information, must work closely with the public sector in order to make the national network both useful and cost-effective. A new orientation to Federal funding and user economics might be required to harmonize the traditional library information systems with the newer commercial and other specialized information systems. The Commission believes that this area will require intensive study and full collaboration among many different organizations before a meaningful legislative recommendation can be developed.

Responsibilities of the Library of Congress

Although not so designated by law, the Library of Congress is de facto a National library. The Commission believes that it should legally be so designated. In that role it should accept the following responsibilities in the national program: (1) expansion of its lending function to that of a National Lending Library of final resort; (2) expansion of coverage under the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging; (3) expansion of Machine-Readable Cataloging (MARC); (4) the on-line distribution of the bibliographic database to the various nodes of the national network; (5) an augmented

reference service to support the national system for bibliographic service; (6) operation of a comprehensive National Serials Service; (7) establishment of a technical services center to provide training in, and information about, Library of Congress techniques and processes, with emphasis on automation; (8) development of improved access to state and local government publications; and (9) further implementation of the national program to preserve physically deteriorating library materials.

Proposed Legislation

Future legislation will have as its objective the nationwide network and will: (1) outline the role of the Federal Government, the national libraries, and the states; (2) specify the functions that should be performed centrally; (3) establish the basis for appropriate Federal-state and state-local matching funding; (4) establish a locus of Federal responsibility for implementing the policies and programs of the National Commission; (5) provide a framework for private sector participation; and (6) safeguard privacy, confidentiality, and freedom of expression.

Funding

Since 1956, with the passage of the Library Services Act, the Federal Government has provided funds for new services, library training and research, new building construction, aid to special groups, and interlibrary cooperation. In 1973 the Administration recommended the substitution of revenue sharing for categorical Federal grant programs. The preponderance of testimony to the Commission says that revenue sharing is not working for libraries. Recent actions by Congress have restored appropriations for many categorical aid programs, but, despite the proposed Library Partnership Act, the threat of discontinuance of those programs persists. Meanwhile, the Commission believes that the American public has not only accepted the principle of Federal funding for libraries, but has also equated it with Federal responsibility for education.

It is premature to stipulate criteria for requesting financial assistance from the Federal Government under the national program, but suggestions are herewith put forth for consideration. For example, each institution or agency wishing to participate in the network might be asked to:

- (1) Request support only for programs that are consistent with national program aids and objectives;
- (2) Be willing to subscribe to, and to utilize national bibliographic, technical, and other standards;
- (3) Provide assurance that successful programs basic to a library's mission and begun with Federal funds, will be sustained by the recipient for at least several years;
- (4) Stipulate that Federal funds would not be used to offset or dilute financial responsibility at the local, regional, or state level;
- (5) Match Federal funds with local or state funds according to a formula based on factors other than merely population or per capita income;
- (6) Develop a mutually compatible formula for matching funds between the state and local governments similar to that between the state and Federal Government; and
- (7) Adhere to the protocols and conventions of use established for a nationwide network.

Until a new funding policy for the national program is worked out and passed into legislation, the Commission strongly favors the continuation of categorical aid under existing titles.

Conclusion

The Commission believes that the country's library and information services are not yet organized to meet the needs of the Nation as a whole. The Nation must change direction by treating recorded knowledge as a national resource for the benefit of all people and the national welfare. The necessary changes in manpower development, in the application of technology, in Federal and state investment policy, in cooperative, interjurisdictional arrangements, and in forms and styles of services will come about gradually; but the Commission is satisfied that the library and information communities are now prepared to work together in creating the strongest possible information services for the country. It urges the American people, through Federal, state, and local governments, and public and private institutions, to support a nationwide program of library and information service as a high-priority national goal.

Appendix III

NCLIS Publications

Publications listed in this appendix with Stock Numbers are available from: Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Publications listed with ED Numbers are available from the ERIC Document Reproduction Service, P.O. Box 190, Arlington, Virginia 22210. Many are available from both. For documents with neither GPO or ERIC Numbers nor an identified publisher, inquire at the Commission offices about availability.

The National Program

Toward a National Program for Library and Information Services: Goals for Action. 1975. 106 pp. (Stock Number 052-003-00086-5 ED 107 312)

The Program document Provides the long range planning framework for developing library and information policy.

Toward a National Program for Library and Information Services: Goals for Action, A Summary. October 1977. 14 pp. (ED 167 128)

Summarizes the program document.

Toward a National Program for Library and Information Services: Goals for Action, An Overview. September 1978.

Brochure highlights the program document.

Reports (listed in reverse chronological order)

1984 *To Preserve The Sense of Earth From Space.*

A Report to the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science
Report of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Panel
on the Information Policy Implications of Archiving Satellite Data. August
1984. 47 pp. (Stock Number 052-003-00968-4)

Reports the findings and recommendations of a panel charged with determining the policies that should govern the archiving of the data produced by government operated remote sensing satellites should they become commercialized.

1984 *Joint Congressional Hearing on the Changing Information Needs of Rural America. The Role of Libraries and Information Technology.* 83 pp. August 1984. Copies available from NCLIS and Office of Governmental Affairs, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Room 508, Administration Building, 14th and Independence Avenues, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250 (ED 247 958)

The proceedings of the Joint Congressional Hearing, co-chaired by Senator Mark Andrews (R-ND) and Representative George E. Brown, Jr. (D-CA), held on July 21, 1982, review rural information needs from the viewpoint of public policy, modern communication technologies, education, quality of life, productivity, and other major concerns.

- 1984 *The Role of the Special Library in Networks and Cooperatives: Executive Summary and Recommendations*. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science/Special Libraries Association Task Force Report. June 1984. 31 pp (Copies available from Special Libraries Association, 235 Park Avenue South, New York, New York 10013.)
Report and recommendations of a task force charged with reviewing the role of the special library in nationwide networking and cooperative programs.
- 1983 *Report of the Task Force on Library and Information Services to Cultural Minorities*. 106 pp. August 1983 (Stock Number 052-003-00927-7—Ed 241 015)
Presents the findings and recommendation of a two-year study on library and information services, resources, and programs for minority groups.
- 1983 *Final Report to the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science from the Community Information and Referral Services Task Force*. 24 pp. July 1983. (Stock number 052-0003-00928-5—ED 241 014)
Report and recommendations of a task force charged with defining the appropriate role for public libraries in the provision of community information and referral services.
- 1982 *Task Force on Library and Information Services to Cultural Minorities. Hearings Held at the American Library Association Annual Conference, San Francisco, California, 1981*. November 1982. 90 pp. (ED 233 734)
Testimony of 22 persons who participated in hearings on library and information services to cultural minorities.
- 1982 *Public Sector/Private Sector Interaction in Providing Information Services, prepared by the NCLIS Public Sector/Private Sector Task Force*. February 1982. 88 pp. (Stock Number 052-033-00866-1—ED 215 678)
Presents the results of a two-year study of the interactions between government and private sector information activities. Gives seven principles for guiding interaction between the public and private sectors and 27 recommendations for implementing these principles.
- 1982 *Toward a Federal Library and Information Services Network: A Proposal*. February 1982. 98 pp.
Presents the results of a study that assessed the sharing of resources and services between federal libraries and information centers and non-federal libraries.
- 1980 *White House Conference on Library and Information Services, The Final Report - Information for the 1980's*. Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, November 1980. 808 pp. (Government Printing Office, Stock Number: 052-003-00764-9—ED 206 280)
- 1980 *White House Conference on Library and Information Services, The Final Report - Summary*. Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, March 1980. 101 pp. (ED 187 347).
A complete list of White House Conference Publications and Media appears in the NCLIS Annual Reports for 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82.

- 1979 *A Comparative Evaluation of Alternative Systems for the Provision of Effective Access to Periodical Literature*, by Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts. October 1979. (Stock Number 052-003-00715-1—ED 184 576)
Hypothesizes three system approaches to a national periodicals system, and analyzes the strength and weaknesses of each in both qualitative and quantitative terms.
- 1979 *Problems in Bibliographic Access to Non-Print Materials: Project Media Base: Final Report*. A project of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science and the Association for Educational Communications and Technology. October 1979. 86 pp (Stock Number 052-003-00714-2—ED 185 968)
Examines efforts toward automated bibliographic control of audiovisual resources in a network context and presents some requirements for the future.
- 1978 *Government Publications: Their Role in the National Program for Library and Information Services*, by Bernard M. Fry. December 1978. 128 pp. (Stock Number 052-003-00648-1)
Reviews current availability and accessibility of local, state and Federal Government publications. Discusses proposals for improvements, including a National Center for government publications.
- 1978 *The Role of the School Library Media Program in Networking*. Prepared by the NCLIS Task Force on the Role of the School Library Media Program in the National Program. September 1978. 91 pp. (Stock Number 052-0030622-7—ED 168 599)
Reviews school library participation in networking nationwide, its benefits and the problems hindering development. Recommendations are addressed to specific groups.
- 1978 *The Role of the Library of Congress in the Evolving National Network*. Final report of a study conducted by Lawrence F. Buckland and William L. Basinski of Inforonics, Inc., Commissioned by the Library of Congress' National Network Development Office and funded by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. 1978. 141 pp. (Stock Number 030-000-00102 8—ED 180 476)
Describes a proposed role for the Library of Congress as a national bibliographic resource based on analysis of results of a survey of twenty-three libraries and network organizations.
- 1978 *American National Standards Committee Z39: Recommended Future Directions*. Prepared by the NCLIS Task Force on American National Standards Committee Z39. Activities and Future Direction. February 1978. 63 pp. (Stock Number 052-003-00518-2)
Reviews the activities of Committee Z39. Recommends modifying its scope and activities to reflect the broader field of information transfer and administrative changes that would help accomplish this goal.
- 1977 *A Computer Network Protocol for Library and Information Science Applications*. Prepared by the NCLIS/National Bureau of Standards Task Force on Computer Network Protocols. December 1977. 90 pp. (Stock Number 052-003-00601-4—ED 168 463)
Describes a proposed computer-to-computer protocol for electronic communication of digital information over a nationwide library bibliographic network, thereby clearing away a major technical roadblock which impeded establishment of a coherent network.

- 1977 *Library Photocopying in the United States: With Implications for the Development of a Copyright Royalty Payment Mechanism*, by King Research, Inc. A Report on studies, jointly funded by NCLIS, the National Science Foundation, and the National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works. October 1977. 251 pp. (Stock Number 052-003-00443-7)
Presents the results of a study of the amount of photocopying of library materials by library staff in the United States libraries. Analyzes the implications of the new Copyright Law from the perspectives of libraries and publishers, and describes alternative payment mechanisms.
- 1977 *Library Photocopying in the United States: With Implications for the Development of a Copyright Royalty Payment Mechanism, A Summary*. October 1977. 13 pp. (Stock Number 052-003-00498-4—ED 149 772)
Summarizes the results of the King Research Study.
- 1977 *Effective Access to the Periodical Literature: A National Program*. Prepared by the NCLIS Task Force on a National Periodicals System. April 1977. 92 pp. (Stock Number 052-003-00353-8—ED 148 342)
Proposed a plan for a national periodicals system and the creation of a National Periodicals Center. The Library of Congress is recommended as the organization for developing, managing and operating the Center.
- 1977 *National Inventory of Library Needs, 1975: Resources Needed for Public and Academic Libraries and Public School Library/Media Centers*. A study submitted by Boyd Ladd, consultant. March 1977. 277 pp. (Stock Number 052-003-00328-7—ED 139 381)
Juxtaposes two sets of data: "Indicators of Needs" for resources of measurable kinds in each of three categories of libraries (public, public school, and academic) and reports from these categories of libraries on their resources.
- 1977 *Improving State Aid to Public Libraries*. Report prepared for the Urban Libraries Council by Government Studies and Systems, Inc. Published by NCLIS. February 1977. 65 pp. Appendices (Stock Number 052-003-00325-2—ED 138 253)
Argues that public library development should be considered an integral part of the states' mandate to provide public education. Documents the inadequacies of state-aid systems for public libraries and suggests a strategy for improvement.
- 1976 *Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Federal Funding of Public Libraries*. Study prepared by Government Studies and Systems, Inc. December 1976. 118 pp. Appendix (Stock Number 052-003-00327-9—ED 138 252)
Presents results of an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Federal funding of public libraries and proposes the general design of a revised system.
- 1976 *Elements of Information Resources Policy: Library and Other Information Services* by Anthony G. Oettinger January 1976. (ED 118 067)
Examines relationships among information providers and their clients in order to determine the economic, institutional, and technological factors that are key in deciding how people get the information they need.

- 1976 *National Information Policy. Report to the President of the United States* submitted by the staff of the Domestic Council Committee on the Right of Privacy. Published by NCLIS. 1976. 233 pp. (Stock Number 052-033-00296-5)
Discusses the need for a national information policy created by continuing advances in computer and communications technology. Describes the major policy issues and recommends the coordination of information policy formulation within the Executive Branch.
- 1974 *Resources and Bibliographic Support for a Nationwide Library Program. Final Report* submitted by Vernon E. Palmour, Marcia C. Bellassai, and Nancy K. Roderer. Westat, Inc. August 1974. 267 pp. (Stock Number 5203-00061 - ED 905 914)
Describes a structure for allowing the organization of existing resource centers and bibliographic centers into a nationwide program for improved interlibrary loan services.
- 1974 *Library and Information Service Needs of the Nation. Proceedings of a Conference on the Needs of Occupational, Ethnic, and Other Groups in the United States.* Edited by Carlos A. Cuadra and Marcia J. Bates. August 1974. (Stock Number 5203-00033 - ED 101 716)
Proceedings and papers presented at the NCLIS User Conference, University of Denver, May 24-25, 1973. Also included: "Information and Society," by Edwin Parker, pp. 9-50, and "Speculations on the Socio-cultural Context of Public Information Provision in the Seventies and Beyond," by Marcia J. Bates, pp. 51-76.
- 1974 *Continuing Library and Information Science Education.* Final report submitted by Elizabeth W. Stone. May 1974. Various paging (Stock Number 5203-00045 - ED 100312)
Describes results of a study of the continuing education needs of library and information science personnel. Recommends the creation of the Continuing Library Education Network and Exchange (CLENE).
- 1974 *Alternatives for Financing the Public Library.* Study submitted by Government Studies and Systems, Inc. May 1974. 20 pp. (Stock Number 5203-00044 - ED 100 303)
Examines and evaluates the present pattern of public library financing and suggests alternatives to provide more adequate funding.
- 1973 *An Inquiry Into the Patterns Among the States for Funding Public Library Services* by Larry G. Young and Others. Public Administration Service, Washington, D.C. (ED 075 031)
This study endeavors to develop a systematic method for collecting useful data on income sources for the over 7,000 public libraries and library systems throughout the country.
- 1973 *A Feasibility Study of Centralized and Regionalized Interlibrary Loan Centers* by Rolland E. Stevens. April 1973. Association of Research Libraries (ARL). (ED 076 206)
Recommends establishment of a network to be funded by the Federal Government of regional bibliographic centers, resource centers and back-up centers centrally planned, but with a decentralized service program. Methodology and an outline for a cost study are included.

- 1973 *Preliminary Investigation of Present and Potential Library and Information Service Needs* by Charles P. Bourne and Others. February 1973. (ED 073 786)
The primary objectives of this project were (1) to identify population groups with information needs that differ from the needs of the general population and to define these needs, and (2) to formulate tentative specifications for post-1975 library services.
- 1973 *Information and Society* by Edwin B. Parker. March 1973. (ED 073 776)
Deals in turn with economic trends, technology trends, and social trends, as each is likely to influence information needs. Some suggestions for meeting the needs indicated by these trends.

Annual Reports

National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. Annual Report to the President and the Congress

1971-1972	(ED 071 769)	Annual Report 1980-81	(ED 248 902)
1972-1973	(ED 088 505)	Annual Report 1981-82	
1973-1974	(ED 110 019)	Annual Report 1982-83	
1974-1975	(ED 119 676)		
1975-1976	(ED 140 799)		
1976-1977	(ED 167 127)		
1977-1978	(ED 191 425)		
1978-1979			
1979-1980	(ED 212 285)		

The Related Papers

- Relationship and Involvement of the State Library Agencies with the National Program Proposed by NCLIS—Alphonse F. Trezza, Director, Illinois State Library, November 1974. (ED 100 387)
- Role of the Public Library in the National Program—Allie Beth Martin, Director, Tulsa city/County Library System, October 1974. (ED 100 388)
- The Relationship and Involvement of the Special Library with the National Program—Edward G. Strable, Manager, Information Services, J. Walter Thompson Company—Chicago, November 1974. (ED 100 389)
- The Independent Research Library—William S. Budington, Executive Director and Librarian, The John Crerar Library, October 1974. (ED 100 390)
- The Information Service Environment Relationships and Priorities—Paul G. Zurkowski, President, Information Industry Association, November 1974. (ED 100 391)
- Manpower and Educational Programs for Management, Research and Professional Growth in Library and Information Services—Robert S. Taylor, Dean, School of Information Studies, Syracuse University, October 1974. (ED 100 392)
- School Library Media Programs and the National Program for Library and Information Services—Bernard M. Franckowiak, School Library Supervisor, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, November 1974. (ED 100 393)

- National Program of Library and Information Services of NCLIS: Implication for College and Community College Libraries—Beverly P. Lynch, Executive Secretary, Association of College and Research Libraries, American Library Association, December 1974. (ED 100 394)
- The National Library Network, Its Economic Rationale and Funding—Robert M. Hayes, Dean, Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of California, December 1974. (ED 114 098)
- Intellectual Freedom and Privacy: Comments on a National Program for Library and Information Services—R. Kathleen Molz, formerly Chairman, Intellectual Freedom Committee, American Library Association, December 1974. (ED 100 395)
- International Library and Information Service Developments as They Relate to the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science—Foster E. Mohrhardt, former President, Association of Research Libraries and American Library Association, December 1974. (ED 100 396)
- An Economic Profile of the U.S. Book Industry—Curtis G. Benjamin, Consultant, McGraw Hill, Inc., November 1974. (ED 114 009)
- The Role of the Information Center in the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Programs for the Improvement of National Information Services—Herman M. Weisman, Manager, Information Services, National Bureau of Standards, November 1974. (ED 100 397)
- The Relationship of the Government and the Private Sector in the Proposed National Program—David Carvey, Vice President, Disclosure, Inc., November 1974. (ED 114 100)
- The Future of Federal Categorical Library Programs—Robert Frase, Consulting Economist, Marc' 1975. (ED 114 101)
- Availability and Accessibility of Government Publications in the National Program for Library and Information Services—Bernard Fry, Dean, Graduate Library School, Indiana University. See REPORTS, 1978)
- Quantitative Data Required to Support and Implement a National Program for Library and Information Services—Theodore Samore, School of Library Science, The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.
- Urban Information Centers and their Interface with the National Program for Library and Information Services—Jane E. Stevens, Library Science Department, Queens College, May 1975. (ED 114 102)
- The Role of Not-for-Profit Discipline-Oriented Information Accessing Services in a National Program for Library and Information Services—Fred A. Tate, Assistant Director for Planning and Development, Chemical Abstracts Service, December 1975.
- The Impact of Machine-Readable Data Bases on Library and Information Services—Martha Williams, Director, Information Retrieval Research Laboratory, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, April 1975. (ED 114 103)
- The Role of the United States Book Exchange in the Nationwide Library and Information Services Network—Alice Dulany Ball, Executive Director, The United States Book Exchange, Inc., May 1975. (ED 114 104)

Regional Hearings

- Midwest Regional Hearings, Chicago, Illinois, September 27, 1972
Volume I: Oral Testimony (ED 068 143)
Volume II: Scheduled Witnesses (ED 068 144)
Volume III: Written Testimony (ED 077 547)
See also *In Our Opinion*, Illinois State Library) (ED 114 047)
- Far West Regional Hearing, San Francisco, California, November 29, 1972
Volume I: Oral Testimony (ED 077 545)
Volume II: Scheduled Witnesses (ED 077 546)
Volume III: Written Testimony (ED 077 547)
- Southwest Regional Hearing, Atlanta, Georgia, March 7, 1973
Volume I: Oral Testimony (ED 077 548)
Volume II: Scheduled Witnesses (ED 077 549)
Volume III: Written Testimony (ED 077 550)
- Northeast Regional Hearing, Boston, Massachusetts, October 3, 1973
Volume I: Scheduled Witnesses (ED 088 451)
Volume II: Oral Testimony (ED 088 452)
Volume III: Written Testimony (ED 088 453)
See also *Yankee Comments*; New England Library Board (ED 112 947)
- Southwest Regional Hearing, San Antonio, Texas, April 24, 1974
Oral and Written Testimony (ED 092 129)
- Mountain Plains Regional Hearing, Denver, Colorado, September 18, 1974
Volume I: Scheduled Witnesses (ED 100 342)
Volume II: Oral Testimony (ED 100 343)
Volume III: Written Testimony (ED 100 344)
- Mid-Atlantic States Regional Hearing, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1975
Volume I: Scheduled Witnesses (ED 111 362)
Volume II: Written Testimony (ED 111 363)
Volume III: Transcribed Testimony (ED 111 364)

National Advisory Commission on Libraries

Libraries at Large, Douglas M. Knight and E. Shepley Nourse, R.R. Bowker, Company, New York, 1969.

Library Services for the Nation's Needs: Toward Fulfillment of a National Policy. Final Report of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries. (ED 020 446)

Appendix IV

Projects of NCLIS

Title: Panel on the Information Policy Implications of Archiving Satellite Data

Panel Members.

Name	Title/Organization
Richard C. Atkinson (Chairman)	Chancellor, University of California at San Diego and former Director, National Science Foundation.
William O. Baker	Former Chairman of the Board of Bell Telephone Laboratories, and former NCLIS Member.
Emilio Q. Daddario (Vice Chairman)	Attorney, Wilkes, Artis, Hedrick and Lane; former Member, U.S. House of Representatives and Chairman of the Subcommittee on Science, Research and Development.
Edward E. David, Jr.	President, Exxon Research and Engineering Company, and former Science Advisor to the President of the United States.
Ruth M. Davis	President, Pymatuning Group, Inc., and former Assistant Secretary for Research Applications, U.S. Department of Energy.
Joseph W. Duncan	Corporate Economist and Chief Statistician, Dun and Bradstreet Corporation, and former Assistant Administrator for Statistical Policy, U.S. Office of Management and Budget.
Thomas J. Galvin	Dean, School of Library and Information Science, University of Pittsburgh and former President of the American Library Association.
Lawrence W. Morley	President, Teledetection International, and former Director General of the Canadian Centre for Remote Sensing, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.
Kenneth W. Ruggles	President, Global Weather Dynamics, Inc., and former Director of Operations, Fleet Numerical Weather Central, U.S. Navy.
Joan N. Warnow	Associate Director, Center for History of Physics, American Institute of Physics, and Chairman of the Joint Committee on Archives of Science and Technology.

NCLIS Committee for the Satellite Data Archiving Project

Francis Keppel, *Chairman*

Carlos A. Cuadra

Jerald C. Newman

Toni Carbo Bearman, *Executive Director (ex officio)*

Project Director

Daniel De Simone, President,
Innovation Group, Inc.,
Consultant to the Commission

Administrative Assistant

Dorothy S. Burgess

Appendix V

Former Commission Members

Frederick Burkhardt, (Chairman Emeritus) Former President, American Council of Learned Societies, New York, New York (1971-1979)

Andrew A. Aines, Former Director, Office of Scientific and Technical Information, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C. (1971-1976), Acting NCLIS Executive Director, July 1980-November 15, 1980 (serves as official senior advisor to the Commission)

William O. Baker, Former Chairman, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Murray Hill, New Jersey (1971-1975)

Joseph Becker, President, Becker and Hayes, Inc., Santa Monica, California (1971-1979)

Robert W. Burns, Jr., Assistant Director of Libraries for Research Services, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado (1978-1981)

Daniel W. Casey, Businessman, Syracuse, New York (1973-1978)

Harold Crotty, Former President, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, Detroit, Michigan (1971-Resigned, 1972)

Leslie W. Dunlap, Former Dean, Library Administration, The University of Iowa Libraries, Iowa City, Iowa (1971-1975)

Martin Goland, President, Southwest Research Institute, San Antonio, Texas (1971-1977)

Joan H. Gross, Assistant for Public Affairs, New York City Department of Housing, Preservation and Development, New York, New York (1978-1982)

Clara Stanton Jones, Former Director, Detroit Public Library and Former President, American Library Association, Oakland, California (1978-1982)

John Kemeny, Former President, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire (1971-1973)

Marian P. Leith, Former Assistant Director and Former Program Director, State Library, Raleigh, North Carolina (1975-1980)

Louis A. Lerner, Former Ambassador to Norway, and Publisher, Lerner Home Newspapers, Chicago, Illinois (1971-1977)

John G. Lorenz, Former Deputy Librarian of Congress (Served for Dr. Mumford (1971-1975))

L. Quincy Mumford,¹ Former Librarian of Congress, Washington, D.C. (1971-1975)

Frances H. Natrabn, President, Minneapolis Public Library Board, Minneapolis, Minnesota (1978-1982)

Ralph A. Renick, Vice President/News Director, WTVJ News, Miami, Florida (1976-1977)

Catherine D. Scott, Former Librarian, Air and Space Museum, Washington, D.C. Presently Chief Librarian, Office of Museum Programs, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. (1971-1976)

¹Public Law 91-345 designated the Librarian of Congress as a permanent Member of the Commission

Horace E. Tate, Former Executive Director, Georgia Association of Educators, and State Senator, Atlanta, Georgia (1978-1981)

John E. Velde, Jr., Businessman, Hollywood, California (1971-1979)

Julia Li Wu, Head Librarian, Virgil Junior High School, Los Angeles, California (1973-1978) (Renominated 1982)

Mildred E. Younger, Member, Board of Directors, Los Angeles Library Association, Los Angeles, California (1975-1980)

Alfred R. Zipf, Former Executive Vice President, Bank of America, San Francisco, California (1971-1973)

Appendix VI Fiscal Statement - Fiscal Year 1984

Appropriation	\$674,000
Total	\$674,000
Personnel Compensation	
Full-time permanent	\$319,000
Other than full-time permanent	\$ 77,000
Total Personnel Compensation	\$396,000
Personnel benefits	\$ 38,000
Travel and transportation of persons	\$ 49,000
Standard level user charges	\$ 30,000
Communications, utilities, and other rent	\$ 14,000
Printing and reproduction	\$ 16,000
Other services	\$ 57,000
Supplies and materials	\$ 33,000
Equipment	\$ 35,000
Total	\$674,000