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ABSTRACT

This report, submitted to the President in accordance with the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) Act (PL 91-345), describes NCLIS activities for the 12-month period from October 1, 1981 through September 30, 1982. Activities specially noted include the dissemination of the NCLIS report entitled "Public Sector/Private Sector Interaction in Providing Information Services"; coordination of hearings on the changing information needs of rural America and on computer-based information systems and services in agriculture; and initiation of a public/private sector cooperative project with IBM (International Business Machines) to investigate the impact of technology on libraries. Sections cover: (1) introductory material; (2) work with the executive and legislative branches and national and international library/information science associations; (3) progress made in accomplishing three major NCLIS goals, i.e., developing specifications for new library legislation, improving the dissemination of federal information, and improving library services through resource sharing and applications of technology; (4) other activities; (5) future directions and plans; and (6) personnel and administrative changes. A list of NCLIS personnel and an executive summary are also provided. Appendices include a copy of Public Law 91-345; a fiscal statement; and lists of NCLIS publications, publications and media produced by the 1979 White House Conference on Library and Information Services (WHCLIST), NCLIS projects, and former commission members. (ESR)

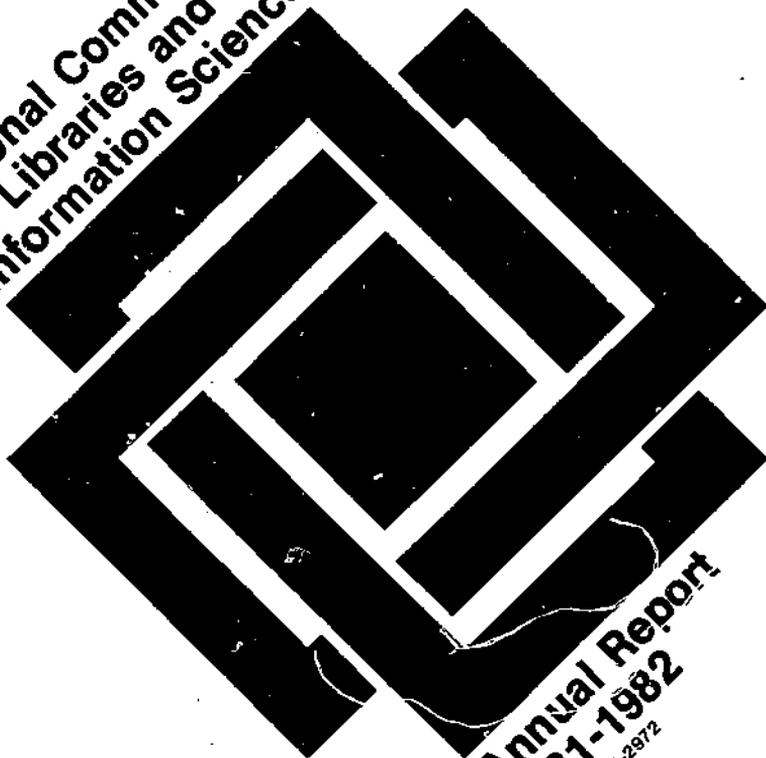
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**National Commission
on Libraries and
Information Science**



**Annual Report
1981-1982**
ISSN: 0091-2972

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on Libraries and
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Daniel J. Boorstin

Robert W. Burns, Jr.

Carlos A. Cuadra

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Clara Stanton Jones

Francis Keppel

Frances H. Naftalin

Philip A. Sprague

Horace E. Tate

Margaret S. Warden

William J. Welsh (serves for
Dr. Boorstin)

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Douglas S. Price, *Deputy Director*

Mary Alice Hedge Reszetar, *Associate Director*

Dorothy Pollet Gray, *Research Associate*

Gerald J. Sophar, *Administrator for Federal/Local Community
Information Programs*

Christina Carr Young, *Research Associate*

Dorothy S. Burgess, *Executive Secretary*

Martha D. Quigley, *Executive Secretary*

Carl C. Thompson, *Administrative Officer*

Barbara Lee Whiteleather, *Special Assistant*

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.

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National Commission
on Libraries and Information Science

April 28, 1983

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

Dear Mr. President,

I have the honor of transmitting to you the eleventh Annual Report of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS). The 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) and covers the twelve-month period from October 1, 1981 through September 30, 1982. Because the Commission's first meeting was held in September 1971, FY 1982 marked the beginning of the Commission's second decade of service to the Administration, the Congress, and the library and information community, including all U.S. citizens who need and use these services.

Because of its position as a permanent, independent agency in the federal government, the Commission is in a unique position to provide unbiased advice, expertise, and assistance to all sectors of our Information Society. This position enabled the Commission to make many notable contributions during its first decade, accomplishments that are summarized in our FY 1981 Annual Report, subtitled "A Decade of Service."

During Fiscal Year 1982 the Commission made considerable progress in the accomplishment of its three major goals for the year: developing specifications for new library legislation; improving the dissemination of federal information; and improving library services through resource sharing and applications of technology. NCLIS worked with the Congress and the entire library and information community, including specialized user groups, to define the need for improved library legislation. It continued to investigate the optimal relationship between the public and private sectors in the provision of information by disseminating the report of the NCLIS Task Force on Public Sector/Private Sector Interaction, and by providing a forum for discussion of this timely report.

Letter of Transmittal/iii

The Commission itself planned and entered into a pioneering public/private sector cooperative project with IBM which will culminate in an assessment of the information environment of 1985. This study, which will be completed in 1983, will explore the relationship between new information technologies and national productivity, and it will provide a solid basis for planning in relation to the changing library and information needs of our citizens.

During the year the Commission also advised Legislative and Executive Branch agencies on information topics and helped reduce duplication of effort in the gathering and dissemination of federal information. A highlight of our National Rural Information Services Development Program for 1982 was a joint Congressional hearing, coordinated by the Commission, on the changing information needs of rural America. These and many other accomplishments are possible because of the Commission's unique role in the library and information field.

It has been a great privilege to serve as the Commission's Chairman for the past five years, and I am very pleased to be able to continue as a Commissioner and to work with the incoming Chairman, Miss Elinor Hashim. The transition of leadership is being carried out in the Commission's tradition of professional dedication to the fulfillment of our important mission.

Sincerely,



Charles Benton
NCLIS Chairman, 1978-1982

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Charles Benton

Bessie B. Moore

Helmut Alpers

Gordon M. Ambach

Robert W. Burns, Jr.

Carlos A. Cuadra

Joan H. Gross

Paulette H. Holahan

Clara Stanton Jones

Francis Keppel

Frances H. Naftalin

Philip A. Sprague

Horace E. Tate

Margaret S. Warden

William J. Welsh

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.

Charles Benton (*Chairman*),¹ Chairman, Public Media, Inc., Wilmette, Illinois (1985)

Bessie Boehm Moore (*Vice Chairman*),² Former Executive Director, State Council on Economic Education, Little Rock, Arkansas, and former member, National Advisory Commission on Libraries (1966-1968) (1983)

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

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

Daniel J. Boorstin,³ The Librarian of Congress, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

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

Carlos A. Cuadra, President, Cuadra Associates, Inc., Santa Monica, California (1984)

¹ Designated by the President

² Elected by the Commissioners

³ William J. Welsh, Deputy Librarian, serves for Dr. Boorstin

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

Paulette H. Holahan, Deputy Judicial Administrator for Public
Information, Louisiana Supreme Court, New Orleans, Louisiana
(1985)

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

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

Frances H. Naftalin, President, Minneapolis Public Library Board,
Minneapolis, Minnesota (1982)

Philip A. Sprague, Businessman, Chicago, Illinois (1983)

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

Margaret S. Warden, Member, Montana State Advisory Council for
Libraries, and Former State Senator, State of Montana, Great Falls,
Montana (1984)

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

COMMISSION STAFF

Toni Carbo Bearman
Executive Director
(1980-)

Dorothy Pollet Gray
Research Associate
(1982-)

Douglas S. Price
Deputy Director
(1975-)

Martha D. Quigley
Executive Secretary
(1974-)

Mary Alice Hedge Reszetar
Associate Director
(1971-)

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

Dorothy S. Burgess
Executive Secretary
(1976-1981)

Carl C. Thompson
Administrative Officer
(1974-)

Cristina Carr Young
Research Associate
(1982-)

Barbara Lee Whiteleather
Special Assistant
(1972-)

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Carlos A. Cuadra
Bessie B. Moore
Philip A. Sprague
William J. Welsh

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Bessie B. Moore
Frances H. Naftalin
Douglas S. Price, Staff Liaison

Legislative/Public Awareness Committee

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Gordon M. Ambach
Joan H. Gross
Paulette H. Holahan
Clara S. Jones
Mary Alice Hedge Reszetar
Staff Liaison

Personnel Committee

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Philip A. Sprague
Margaret S. Warden
William J. Welsh
Mary Alice Hedge Reszetar
Staff Liaison

Planning/Futures Committee

Carlos A. Cuadra, (*Chairman*)
Helmut Alpers
Robert W. Burns, Jr.
Francis Keppel
William J. Welsh

N.B. Charles Benton,
Commission Chairman, and the
Executive Director are
ex-officio members of all
committees

I. Executive Summary

This eleventh Annual Report of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) covers the period from October 1, 1981 through September 30, 1982. The Commission was established in 1970 by Public Law 91-345 as a permanent, independent agency of the federal government. Its mandate is to advise the President and Congress on national library and information science policy; to develop and recommend policies and plans that foster library and information services adequate to meet the changing needs of the people of the United States.

The Commission established three major goals for Fiscal Year 1982:

- Develop specifications for library legislation;
- Improve the dissemination of federal information;
- Improve library and information services through resource sharing and applications of technology.

The Commission's overall goal continues to be to help provide the people of the United States with equal opportunity of access to the library and information services that they need.

In fulfilling these goals, the Commission performs four very significant roles for the government and for the library and information users of this country. It serves as *resident expert* in the library and information field for all branches of government. With information activities now comprising over half of the Gross National Product, this is a crucial area of expertise. As an independent agency, NCLIS serves as an "*honest broker*," bringing together officials from all branches of government with those at the state and local levels and with representatives of the private sector. Through its extensive network of contacts with individuals and associations in

the library and information field, NCLIS provides a *forum* for the entire community. The Commission also serves as a *catalyst*—identifying problems, suggesting solutions and making things happen. In this executive summary, the Commission's major accomplishments for Fiscal Year 1982 are highlighted under these four functions. These and the Commission's other activities for the year are fully discussed in the body of this annual report.

The Commission served as *resident expert* for the government and for the library and information community in the following programs and activities:

- NCLIS worked closely with the House of Representatives' Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education on the revision and improvement of the Library Services and Construction Act. Using broad-based input from all facets of the library and information community, including users, NCLIS drafted guidelines and specifications for the new legislation.
- The Commission completed plans for a new program of public-private sector cooperation, in which information specialists from IBM's T.J. Watson Research Center will examine the anticipated information environment of 1985 and the impact of new technologies on specific user groups, such as the elderly. This study and a closely related one, an examination of the changing library and information needs of U.S. citizens, will provide a solid basis for planning the future of these services. These investigations will also focus on the relationship of new information technologies to productivity in our society.
- The Commission continued to advise the Administration, Executive Branch agencies, and the Congress on matters relating to library and information policies and needs. It held regular meetings with senior officials in the Executive and Legislative Branches to explore information-related topics of mutual concern. NCLIS also assisted Mrs. George Bush with her library visits to promote volunteer literacy programs across the country.
- The Commission received the preliminary reports of the Task Force on the Role of the Special Library in Nationwide Networks and Cooperative Programs, the Task Force on Community Information and Referral Services, and the Task Force on Library and Information Services to Cultural Minorities. In FY 1983 these reports will be published and their recommendations considered by the Commission for followup action. The Commission also received the published report of the Intergovernmental Library Cooperation Project, an NCLIS-sponsored study on federal libraries and resource sharing carried out in conjunction with the Library of Congress and the Federal Library Committee.

In its role as "honest broker," NCLIS helped government officials at all levels and representatives of other sectors communicate with each other through the following activities:

- Public Sector-Private Sector Interaction in Providing Information Services, the report of the NCLIS Task Force on Public/Private Sector Relations, was published and widely distributed for comment. The members of this task force were drawn from three entirely different sectors, which are often in conflict: government, business, and the "independent sector." This study marks the first comprehensive and cooperative attempt to identify the appropriate roles of the public sector and the private sector in disseminating information, particularly federal information.
- The Commission brought together officials from the National Center for Education Statistics and representatives from the major library and information associations to identify needed statistics and mechanisms for gathering and disseminating them more efficiently.
- NCLIS analyzed and transmitted to the Office of Personnel Management the concerns of the library and information community concerning the proposed OPM standards for federal librarians and expressed its willingness to assist by convening an advisory group that would help develop revised standards responsive to the concerns of this community.

During Fiscal Year 1982, the Commission provided a *forum* for individuals and associations in the library and information field in these and other ways:

- NCLIS coordinated a joint Congressional hearing on "The Changing Information Needs of Rural America; the Roles of Libraries and Information Technologies" during the World Future Society's Fourth General Assembly. Witnesses from across the country described the plight of America's rural libraries and the new services being developed to meet the increasing information needs of our rapidly growing rural regions.
- NCLIS assisted several professional associations in presenting sessions at their annual conferences and other meetings, and it hosted informal monthly meetings of representatives of the major library and information associations in the Washington area to discuss issues of concern to the profession.
- At the request of the System Development Foundation, the NCLIS Executive Director organized an informal advisory committee on library and information sciences, which assisted in preparing a major report on research in information science. This report was reviewed and discussed by leaders in the information

field at a conference of the American Society for Information Science in June 1982.

During the year, the Commission served as a *catalyst* to help analyze problems and bring about solutions in a variety of areas:

- NCLIS continued to work with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Intermountain Community Learning/Information Service Project in four Western states, and other groups to assist the development of rural libraries. Progress during the year included a demonstration/exhibit of the rural library of the future and a joint Congressional hearing on the information needs of rural America.
- NCLIS assisted the Congressional Research Service with a hearing/workshop on computer-based information systems and services in agriculture.
- The Commission continued to work with the White House Conference on Library and Information Services Taskforce to promote the implementation of resolutions adopted by the 1979 White House Conference. NCLIS staff members were instrumental in the implementation of Resolution A-6, the adoption of a national library symbol, in 1982.
- NCLIS agreed to become the Secretariat for the U.S. National Committee for the UNESCO General Information Program, at the request of the U.S. library and information community and the U.S. State Department. The Commission also agreed to help coordinate the participation of U.S. representatives to international meetings concerned with library and information topics.

During FY 1982, the President nominated five new Commissioners to replace those whose terms were expiring. Miss Elinor M. Hashim, Supervisor, Reference and Technical Services at Perkin-Elmer Corporation, Norwalk, Connecticut, was designated as the Commission's third Chairman. The Commission's Executive Committee met in January 1982, and full Commission meetings were held in June (in Washington, D.C.) and August (in Montreal) in conjunction with the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA).

II. Introduction

For the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS), FY 1982 was a year of significant change as well as ongoing service to the President, the Congress, the library and information science community, and the citizens of the United States. NCLIS was established in 1970 by Public Law 91-345 as a permanent, independent agency to advise the President and Congress on public policy for the library and information field. Because the Commission's first meeting was held in September 1971, FY 1982 marked the beginning of the Commission's second decade of service.

The NCLIS 1980-81 Annual Report, published in 1982, includes an extensive summary of the history of the Commission, its predecessor National Advisory Committee on Libraries, and its major accomplishments during its first decade.

In its first 10 years, the Commission established the foundation for a comprehensive program to meet the library and information needs of the nation. After conducting extensive needs assessments through regional hearings, research, and analysis, the Commission in 1975 issued a major program document, *Toward a National Program for Library and Information Services: Goals for Action*. This became the only long-range national library and information planning tool to be endorsed, in principle, by most of the major library and information organizations in the nation. In 1974, with the passage of Public Law 93-568, NCLIS was given an additional responsibility, that of planning and conducting the first White House Conference on Library and Information Services. Approximately 100,000 people were involved in this process at the local, state and national levels. This comprehensive assessment of the country's library and information needs was completed in 1979, and the resulting recommendations were reported to the President in 1980. Responding

to the priorities established by the White House Conference continues to be a major thrust for the Commission.

In order to improve the quality of the advice provided to all three branches of government and the library and information community, during FY 1982 the Commission strengthened its small staff, expanded its contacts with groups and individuals concerned with library and information services, and secured support from the private sector. Based on the results of a two-year planning process and the recommendations of the 1979 White House Conference on Library and Information Services, the Commission established three major goals for FY 1982: 1) develop specifications for library legislation; 2) improve the dissemination of federal information; and 3) improve library and information services through resource sharing and applications of technology. The structure of this annual report is based on these three major goals, within the context of the responsibilities assigned to the Commission in its enabling legislation.

In accordance with its first goal, the Commission's major legislative initiative for FY 1982 was to work closely with the Congress on the revision and improvement of library legislation. NCLIS reviewed testimony received in oversight hearings held by the House of Representatives' Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education, chaired by Representative Paul Simon, on the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA); considered pertinent resolutions from the 1979 White House Conference on Library and Information Services; and listened to the opinions of professionals representing broad areas of the library and information community. At Representative Simon's request, the Commission then prepared guidelines and specifications for the new legislation.

The publication of the report of the Public Sector/Private Sector Task Force, *Public Sector/Private Sector Interaction in Providing Information Services*, marked a significant step toward the Commission's goal of improving the dissemination of federal information. The Task Force report, which presented a series of seven principles and 27 specific recommendations, was widely disseminated to obtain response from persons and organizations throughout the private sector, the government and the library and information community. The Commission also acted as coordinator for a joint Congressional hearing entitled "The Changing Information Needs of Rural America—The Roles of Libraries and Information Technologies" held in July 1982. There, witnesses from across the country contributed valuable testimony on the library and information needs and services of America's 80 million rural residents. The Commission also assisted the Congressional Research Service with a hearing and workshop on computer-based information systems and services in agriculture.

A variety of accomplishments can be noted under the Commission's third major goal, improving library and information services through resource sharing and applications of technology.

The Commission received the preliminary reports of the Task Forces on the Role of the Special Library in Nationwide Networks and Cooperative Programs (jointly sponsored with the Special Libraries Association), Community Information and Referral Services, and Library and Information Services to Cultural Minorities. The first of these reports will be published jointly by the Special Libraries Association and NCLIS; the other two reports will be published in FY 1983.

The Commission also received the report of the Intergovernmental Library Cooperation Project, an NCLIS-sponsored study on federal libraries and resource sharing carried out in conjunction with the Library of Congress and the Federal Library Committee.

In a new program area planned during FY 1982, NCLIS entered into a pioneering public/private sector partnership with International Business Machines Corporation (IBM), to examine the impact of information technologies on various segments of the population. IBM will pay two library/information specialists to work with the Commission during the course of FY 1983 to define the anticipated information environment of 1985 and provide the Commission with a broader and more solid base for planning.

The Commission's enabling legislation directs it to pay special attention to the needs of citizens living in rural areas. During FY 1982 the Commission continued to work with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Intermountain Community Learning/Information Services Project, and other groups on a National Rural Information Services Development program. Accomplishments in this program included the joint Congressional hearing (mentioned above) and a working model of a future rural learning/information center, both featured at the World Future Society's Fourth General Assembly in July 1982. The Commission's cooperative work with state and regional library associations and professional associations also increased during 1982.

In accordance with its legislative mandate, NCLIS continued its activities as advisor to the Executive and Legislative Branches of the federal government on matters related to library and information policy and programs. The Commission convened regular informal meetings of representatives of agency information programs, and it provided advice and assistance to federal agencies—for example, to the Office of Management and Budget on implementation of the Paperwork Reduction Act, and to the Office of Technology Assessment on a planned study of technology in libraries. NCLIS also arranged for officials of the National Center for Education

Statistics to meet with members of the Chief Officers of State Library Agencies and representatives of other library and information associations in order to identify statistical needs and improve the collection and dissemination of data. The Commission also enjoyed the privilege of assisting Mrs. George Bush with her visits to libraries as part of her effort to promote volunteer literacy programs.

In an important ongoing area, NCLIS continued its follow-up on the 1979 White House Conference on Library and Information Services through continued liaison with WHCLIST, the White House Conference on Library and Information Services Taskforce. WHCLIST promotes the implementation of resolutions adopted by the White House Conference.

Beyond its work in these mandated areas, ongoing programs, and the goals it set for itself for FY 1982, the Commission maintained its international involvement by continuing to support the programs of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) and by holding its first Commission meeting outside the U.S. in Montreal, in conjunction with the 48th General Conference of IFLA. NCLIS also expanded its international commitment by agreeing to become the Secretariat for the U.S. National Committee for the UNESCO General Information Program (UNESCO/PGI). NCLIS adopted this new role at the request of the U.S. library and information community and the U.S. State Department. The principal role of NCLIS will be to act as a conduit and focal point for the flow of information among the U.S. National Committee, the UNESCO/PGI, and the State Department.

In all of these varied activities, and in its planning and goal-setting, the Commission affirms the opening policy statement of its enabling legislation: ". . . Library and information services adequate to meet the needs of the people of the United States are essential to achieve national goals . . ." NCLIS works with decision-makers, organizations, and individuals in all sectors of our society to help insure the future of library and information services that will meet the needs of all our citizens.

III. Work with the Executive and Legislative Branches and Library/Information Science Associations



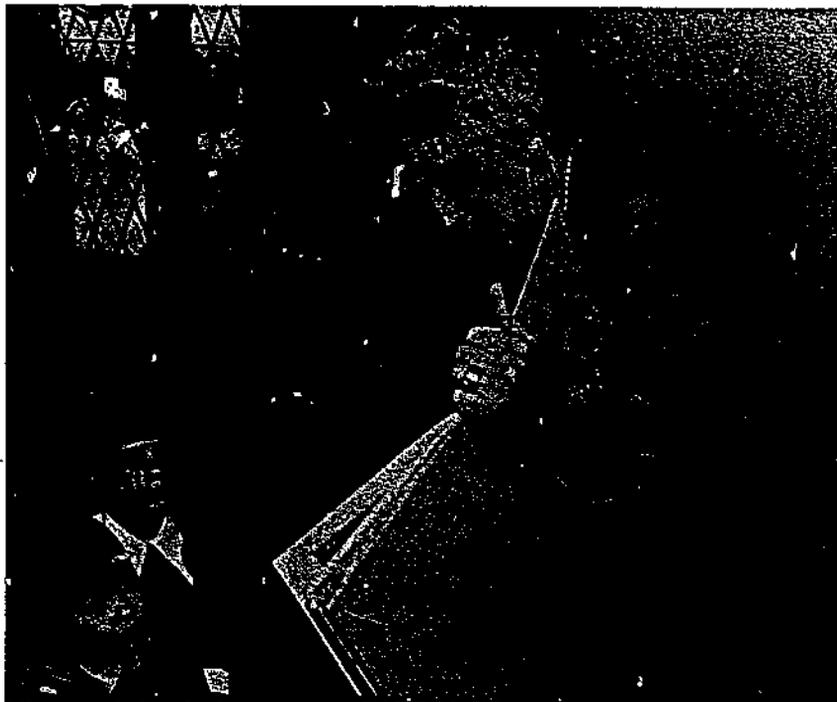
III. Work with the Executive and Legislative Branches and Library/Information Science Associations

WORK WITH THE EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE BRANCHES

The United States government is the nation's largest producer and user of information. In today's information economy, the efficient management and use of information resources can increase significantly the productivity of organizations and industries. The Paperwork Reduction Act (P.L. 96-311) has placed new emphasis on the importance of information resources management at the highest level of every government agency.

In view of these facts, it is obvious that the federal government has a pressing responsibility to manage its own information resources effectively, to avoid duplication in the dissemination of federal information, and to provide access to the nation's information resources already paid for by tax dollars. In order to do this effectively, the federal government and the library/information community need objective advice from a body unbiased by programmatic responsibilities, agency mission, or vested interests. This is the mandate of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science: to determine the facts, examine the issues without bias, and make carefully reasoned recommendations that take into account both long- and short-term goals.

P.L. 91-345, which established the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science in 1970, directs it to "advise the President and the Congress on the implementation of national policy," and to "advise Federal, State, local and private agencies regarding library and information sciences." Under this law, the heads of all federal agencies are also directed to cooperate with the Commission in carrying out its purposes. The Commission's primary responsibility is therefore to work closely with the Executive and Legislative



Mrs. Barbara Bush visits a public library in Pennsylvania (Photo by Leonarda Maslowski, courtesy of Citizens' Voice newspaper, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.)

Branches and associations in the library/information community to determine the library and information needs of U.S. citizens and to help develop services to meet those needs. Because of the importance of this mandated activity, a summary of work in this area leads off this annual report. Some of the principal activities in FY 1982 are mentioned here; they are treated in greater detail in subsequent sections of the report.

At the request of Representative Paul Simon, Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education, the Commission assisted with developing specifications for the reauthorization of the Library Services and Construction Act. (This effort is fully discussed in the following section, "Developing Specifications for Library Legislation.") NCLIS also worked with Members of Congress in coordinating a joint Congressional hearing on the changing information needs of rural America, an activity discussed under "Improving the Dissemination of Federal Information." The Commission continued to serve as a resident expert in library and information policy matters by assisting individual Members of Congress with their information needs and tracking Congressional

and Administration interests throughout the year. Among the major areas of interest were:

- (1) Improving delivery of information to citizens in rural areas;
- (2) Meeting the special needs of senior citizens;
- (3) Meeting the special needs of cultural minorities;
- (4) Reciprocity in international trade agreements;
- (5) Literacy; and
- (6) Public/private sector issues.

NCLIS also worked to anticipate the future information needs of Congress and the Executive Branch by increasing its expertise on topics such as the international exchange of information, where competent advice will be needed.

As part of its advisory function, the Commission issued in February 1982 a 74-page bibliography entitled "Aspects of U.S. Information Policy: An Annotated Bibliography of Federal Laws, Policies, Regulations, Congressional Hearings with Related Monographs, Serials, and Studies from the Private Sector."

In its role as resident expert, the Commission continued to work with federal agencies, individually and in small groups, to help them improve their management and dissemination of information. NCLIS continued its regularly scheduled meetings with senior officials in the Executive and Legislative Branches to explore the use of standard numbering systems for government publications, the roles of the public and private sectors, methods for saving money in disseminating information paid for by the taxpayers, and other information policy issues. NCLIS also continued to assist both the Executive and Legislative Branches in obtaining information and in answering questions from the public.

A prime example of the Commission's contributions to cost effectiveness in gathering and disseminating information is its role as catalyst in the collection of library-related statistics. The Commission has brought together officials from the National Center for Education Statistics and representatives of the Chief Officers of State Library Agencies (COSLA) with representatives of other major library and information associations to identify needed statistics and mechanisms for gathering and disseminating them more efficiently. These and other groups share a responsibility and need for current data on libraries and information services. Through the Commission's efforts, these groups are well on their way toward eliminating unnecessary duplication of effort.

NCLIS also continued to work with federal agencies and the library/information community to encourage and monitor the implementation of the 64 resolutions of the first White House Conference on Library and Information Services by developing specifications for legislation, recommending programs and policies to

agencies, conducting hearings, and identifying and analyzing U.S. library and information needs. Before each annual WHCLIST meeting, the Commission has contacted federal agency heads to obtain an update on the implementation of White House Conference resolutions that pertain to each agency. (Follow-up activity on the White House Conference is more fully discussed in a later section of this report.)

Early in 1982, the Secretary of Agriculture appointed an interagency panel to review the activities and operations of the National Agricultural Library (NAL). The NCLIS Executive Director served on this 12-member "Blue Ribbon Panel," which published its final report on August 12. The report proposes that NAL be strengthened in order to serve more effectively as the nation's chief information resource for agricultural and allied sciences.

NCLIS worked closely with the White House Conference on Aging by assisting in the earliest planning stages and sharing information from the White House Conference on Library and Information Services. Bessie B. Moore, Vice Chairman of the Commission, was an official observer at the White House Conference on Aging. Participants in the Conference passed a resolution directing NCLIS to: 1) identify the special needs of senior citizens and develop programs to meet those needs; 2) provide leadership in promoting the incorporation of special services for senior citizens into the basic ongoing programs of libraries; 3) promote the use of senior citizen volunteers to supplement the efforts of library professionals; and 4) provide the widest possible dissemination of its findings and programs, to promote increased public awareness of the special needs of senior citizens and the means for meeting those needs.

WORK WITH ASSOCIATIONS

The Commission continued hosting informal monthly meetings of representatives from the major library and information associations in the Washington area to discuss issues of concern to the profession. These off-the-record meetings have proved to be a very effective mechanism for sharing current information and for providing a forum for the community to air its views and focus on areas of critical concern. Among the topics discussed have been proposed Office of Personnel Management standards for federal libraries, changes in library legislation, international information issues, standards for library/information publishing and related practices, and access to publications and information.

The System Development Foundation (SDF), which became active in 1981, seeks to advance the information sciences by making

grants for basic research in the field. SDF's specific areas of interest currently include principles of information science, principles of representation in biological and machine information processing, the man-machine interface, and the interface between the computer and artistic endeavor. In order to obtain advice and information on the field of library and information science, SDF called upon the Executive Director of NCLIS to organize an informal advisory committee on library and information sciences. Drawing upon contracts with the community, she identified leading experts who defined and described the field and assisted in preparing a major report entitled, "What Where We've Been Says About Where We Are: Research and Information Science." This report was reviewed and discussed by leaders in the information field at a conference of the American Society for Information Science in June 1982. In addition, the Executive Director participated in a seminar on the overall content of information science and directions for future research. These activities emphasize that NCLIS is in a unique position to provide expert advice to the research community on the broad field of library and information science.

Commission staff also assisted several associations in presenting sessions at their annual conferences and other meetings. These included sessions on the public/private sector interface, held at the American Library Association, Association for Research Libraries, and METRONET meetings. Assistance with other technical programs included presentations at the Information Institute of the International Academy at Santa Barbara and the June 1982 Special Libraries Association conference. The Commission also continued its support of the work of the American National Standards Institute Committee Z39, for which the NCLIS Deputy Director serves on the Finance Committee.

As part of the Commission's continuing participation in the Network Advisory Committee (NAC), the Executive Director attended the 1982 meetings of this group and served as chair of the NAC Membership Committee and as a member of the Program Planning Committee. The Network Advisory Committee devoted the program sessions at its March 9-11 and June 21-23 meetings to discussion of document delivery. A presentation on ADONIS, a service to provide electronic delivery of documents from six publishers, and three background papers provided comprehensive information on the latest developments in the important area of access to copies of books, journal articles, newspapers, and other documents needed by users of the nation's libraries. The Committee prepared a proposal for *A Nationwide Study of Present Interlibrary Loan and Other Document Delivery Activities*, which will be funded by the Council on Library Resources.



Chairman Charles Benton introduces Montreal City Counsellor Justine Sentenne at the NCLIS-sponsored reception in Montreal during the IFLA conference



Bessie B. Moore, NCLIS Vice Chairman; Jean-Francois Bertrand, Minister of Communications, Province of Quebec; Elsa Granheim, President of IFLA; and Margreet Wijnstroom, Secretary-General of IFLA

At their March meeting, the members of NAC voted to invite the Commission to avail itself of the Network Advisory Committee both as a sounding board and a forum for matters of interest to NCLIS. The Chairman of the Commission accepted the invitation on behalf of the Commission. NCLIS anticipates making use of this forum to provide expertise on networking and resource sharing. In June the Committee discussed the report of the NCLIS Public/Private Sector Task Force and laid plans for a discussion of the topic of public/private sector interaction in networking at the upcoming October meeting, with the intention of reviewing these results at the next meeting of the American Library Association.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

In order to advise more effectively on international issues, the Commission decided to expand its international activities during FY 1982. In response to a request from major elements of the U.S. library and information community which was supported by the Department of State, NCLIS agreed to assume responsibility for the U.S. National Committee for the UNESCO General Information Program (UNESCO/PGI). It was felt that the Committee's ability to perform its functions would be enhanced by close association with a Washington-based group in the information field. As Secretariat for the U.S. National Committee, the Commission will serve as a focal point for the needs, interests, and views of the U.S. library and information community with respect to this program. By taking on this responsibility, NCLIS will be able to draw upon the extensive expertise of international library and information associations at minimal cost to the taxpayers. These associations represent both the for-profit and the not-for-profit components of the private sector, and they are expected to donate more than 500 hours of their time to the Commission. Specific activities to be performed will include: 1) advising the State Department on U.S. policy with regard to the UNESCO/PGI and on selection of U.S. delegates to various international meetings; 2) transmitting information between UNESCO and U.S. National Committee members; and 3) acting as a clearinghouse for requests received from UNESCO.

In 1982 the Commission set the tone for its increased international involvement by holding its first meeting in its 12-year history outside the United States. The Commission's August meeting was held in Montreal in conjunction with the meeting of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA). NCLIS also continued to support U.S. participation in IFLA.

The Commission decided to continue increasing its expertise in the international arena by examining the issue of reciprocity in the international transfer of information, and it agreed to work with key library and information associations to assess and coordinate the participation of the U.S. community in international programs.

IV. Developing Specifications for Library Legislation

98TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2878

To amend and extend the Library Services and Construction Act.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. SIMON introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on
Education and Labor

(Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic)

A BILL

To amend and extend the Library Services and Construction
Act.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SHORT TITLE; FINDINGS**

4 **SECTION 1. (a) This Act may be cited as the "Library**
5 **Services and Construction Act Amendments of 1983".**

6 **(b) The Congress finds that—**

IV. Developing Specifications for Library Legislation

FY 1982 was a year of very productive activity in developing new specifications for the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA), a 25-year-old statute being considered for reauthorization. Representative Paul Simon's Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education is considering the future of this legislation, and at Representative Simon's request NCLIS assisted with the coordination of hearings and other efforts to assess the needs of user groups and the professional library/information community. Progress during the year included holding oversight hearings in three cities and a successful cooperative effort of the library/information community and Congressional staff to develop specifications for new legislation.

Beginning in 1981 and continuing through the first quarter of FY 1982, Representative Simon held six hearings to gather views on LSCA to be taken into consideration during the reauthorization process. NCLIS assisted by identifying witnesses and helping to schedule and make other preparations for the hearings. These hearings provided a wealth of information about the importance of LSCA funds to the state and local libraries. Witnesses cited the successes of LSCA projects that had been funded during this law's 25-year history. However, they also pointed out the need for change in the programmatic emphasis of the legislation. For example, they suggested that the potential and necessity of library automation ought to be recognized, as should the special information needs of groups such as the elderly, Indians, and illiterate adults. The states should take a larger role in determining the most urgent library and information needs of their citizens and should allocate LSCA funds accordingly.

With the hearings completed, Representative Simon asked the Commission to prepare specifications for the amendments to LSCA.

After reviewing the hearings record and consulting with major representatives of the library/information community, NCLIS realized that no clear consensus existed regarding the future of LSCA and therefore presented Representative Simon with guidelines for preparing the new legislation. These guidelines encompassed a detailed discussion of a number of issues and included items on which there was a known difference of opinion.

During the next several months, representatives of the American Library Association (ALA), the Chief Officers of State Library Agencies (COSLA), NCLIS and others met with Congressional staff to draw up the actual specifications for the legislation. Several meetings were held in Washington to accomplish this task. Principal ALA divisions were consulted and their ideas were added to the deliberations. Each state librarian was fully informed of the developing specifications and many offered valuable suggestions. Because of new title concerning Indian library services was being proposed, Indian library groups also became involved in the process of developing specifications.

The result of this joint effort was a list of recommended changes to the current Library Services and Construction Act. Both the Commission's role in this process and recommendations from the field were supported by reference to White House Conference resolutions relevant to the improvement of LSCA. The Commission is very pleased that the development of the proposed changes to LSCA has been accomplished in an open forum, and in a manner that has allowed extensive participation by the library and information community.

The Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education plans to complete the draft legislation and hold hearings in the spring of 1983.

V. Improving the Dissemination of Federal Information



Photo on preceding page:

Representative James Hansen of Utah introduces Jason Hardman at the joint congressional hearing on information needs of rural America.

V. Improving the Dissemination of Federal Information

REPORT OF THE TASK FORCE ON PUBLIC/PRIVATE SECTOR RELATIONS

The report of the Commission's Public/Private Sector Task Force, *Public Sector/Private Sector Interaction in Providing Information Services*, was published by the Commission in March 1982. This milestone document was the culmination of a two-year task force study under the chairmanship of Robert M. Hayes, Dean of the Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of California, Los Angeles. The original charge to the task force stated that its purpose was:

to make a significant contribution to the delineation of the proper roles of government and private organizations with respect to the generation and dissemination of scientific, technical, business and other information.

The members of the task force represented equally the public (federal, state, and local), the private not-for-profit, and the private for-profit sectors. In an attempt to provide for representation of at least some of the subsectors, the number of participants was set at 21, which is nearly 50% larger than most NCLIS task forces. The members included many outstanding leaders of the library/information community. (See Appendix IV)

The task force produced seven principles for guiding interaction between the public and private sectors and 27 recommendations for implementing these principles. Because it is important that these principles and recommendations be evaluated only in the context of the entire report, they will not be listed here.

However, in general, these principles and recommendations are in favor of:

- open access to information generated by the federal government,
- reliance upon libraries and private sector organizations (both for-profit and not-for-profit) to make readily available information that can be distributed by the federal government,
- a leadership role for government with all sectors, rather than a management role, and
- limiting direct government intervention in the marketplace.

After the task force report was published in early March, more than 3,000 copies were distributed to government agencies and officials, Members of Congress, librarians, professional and trade associations, and many other individuals and groups. In addition, copies were distributed at local conferences, including the March 1982 conference of the National Federation of Abstracting and Indexing Services and the May 1982 National Telecommunications and Information Administration's Conference on Future Directions in Information Policy. The frontispiece of the report and the accompanying news release requested comments from any and all interested parties. Meetings, panel discussions and open forums on the report have since been held by the American Library Association, the Association of Research Libraries, the Network Advisory Committee of the Library of Congress, the Federal Information Managers, METRONET, and other groups. In addition, NCLIS has received comments from many individuals throughout the country. All of these have been carefully reviewed and will be reflected in future actions as much as possible.

The Public/Private Sector Task Force report has been widely commended as a valuable contribution to the furtherance of public sector-private sector cooperation. Dennis McDonald, writing in the *Annual Review of Information Science and Technology*, characterized the report as "the single most comprehensive distillation of the issues surrounding the public sector/private sector roles in information services ever attempted." Martin M. Cummings, Director of the National Library of Medicine, stated in his comments: "This report presents the best definition of the problems which have resulted from the emergence of information services as a major element in U.S. scientific and technological affairs." In his comments on the report, Senator David Durenberger wrote: "The initiatives supported and encouraged by the Task Force are an important step in re-establishing the communities on which America was built."

In general the principles in the report have been supported as a group, but there has been criticism of individual principles and recommendations. Some of the criticism has been about the lack of specific consideration of international issues, state and local government roles, scientific and technical information, definitions of "information," and the effects of developing information technologies on society, and on the interrelationships among the sectors. (Some of

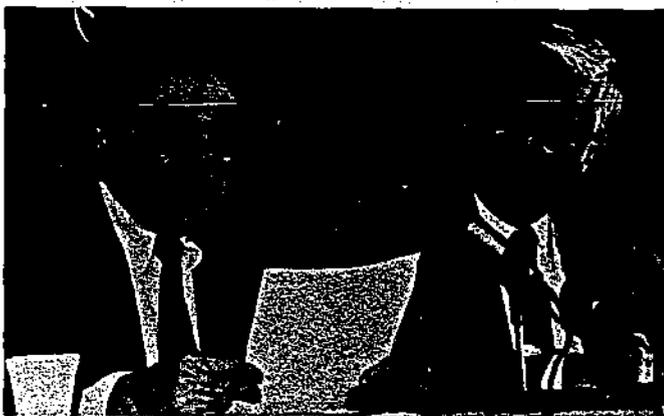
these were quite deliberately excluded from consideration by the task force, to enable it to give adequate attention to what it considered the central issues.) There was also some criticism of the "lack of data" supporting the task force's conclusions and of the general character of the principles and recommendations. The Commission has reviewed the task force report and the comments received about it. It has also considered a number of approaches for following up on the report. NCLIS has decided to focus its current efforts on the areas that the task force considered, rather than on new areas, and to test the implications and applicability of the principles and recommendations.

Further study will assess the implications and potential effects of adopting the specific principles and recommendations of the report. (See "Future Directions and Plans.") The Commission has analyzed the results of the report in terms of: 1) the federal responsibility to foster development and use of information resources, products and services; and 2) the guidelines to resolve conflicts between the federal government and the private sector concerning provision of information. NCLIS is examining the federal role in making government information openly available and in encouraging private sector investment in the provision of information products and services. The Commission is also looking into the federal role in providing commercial services and the federal responsibility when using private-sector information.

JOINT CONGRESSIONAL HEARING AT THE WORLD FUTURE SOCIETY ASSEMBLY

The Commission's role as provider of a forum on library and information issues was highlighted in 1982 through NCLIS' coordination of a joint Congressional hearing entitled "The Changing Information Needs of Rural America—The Roles of Libraries and Information Technologies." The hearing was held during the Fourth General Assembly of the World Future Society in Washington, D.C., July 18-22. In conjunction with the hearing, a model rural learning/information center was constructed by the Library Resources Corporation of America, showing the rural library as a contemporary institution potentially capable of satisfying most of the information needs of the rural community.

The hearing was co-chaired by Senator Mark Andrews of North Dakota, Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Rural Development Oversight and Investigations, and Representative George E. Brown, Jr. of California, Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Department Operations, Research and Foreign.



2



- 1 *Representative George E. Brown, Jr. and Senator Mark Andrews preside at the joint Congressional hearing on the changing information needs of rural America.*
- 2 *Commissioners Margaret Warden and Charles Benton conducted the hearing after Senator Andrews and Representative Brown were called away for an urgent vote.*
- 3 *Jason Hardman, a witness from Elsinore, Utah and his father.*
- 4 *Glenn Wilde, founder and director of the Intermountain Community Learning/Information Center project, testifies at the hearing.*
- 5 *NCLIS staff and the Hardman family visit the model rural library of the future constructed by the Learning Resources Corporation of America at the World Future Society assembly. (l-r: Marti Quigley, Gerry Sophar, Toni Carbo Bearman; Wayne, Linda, and Jason Hardman)*



3



5

Improving the Dissemination of Federal Information/35

Agriculture. Witnesses representing information providers, intermediaries (librarians and extension workers) and rural user groups testified on the information needs of rural America and services being developed to meet them. The witnesses emphasized that America's rural economy and well-being depend on an information infrastructure that is now technically possible and economically feasible. The hearing lasted two and one-half hours, and when Senator Andrews and Representative Brown were called away for an important vote, NCLIS Chairman Charles Benton and Commissioner Margaret Warden replaced them in the Chair to hear the remaining witnesses. (Authorization to conduct hearings is assigned to the Commission under P.L. 91-345.)

The Commission's purpose in sponsoring the joint Congressional hearing and the rural community/learning information center exhibit was to call national public attention to the information needs of rural America and also to identify other constituencies, organizations and institutions with an interest in this area. More than 350 individuals attended the hearing and more than 1,500 visited the exhibit. The hearing record will be published in FY 1983. Most of the hearing was videotaped, and it is being edited to a half-hour version for dissemination to interested professional associations and communities around the country.

The plight of America's rural libraries was highlighted by witness Jason Hardman, a 13-year-old from Elsinore, Utah (population 600). Elsinore had no library, so young Jason persuaded the town's mayor and council to provide him with a room in an abandoned Carnegie school building in order to start a library for the town. He gathered books in every way he could. Because of the publicity he has received, Jason now has a collection of more than 10,000 volumes and a microcomputer. Since the hearing, he has appeared on the Johnny Carson Show, National Public Radio, and Good Morning America. Congressman Brown, after hearing Jason's testimony, said, "I have listened to a lot of witnesses at hearings, and I can tell you honestly that there are very few who have given a more coherent and interesting statement than you have given."

HEARING ON COMPUTER-BASED INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND SERVICES IN AGRICULTURE

In 1982 the Subcommittee on Department Operations, Research and Foreign Agriculture of the House Committee on Agriculture began a series of oversight initiatives that emphasized the Subcommittee's interest in the use of information in the nation's agricultural and rural communities. One of these was a Congressional hearing/workshop on

computer-based information systems and services in agriculture, chaired by Congressman George E. Brown, Jr. on May 19 and 20, 1982. Because of its National Rural Information Services Development Program and its close working relationship with the National Agricultural Library and other parts of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Commission was asked by the Congressional Research Service (CRS) to assist in planning the workshop and selecting witnesses.

NCLIS made a key contribution to the hearing/workshop by arranging for testimony by Dr. Glenn Wilde, Assistant Dean for Extension and Continuing Education, Utah State University, and Dr. Russell Youmans, Director of the Western Rural Development Center at the University of Oregon, as representatives of the Intermountain Community Learning/Information Services Project (ICLIS). The hearing/workshop was the first opportunity for the ICLIS consortium to inform Congress directly about its efforts to provide information services through computers and telecommunications to small communities in rural America. The Commission cooperates closely with ICLIS by providing guidance, assistance and visibility to this innovative project.

VI. Resource Sharing and Applications of Technology

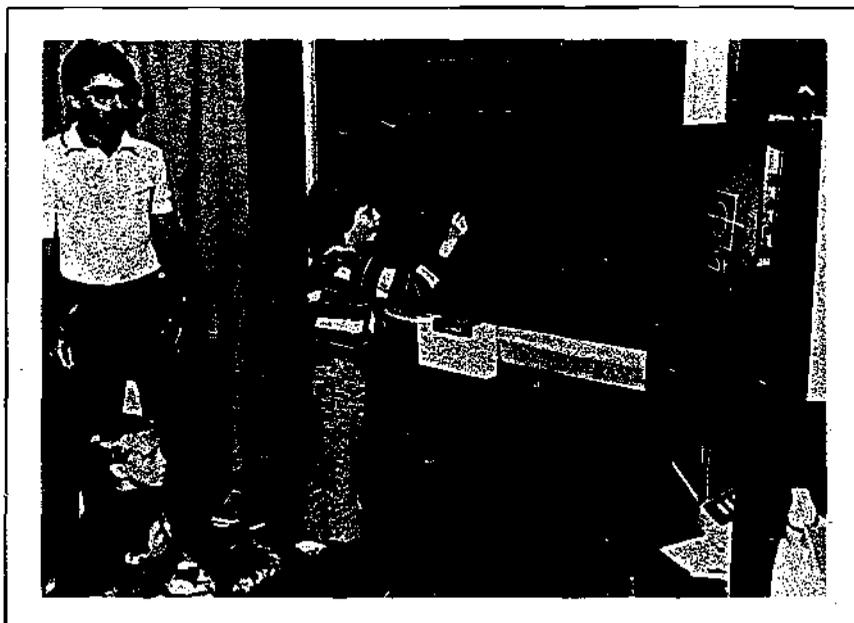


Photo on preceding page:

Children use an electronic blackboard at the model community learning/information center, an NCLIS-sponsored exhibit at the World Future Society Assembly.

VI. Resource Sharing and Applications of Technology

NCLIS TASK FORCES

The *Task Force on the Role of the Special Library in Nationwide Networks and Cooperative Programs*, cosponsored by NCLIS and the Special Libraries Association (SLA), held its first meeting early in FY 1981 and completed its deliberations in FY 1982. This project followed up on the examination of library and information service needs of organizations and professions, one of the five major themes of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services. During its existence, the task force and four working groups of the members gathered and analyzed a great deal of information. When they found that there was little reliable information on the degree and nature of special library participation in networking and cooperative activities, they conducted two surveys to fill this information gap. The first, conducted with the help of 42 of the 50 chapters of SLA, asked the SLA membership to report on the participation of their libraries in formal networks and cooperative activities. The second survey asked the directors of 17 major networks and the three largest bibliographic utilities for similar information.

Contrary to the widely held perception, these surveys found that special library participation in networks is much greater than expected. Special libraries make up at least 35% of the total membership of the responding networks and 21% of the membership of bibliographic utilities. Fifty percent of the responding libraries reported participation in formal networking or cooperative programs. It is quite clear that special libraries are already a significant segment of the networking population and more can be expected to participate as awareness of the benefits of participation grows.

This task force was also responsible for the removal of a substantial barrier to special library participation in OCLC, the largest of the bibliographic utilities. The OCLC requirement that libraries contribute all of their current Roman alphabet online cataloging to the OCLC data base was perceived as a major barrier to participation by special libraries in the private for-profit sector. In response to an inquiry from the president of SLA and the task force chairman, OCLC clarified its requirement and agreed to "accept the judgement of the library" and "place the burden [on the library] of honoring in good faith the requirement to contribute all holdings other than those that would generally create security or competitive difficulties."

The draft report of the task force includes 13 specific recommendations for action grouped into four areas of concern. These are: 1) improving awareness of special library participation in networking and encouraging wider participation; 2) segregating the myths and realities of barriers and constraints to special library participation in networking, and acting to remove or reduce the real ones; 3) coping with the impact of rapidly changing technology; and 4) meeting future network implementation needs. Recommendations in each of these areas presume some future NCLIS participation.

A preliminary report on the task force's findings was delivered by Patricia Berger, Chief of the Library and Information Services Division, U.S. National Bureau of Standards, and chairman of the task force, at the June Commission meeting. During FY 1983, NCLIS will be examining the report and its recommendations to develop plans for implementation. The report will be published in the spring of 1983 by NCLIS and the Special Libraries Association.

The *Task Force on Library and Information Services to Cultural Minorities* was established in April 1980 to "review the status of library and information programs in support of the library and information needs and interests of minority groups." This responded to the Commission's legislative mandate and also followed up on the examination of user needs at the White House Conference. Under the chairmanship of E.J. Josey, Chief of the Bureau of Specialist Library Services, New York State Education Department, the task force completed its work in August 1982 and has sent the draft report to the Commission for presentation at its November meeting. The report contains 42 recommendations for strengthening and promoting library services for minorities in five broad areas: needs, materials and resources, personnel, programming, and funding. Elements treated in the recommendations include legislation, distribution of existing funds, cooperative ventures, recruitment of minorities into librarianship, pre- and in-service education of library personnel, collection development and preservation, and literacy programs. The findings and recommendations in the report will be

helpful to libraries as they endeavor to provide basic library and information services adequate to meet the needs of their local communities in general, and of their cultural minorities in particular.

The *Task Force on Community Information and Referral Services* was established in February 1980 and given the charge to "review the status of community information and referral (CI&R) in libraries and social service agencies and to make recommendations to NCLIS on the appropriate role for libraries in the field of CI&R in the future." This was a followup effort on another of the White House Conference's major themes, library and information services for meeting personel needs. The task force, under the chairmanship of Robert Croneberger, Director, Memphis-Shelby County Public Library and Information Center, has completed its work, and the final report with recommendations was submitted to the Commission in 1982. The report validates the assumption that CI&R is a vital service that can and should be provided by libraries as an important extension of quality reference service in meeting the changing needs of communities in the 1980s and beyond. Task force recommendations include: educating all parties, librarians, legislators, and the general public about CI&R; making provision for CI&R in library legislation at all levels (federal, state and local); extensive promotional efforts; and conducting research on the impact of CI&R on users and on the application of automation to CI&R. This report should benefit groups working to implement the resolutions from the White House Conference on Library and Information Services dealing with community information and referral, and some of its recommendations are particularly relevant to the proposed revision of the Library Services and Construction Act.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL LIBRARY COOPERATION PROJECT

In 1980, NCLIS and the Library of Congress undertook a study to determine ways to improve the coordination of library services and activities within and among the various levels of government (federal, state and local) to meet national, state and local needs. The project director for this study was Alphonse F. Trezza, former NCLIS Executive Director. The study report, *Toward a Federal Library and Information Services Network: A Proposal*, was published in the spring of 1982 by the Library of Congress.

The study found that interactions between and among federal libraries are generally not as frequent or effective as those between federal and non-federal libraries. Federal and non-federal libraries often rely on each other for resources beyond their own holdings, but these are frequently informal arrangements. Interactions between

federal libraries, even within the same agency, range from sophisticated computer-mediated intra-agency networks to virtually no interactions other than traditional interlibrary loans.

The report recommends the establishment of a federal library and information services network based on existing strengths and organization, and the development of a central federal holdings database using the extensive computerized records already available in a number of agencies. The report also recommends initiating and maintaining a program of in-service training to help federal libraries cope with the rapid changes in the field and improve their effectiveness in the procurement of library materials and services. The proposed network and database would be important not only to federal libraries but also to non-federal libraries and library users throughout the country as a major resource.

NATIONAL RURAL INFORMATION SERVICES DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

A consensus is developing among those concerned with the problems of rural America that our local communities are "information poor" and that they should be assisted in "capacity building." The latter term is now frequently discussed in reports and papers on rural development. It is an all-encompassing term that, in the case of federal action, means "assisting communities in planning for and adapting to rapid social, economic and demographic change, and to increasing their ability to deliver [essential] services in rural areas."* Fundamental to this need for capacity building is a reliable, locally based information resource or information center.

P.L. 91-345, the Commission's enabling legislation, directs the Commission to pay special attention to the information needs of rural areas. The Commission's National Rural Information Services Development Program is focused on providing better library and information services to rural America's local governments, community institutions, businesses, and individual citizens. With the cooperation of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Agricultural Library and other components of USDA, the Commission has assumed leadership for this program.

The goal of the National Rural Information Services Development Program is a restatement of the first program objective of the Commission's 1975 National Program Document: "Ensure that basic minimums of library and information services adequate to meet

* "Social and Economic Trends in Rural America": White House Rural Development Background Paper, Washington, D.C., October 1979.

the needs of all local communities are satisfied." Consideration of this goal emphasizes that the local library is the first institution that a citizen looks to for information. The rural library is an accepted local institution, but its resources at the present time are very limited. The Commission has worked very closely during the past year with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Intermountain Community Learning/Information Services (ICLIS) Project in support of a program to strengthen rural libraries in four intermountain states—Colorado, Montana, Utah and Wyoming—by changing the rural library into a learning/information center that is responsive to the personal, business, professional, and governmental information needs of local citizens and organizations.

Another significant activity under the Rural Information Services Development Program during FY 1982 was the joint Congressional hearing on the changing information needs of rural America and the concurrent demonstration-exhibit of the future rural community learning/information center, discussed in the preceding section.

NCLIS/IBM PARTNERSHIP

During FY 1982 the Commission took the initiative in forming a unique new partnership with the private sector. This cooperative project combines the resources of private enterprise, a major private educational institution, and an independent agency in the federal government (NCLIS) in an investigation of technology and libraries. Beginning in FY 1983, NCLIS will work with the International Business Machines Corporation (IBM) and the Drexel University School of Library and Information Science to encourage bright students to enter the information field and to improve cooperation and communication between the public and private sectors. IBM's contribution is to lend NCLIS highly trained personnel to work on specific projects. The goals of this new program include the following:

- (1) Examine the projected information environment of 1985 and the impact of information technology on various segments of the population;
- (2) Help identify the qualities that make new technologies more useful and acceptable;
- (3) Assist with the development of better and more effective mechanisms of communication with major libraries, information centers, and key library and information associations; and
- (4) Assist with other policy issues of interest to the profession.

The Commission's agreement with IBM was finalized as the fiscal year came to a close. This project is discussed in greater detail under "Future Directions and Plans."

SHARING WITH ASSOCIATIONS

At the invitation of state and regional library groups, the Executive Director participated in library and information-related meetings around the country to describe the Commission's activities and encourage cooperation with it. Visits during FY 1982 included the following: Kentucky Library Association, Metropolitan Atlanta Library Association, Pennsylvania Library Association, 1981 Pittsburgh Conference, California State Library, Texas Library Association, New Mexico Library Association, Virginia Library Association, New Jersey Library Association, and Connecticut Chapter of the Special Libraries Association. At each meeting, in addition to giving a presentation, the Executive Director met informally with key individuals to discuss the Commission's programs and interests. While attending many of these meetings, the Executive Director was interviewed about the Commission for newspapers, professional journals and radio programs.

The Commission's professional cooperation with private sector groups included an address given by the Executive Director at the Chemical Abstract Service's 75th anniversary symposium. Dr. Bearman's speech was entitled, "Is the Past Really Prologue?" Other speakers included Edward E. David, Jr., President of Exxon Research and Engineering Company; Paul Rhyner, Ciba-Geigy Ltd., Basel, Switzerland; and Dale B. Baker, Director, Chemical Abstracts Service.

Commissioners and NCLIS staff participated in a number of major library and information science professional conferences during the fiscal year. These included the American Society for Information Science (ASIS), the Special Libraries Association (SLA), the American Library Association (ALA), the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), and the National Federation of Abstracting and Information Services (NFAIS) conferences. At the ASIS annual meeting in October 1981, the Commission sponsored a panel session entitled "Federal Information; Its Dissemination, Diffusion, Use and Usefulness." The presentation was keyed to the Commission's involvement in improving the dissemination of federal information, one of its three major goals for FY 1982.

VII. Other Activities

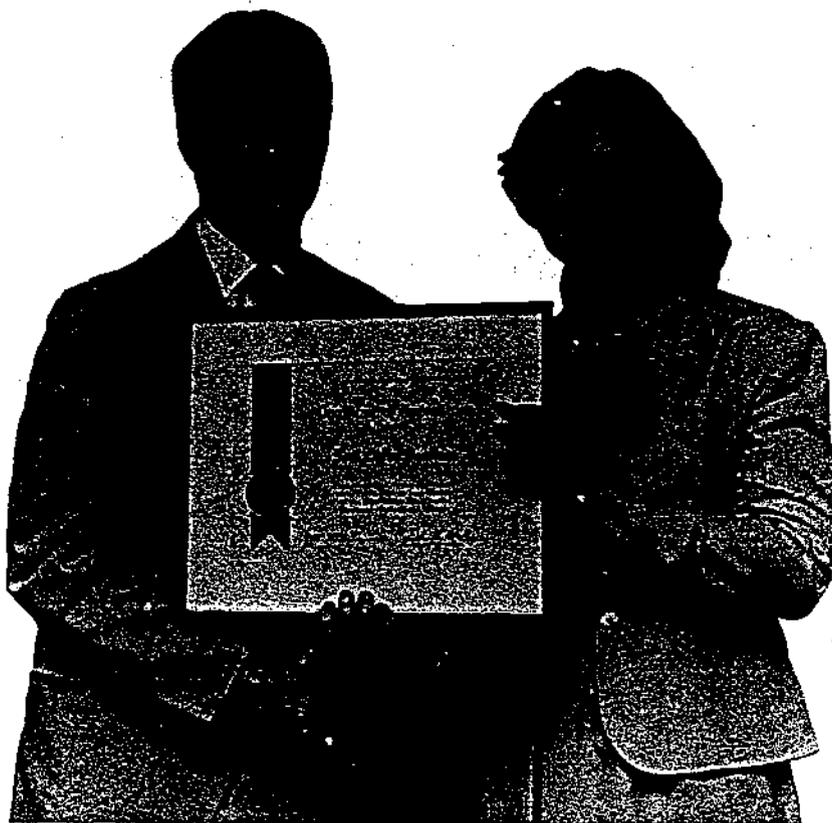


VII. Other Activities

FOLLOW-UP ON THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES

During FY 1982 the Commission continued to fulfill its responsibility to follow up on the resolutions and recommendations of the 1979 White House Conference on Library and Information Services. NCLIS continued its liaison with federal agencies responsible for implementing specific resolutions by sending its annual letter to agency heads to obtain an update on the implementation of pertinent resolutions. Many of the Commission's FY 1982 accomplishments, such as helping to develop specifications for new library legislation, serve to implement White House Conference resolutions. The Commission also continued to work with professional and trade associations and organizations which are providing the citizen involvement that will make possible implementation of specific resolutions and recommendations.

The Commission also continued to work with the White House Conference on Library and Information Services Taskforce (WHCLIST), which promotes the implementation of resolutions adopted by the 1979 White House Conference. WHCLIST is comprised of 118 committee members—one lay and one professional delegate from each state and territory. The establishment and continuation of WHCLIST implements two of the White House Conference recommendations (Resolutions F-1 and F-5). Its activities include: educating the public about library and information services; encouraging and monitoring the progress of resolutions passed at the White House Conference; organizing statewide citizen support groups for libraries; supporting library and information services legislation and budget appropriations; and publishing an



Secretary of Agriculture John R. Block and NCLIS Executive Director Toni Carbo Bearman after completion of the "Blue Ribbon Panel" study of the National Agricultural Library.

annual report of progress. WHCLIST is liaison to the 1,000 WHC delegates and alternates and is the nucleus of the network of 100,000 people nationwide who participated in the WHC process.

Several Commissioners and NCLIS staff attended the Third Annual WHCLIST Meeting, held September 24-26, 1982, in Atlanta, Georgia. The meeting was attended by more than 100 persons from 37 states and trust territories. Among the actions taken to further implementation of resolutions from the White House Conference were: endorsement of the new national library logo, support of an ALA resolution to request UNESCO to declare an International Year of Libraries, and a decision to seek legislative support for a 1989 White House Conference on Library and Information Services.

WHCLIST Chairman Bill Asp reported on progress since the 1981 WHCLIST meeting: the group's organization has been strengthened, fully 25 percent of the WHCLIST members have

testified at various Congressional hearings, and there has been considerable activity on the state level, as documented in the Annual Report of the States. Since the previous meeting, 19 states increased aid to libraries, 21 states acted to heighten public awareness; and 14 states expanded library services. New WHCLIST leaders were elected: Laura Chodos, a community representative from New York State, as Chairman, and Donald Wright, a professional representative from Illinois, as Vice-Chairman. NCLIS Executive Director Toni Carbo Bearman reported on the Commission's activities for the preceding year, and awards were presented to State Representative Gail Orcutt of Connecticut, Fred Ruffner of Gale Research Company, and U.S. Representatives Paul Simon of Illinois and Peter Peysers of New York. Sessions and workshops were held on public awareness, legislation and funding, access, cooperation, and coalition building.

ADOPTION OF A NATIONAL LIBRARY SYMBOL

Resolution A-6 from the White House Conference on Library and Information Services suggested "adopting a library symbol for the nation" as a means of increasing public awareness of libraries. This resolution was implemented in FY 1982, when a special task force appointed by ALA President Betty Stone selected the attractive and effective symbol designed by the Western Maryland Public Libraries as the national symbol for libraries of all types. The symbol was launched at the 1982 ALA annual conference in Philadelphia and officially endorsed by the ALA Council at that Conference. A Library Symbol Implementation Group was appointed by incoming ALA President Carol Nemeyer to work with local, state and national associations, Friends of Libraries groups, and individual libraries to promote use of the symbol. NCLIS Research Associate Dorothy Gray chaired the task force that selected the symbol, and NCLIS Associate Director Mary Alice Hedge Reszetar serves on the implementation group.

NAIROBI PROTOCOL TO THE FLORENCE AGREEMENT

Another recommendation from the White House Conference concerned the Nairobi Protocol to the Florence Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials. This addition to the existing agreement extends duty-free status to audio, visual and microform materials, whether educational or not, and to products for the blind and handicapped. The Commission advised Congress and the Secretary of Commerce that this resolution should

be implemented. On the last day of the fiscal year, the Senate unanimously ratified the Nairobi Protocol as a treaty.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT STANDARDS FOR FEDERAL LIBRARIANS

Proposed revised standards for federal librarians in the Bibliographic Information Analysis Series (GS-1409), Library-Information Service Management Series (GS-1410), and Library-Information Service Assistance Series (GS-1411) were issued in December 1981 by the Office of Personnel Management (OPM). Most of the comments on these series made during the open period by professional associations in the library/information community, including the Federal Library Committee, were highly critical of the tentative standards and called for an extension of the review and comment period. Further revision of the tentative standards produced further critical comments and the recommendation that the proposed standards be withdrawn and new standards drafted with the assistance of an advisory group representing concerned associations and organizations. In view of the widespread opposition, NCLIS, adhering to its mandate to advise the Executive and Legislative Branches on policy matters in the library/information field, recommend to OPM that the proposed standards be withdrawn and new standards be written with the assistance of an advisory group. NCLIS stated its willingness to be part of an advisory group and, in its role as "honest broker," to assist OPM in assembling and convening an advisory group that would help develop revised standards responsive to the concerns of the library/information community.

LITERACY

NCLIS continued its efforts toward the eradication of illiteracy through its work on the Executive Committee of the Coalition for Literacy, which is composed of librarians, educators, volunteer groups, publishers, advertisers and other corporate representatives. Planning continued for a three-year nationwide media awareness campaign on illiteracy sponsored by the Coalition and the Advertising Council. The Commission also continued to assist Mrs. George Bush with her library visits, where she helps encourage volunteers to participate in literacy programs in libraries. For her interest, encouragement and promotion of the use of volunteers in library literacy programs, Mrs. Bush received the Friends of Libraries USA award at the American Library Association's 1982 annual conference in Philadelphia.

VIII. Future Directions and Plans



VIII. Future Directions and Plans

WORK WITH THE EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE BRANCHES

With its strengthened staff and improved contacts with the library and information community, especially in the international area, the Commission plans to take an even more active future role in working with the Legislative and Executive Branches under its mandate to advise the President and the Congress on policy matters in the library and information field. One major activity will be to continue working with the House Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education and the Senate Subcommittee on Education, Arts and Humanities, assisting them with developing specifications for library legislation in the information field, especially the Library Services and Construction Act. In the near future the Commission plans to assist these subcommittees with hearings on changes to LSCA. In addition, the Commission will work with appropriate groups in both the Legislative and Executive Branches on major program areas: with the Office of Technology Assessment on its proposed study on technology and libraries; with the Administration on Aging and appropriate private sector groups for the Commission's program on library and information services to senior citizens; and with the Government Printing Office, the Office of Management and Budget, other agencies and the private sector in examining the implications of the principles and recommendations in the Public/Private Sector Task Force Report. NCLIS will also continue its day-to-day assistance on library and information topics to Members of Congress and their staffs and to officials in Executive Branch agencies. Through its role as Secretariat for the U.S. National Committee for UNESCO/PGLI and through expanded contacts with international experts in library and information associations, NCLIS will increase its expertise in the

international area and its ability to provide advice on international library and information issues.

TECHNOLOGY, INNOVATION AND PRODUCTIVITY

One of the Commission's major concerns during the next two fiscal years will be the impact of technology on libraries, information services, and all facets of society. The accelerating growth of information technology can be expected to have a crucial impact, not only on libraries and information centers but on our entire society. The changes engendered by this growth are not remote; they are already very much upon us. The increase in the capability of new technologies (such as computers, telecommunications, videodiscs, teletext and videotext, and direct broadcast satellites), combined with their plunging costs, will continue to drastically change the way information is transferred and shared in our society. With its vast information resources, our nation has the capacity to provide needed information to its citizens and to enable our work force to become fully productive. The potential exists, but to make it a reality we must determine how to integrate and adapt the new technologies to achieve national goals.

Automated information retrieval is the key technology that will help increase productivity in all areas in the U.S. Increased sharing of resources and the application of the appropriate technologies will help libraries to survive serious curtailments of their budgets and enable them to improve the delivery of services to users. The provision of services to rurally remote and homebound citizens can be improved significantly through the application of appropriate technologies. However, before recommendations can be made for policies and plans in the application of technology, additional information is needed.

One of the Commission's principal objectives for FY 1983 is to examine both the anticipated information environment of 1985 and the impact of technology on selected segments of the population. Working with outstanding young professionals from IBM's T.J. Watson Research Center, the Commission will examine existing literature, databases, and the findings of major studies pertinent to assessing the probable realities and demands of the 1985 information environment. The impact of this new environment on two groups—the elderly and rural Americans—will be carefully examined. The Commission will draw upon the work of its four task forces and its 18-month study of federal library resources, all completed during 1982, as input for the study. In addition, the study will identify those qualities that make technology more useful and acceptable to users of library/information products and services.

Two IBM Adjunct Research Associates will be working with the NCLIS staff to perform this major study. Kathleen McCormick, the Publications Librarian at the IBM T.J. Watson Research Center in Yorktown Heights, New York, will be working with the Commission from January 1983 through June 1983. She is a graduate of the State University of New York at Albany and received an M.L.S. degree from the same institution in 1980. Polly Guynup, who will be working with the Commission from July 1983 through December 1983, is a graduate of Rutgers University and received an M.S. degree from the Drexel University School of Library and Information Science in 1980. She is the Periodicals Librarian at the IBM T.J. Watson Research Center. This cooperative effort was arranged through Toni Carbo Bearman, Executive Director of the Commission and John Oxtan, Manager of Library Services and Publishing at IBM. Carlos A. Cuadra, NCLIS Commissioner, has been the primary Commission advisor to the project.

The procedure followed in this study will be to search the available online databases as well as to use printed sources and personal contacts. The final result will be a synthesis of the relevant material and will include the following:

1. Census data to determine the characteristics of the population.
2. An examination of the types of information available today and a determination of which types are relevant to this study.
3. Identification of the technologies that will have an impact on how information is handled in our society and an explanation of why they are important. (Some of the technologies to be examined include personal computers, optical and video discs, satellites, electronic mail, electronic publishing, interactive cable, electronic library catalogs, and telephone systems.)
4. Examination of the applications of the technologies in the area of information management.
5. Determination of how the various technologies interrelate.
6. The current and expected degree of penetration for all technologies under investigation.
7. An investigation of how technology makes life easier and more productive for the people who use it.

Once the technologies have been identified and discussed, NCLIS can evaluate how they affect various segments of the population and how they can be used to improve services and productivity. NCLIS is particularly interested in determining the effects of new technologies on the elderly and on citizens living in rural areas.

The FY 1983 technology study will culminate in a synthesis of information on: 1) the 1985 information environment; 2) the potential of information technology to enhance productivity; 3) the impact of information technology on various groups; and 4) ways to enhance the

usefulness and acceptability of information technology for specific constituencies. The results of the study will be disseminated to government officials, the library/information community, and interested citizens. NCLIS will also promote the practical application of the results, for example, by drafting guidelines and by reporting success models.

The NCLIS/IBM partnership has been expanded to include the Drexel University School of Library and Information Science. Internships at IBM are being offered to students from Drexel to afford qualified individuals the opportunity to work in private... industry. This in turn enables IBM to provide NCLIS with the professional staff needed to participate in joint projects. The Commission hopes this successful model of public/private sector cooperation will be expanded to include other members of the private sector.

The Commission is working with a major library/information science association on a program related to technology and productivity. The American Society for Information Science (ASIS) has selected "Productivity in the Information Age" as the theme for its October 1983 conference. The Commission's Executive Director serves on the conference's planning committee and on the technical program committee and is coordinating the International Day at the conference. Other Commission staff are assisting with other aspects of the technical program. Commissioner Carlos A. Cuadra is chairing the fourth day of the program, which will be a summary and review of the entire conference.

The Commission has also been asked to assist the Deputy Assistant to the President for Policy Development and his staff in planning for the 1983 White House Conference on Productivity.

IMPROVING LIBRARY SERVICES TO MEET CHANGING NEEDS

Rapid changes in demography, technology, and the political/social environment are placing an increasing number of demands on our nation's libraries. Libraries must be strengthened to meet these challenges. Their response must be positive, effective, timely, and focused on meeting user needs. Public libraries will need to take the lead in adopting appropriate technologies, in seeking more opportunities for cooperation with the private sector, and in being willing to promote special programs wherever they are needed and justified. The Commission is devoting a significant portion of its resources to finding ways for libraries to take the leadership in providing library and information services to meet the changing needs of their communities.

A major Commission effort in 1983 will be the identification and analysis of existing information about societal forces that are causing libraries to examine how they are meeting the needs of their communities. The Commission is reviewing the results of the Task Force on Library and Information Services to Cultural Minorities to help determine the needs of cultural minorities and find ways to meet those needs better. On the basis of recommendations from the Task Force on Community Information and Referral Services, NCLIS will identify exemplary community information and referral programs in libraries and publicize these models. At the same time NCLIS will be assessing the impact of demographic shifts in this country on the provision of library and information services and the impact of major technological developments on library users and libraries. These preliminary analyses will be combined into a summary of the major efforts that libraries have made to meet the changing needs of their communities. The summary will also cover the effects of library information and referral services on employment, ways in which the library and information needs of small businesses can be met more effectively, resource sharing among all types of libraries, the special needs of library users in both large urban environments and rural areas, special programs to promote functional and computer literacy, and progress in providing citizen access to federal information through libraries.

As mandated by its enabling legislation, NCLIS will work closely with the Chief Officers of State Library Agencies (COSLA), the Public Library Association (PLA), the American Library Trustees Association (ALTA), and other groups and individuals who are highly knowledgeable about public library services to assess the current status of the changing responsibilities of libraries.

NATIONAL RURAL INFORMATION SERVICES DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Building upon its extensive cooperation with the National Agricultural Library and other programs within the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Commission will continue to work with the USDA, the Intermountain Community Learning/Information Services Project (ICLIS) and others to follow up on and expand the National Rural Information Services Development Program. Specifically, NCLIS will assist with the publication of testimony from the Joint Congressional Hearing on the Changing Information Needs of Rural America, held during the World Future Society meeting in July 1982. Commission staff will also work with the District of Columbia Educational Media Center to edit the videotape of the Joint Congressional Hearing on "The Changing Information Needs of Rural

America—The Roles of Libraries and Information Technologies” and develop plans for showing it to targeted audiences.

NCLIS also plans to establish a National Advisory Board on Rural Information Needs to advise the Commission on marketing strategies, data gaps, training programs for rural librarians, and methods for measuring the total impact of the National Rural Information Services Development Program on rural America.

NCLIS will also continue to give visibility to ICLIS, a model program of state library, land grant university, and agricultural extension service cooperation, by working with the Congressional Rural Caucus and other groups interested in expanding the program beyond the initial four states. A major emphasis of this program is to identify and meet the information needs—especially the need for government information—of rural citizens, many of whom own or are employed in small businesses. NCLIS's role in this continuing and largely state, local, and private-sector effort is primarily to enlighten the library, extension, and information communities and the federal government in order to remove any barriers that might inhibit the growth of this project. NCLIS will expand its efforts to encourage and help the private-sector information industry to research, evaluate and develop the rural market for its services by actively supporting local community training programs and exhibits.

Closely tied with the National Rural Information Services Development Program is the Commission's continuing study of the applications of new telecommunications and computer technologies in rural community learning and information centers.

LIBRARY/INFORMATION SERVICES TO THE AGING

One of the Commission's continuing concerns is the library and information service needs of the elderly. NCLIS will continue to work toward implementation of resolutions dealing with library and information services to senior citizens that were passed at the White House Conference on Library and Information Services and the White House Conference on Aging.

NCLIS also plans an investigation to assess the library and information needs of the elderly and the services available to them. Both of these areas are greatly influenced by sociological, economic, and geographic factors that will have to be considered in any design for bringing library and information services to the elderly. Calling upon the resources of organizations and individuals knowledgeable about concerns of the aging, the Commission will explore a number of concerns, including the use by senior citizens of presently available technology as a means of acquiring information, barriers to its use,

and various ways to overcome these barriers. The data obtained will assist in formulating plans for enhancing the use of technology by older citizens in their quest for information.

FOLLOW-UP ON THE PUBLIC/PRIVATE SECTOR TASK FORCE REPORT

NCLIS regards the principles and recommendations of the Task Force on Public Sector/Private Sector Interaction in Providing Information Services as a very useful set of ideas that can serve as a springboard for the development of uniform guidelines for federal involvement in the development and distribution of information products and services.

Before the principles and recommendations can serve as guidelines, however, they must be subjected more fully to an objective test of real-life circumstances—something the task force was unable to do within the limits of its time and resources. The principles and recommendations, if they were to become government policy, would have a major bearing on existing, planned, or proposed library and information services funded by the federal government, as well as on related activities in the private sector. The Commission wants to ensure that, to the maximum extent possible, the implications and potential impacts of these principles and recommendations are determined in an objective manner and that their effects will be broadly supportive of the public interest.

To this end, NCLIS will initiate a study during 1983 to obtain a more complete understanding of the implications and potential effects that the principles and recommendations could have, if they were to be adopted, on government and private sector activities and on services to users.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

In FY 1983 the Commission will officially assume responsibility for the U.S. National Committee for the UNESCO General Information Program (UNESCO/PGI). As Secretariat for this Committee, the Commission will serve as a conduit for the needs, interests, and views of the U.S. library and information community with respect to this program, and as a clearinghouse for requests and information from UNESCO. NCLIS will also advise the State Department on U.S. policy relating to this program and on selection of delegates to pertinent international meetings.

The Commission will also help provide a forum for key U.S. library and information associations that participate in a variety of international information activities. These associations are attempting to understand better the complex area of international information issues and to coordinate more effectively their participation in international meetings.

Study of the issue of reciprocity in the international exchange of information will be continued so that the Commission can improve its capability as an advisor to Congress and the Executive Branch in this important area.

LITERACY

At the request of her staff, NCLIS will continue to assist Mrs. George Bush with her library visits to promote volunteer efforts to eradicate illiteracy. The Commission will also continue its participation on the Executive Committee of the Coalition for Literacy, which includes librarians, educators, volunteer groups, publishers, advertisers, and other corporate representatives, and will continue to give visibility to its programs. This small effort on the part of the Commission focuses particularly on the effective use of volunteers.

COPYRIGHT

Copyright legislation continues to be a prominent concern of the Commission. The Copyright Act of 1976, Title 17 of the United States Code, is the one piece of legislation that permeates almost every aspect of information generation, processing and dissemination. While administration of the Act is the responsibility of the Register of Copyrights and its interpretation is the responsibility of the courts, the Commission also has an implied responsibility under its broad mandate to help maintain a balance between the rights of creators and the needs of users.

The Commission expects that the impact of copyright law on all aspects of information creation, transfer and use will be greater during this decade than ever before. The Commission will work closely with the Register of Copyrights in evaluating the success of the Copyright Act, and it will also continue to be an "honest broker" between those organizations associated with the creators and authors of information and those associated with the users. NCLIS will begin to explore the possibility of other incentives, in addition to copyright, to encourage the further development of new technological uses of proprietary works.

IX. Personnel and Administration

COMMISSIONER CHANGES

During 1981 and 1982 the terms of Commissioners Robert W. Burns, Jr., Horace E. Tate, Frances H. Naftalin, Joan H. Gross, and Clara S. Jones expired. The President nominated the following persons as new Commissioners: Miss Elinor Hashim, Supervisor, Reference and Technical Services at Perkin-Elmer Corporation, Norwalk, Connecticut; Mr. Byron Leeds, Vice President, Publishers Phototype, Inc., Carlstadt, New Jersey; Dr. John E. Juergensmeyer, attorney, Juergensmeyer and Associates, Elgin, Illinois; Mr. Jerald C. Newman, President, Chief Administrative Officer and Trustee, The Bowery Savings Bank, New York, New York; and Mrs. Julia Li Wu, Head Librarian, Virgil Junior High School, Los Angeles, California.

Miss Elinor Hashim was nominated as the Commission's third Chairman. Miss Hashim received a B.A. in Political Science from the University of Vermont and an M.S. in Library Science from Southern Connecticut State College. She was employed at the United Technologies Research Center in East Hartford from 1956 to 1968. From 1969-71 she served as head of the reference department, Mary Cheney Library, Manchester, Connecticut. During the next four years she headed three different departments as the New Britain Public Library, New Britain, Connecticut. She became the director of the Welles-Turner Memorial Library, Glastonbury, Connecticut in 1975, moving to her present position at the Perkin-Elmer Corporation in 1981.

Miss Hashim was appointed to the Connecticut State Library Board by Governor Thomas Meskill in 1974 and reappointed by Governor Ella Grasso in 1979. She served as chairman of this group from 1976-82. She is a past president of the New England Library

Association and is active in the Connecticut Library Association, Special Libraries Association, and American Library Association, in which she served as Connecticut Chapter Councilor from 1980-82.

Bessie B. Moore, who was re-elected as the Commission's Vice Chairman, celebrated her 80th birthday on August 2. The occasion was marked by a gala celebration in Little Rock, Arkansas, bringing together many of Dr. Moore's friends and colleagues. Former Commissioner Andrew A. Aines, who also served as Acting Executive Director of NCLIS during 1980, retired from the federal government after 40 years of service. Colonel Aines will continue to serve as an official honorary advisor to the Commission.

NCLIS STAFF CHANGES

After 35 years of federal service, Dorothy Burgess, Executive Secretary, retired on December 31, 1981. Ruby O. Woods-Robinson, NCLIS Research Associate, transferred from the Commission to the Department of the Army as a librarian in Panama. Christina Carr Young, who worked previously with the Commission on the role of school media centers in networks, and Dorothy Pollet Gray, formerly Educational Liaison Officer at the Library of Congress, were hired as Research Associates and joined the Commission staff in February. Through an agreement with Richard Farley, Director of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Agricultural Library, Gerald Sophar continued to work with the Commission to head the National Rural Information Services Development Program.

IMPROVEMENT OF INTERNAL OPERATIONS

The NCLIS library/information center is a small but focused collection of materials and resources designed to provide information needed by the Commission, its task forces and the staff. Recent improvements to this facility include access to major databases, coordination of purchasing and subscription arrangements, cataloging of the existing collection, development of staff interest profiles, and the establishment of procedures for identifying new materials and maintaining the collection.

In February the long-awaited word processing equipment was installed in the Commission offices. The MICOM 2002 has been heavily used since its installation and has greatly improved the speed with which materials can be produced and edited. NCLIS also examined its needs in preparation for automation of internal information resources. Online access to the Commission's numerous

files is planned so that the staff will be able to greatly increase office productivity. Better and more efficient mechanisms of communication with major libraries, information centers, and library/information associations are also being explored.

At the request of the Executive Director, the Commission at its June meeting approved the implementation of a system of electronic mail on a six-month trial basis. A subscription was opened with the California Library Authority for Systems and Services (CLASS) for use of OnTyme II as a communications link among the Chairman, chairs of committees, and Commission staff. Electronic mail communication was used during the Commission meeting in August to provide 24-hour communication between the Washington office and Commissioners and staff in Montreal. As more and more members of the library/information community become users of electronic mail, the Commission will be able to communicate with them faster and more effectively.

Appendices

Appendix I



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

As amended by Public Law 96-29, Section 802, May 3, 1978

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;

Advice to
President and
Congress.

(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

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.

(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.

Compensation,
travel ex-
penses.

84 STAT. 442
35 F.R. 6247.

83 Stat. 190.

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

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

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. Included herein as Appendix II.

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)

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)

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.

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 185 963)

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 052-003-0622-7—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 Infononics, 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 052-003-00296-5)
 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. Bellzassai, 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 inter-library loan services.
- 1974 *Library and Information Service Needs of the Nation. Processings 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 5203-00093—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
1972-1973	(ED 088 505)	Annual Report 1981-82
1973-1974	(ED 110 019)	
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. Strahle, 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 Governance of Library Networks—a Proposal for New Federal Legislation—John Bystrom. Professor of Communications, University of Hawaii.
- The Future of Federal Categorical Library Programs—Robert Frase, Consulting Economist. March 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 Mourse, R.R. Bowker Company, New York, 1969 (Mary Alice Hedge Reszetar, Associate Project Director)

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)

Documents with Stock Numbers are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Documents with ED Numbers are available from ERIC Document Reproduction Services, P.O. Box 190, Arlington, Virginia 22210.

Other Publications

The following is a list of some publications issued by other organizations which were supported entirely or in part by NCLIS.

Reports (listed in reverse chronological order)

- 1980 *National Union Catalog Experience*, by Raymond F. Vondran, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. Network Planning Paper Number 6 (Available from the Customer Services Section, Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Navy Yard Annex, Building 159, Washington, D.C. 20541).

Discusses the production of the National Union Catalog in card form since 1901 and analyzes the variations in the records. This study will provide a basis for deriving the requirements for producing a consistent nationwide database.

- 1978 *Initial Considerations for a Nationwide Data Base*, by Edwin J. Buchinski, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. (Available from the Library of Congress. See Above. (ED 168 517)

Discusses the requirements for establishing a nationwide data base of cataloging information.

- 1978 *The Subject Access Problem—Opportunities for Solution: A Workshop*. A project of the Committee for the Coordination of Bibliographic Control, Washington, D.C. (ED 174 265)

Presents the recommendations of a workshop organized to: highlight the role of subject access for the user; compare techniques now being used and applicable research efforts; emphasize the role and nature of authority files in subject access; and seek opportunities to improve information preparation for subject access.

- 1977 *Toward a National Library and Information Service Network. The Library Bibliographic Component*, by Henriette D. Avram, Director, Network Development Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. (ED 142 222)

Contains the goals, assumptions, objectives and functions of the National Library and Information Service Network and its library bibliographic component.

- 1977 *Study of Current and Potential Uses of International Standard Book Number in United States Libraries. Final Report*. A project of the Committee for the Coordination of National Bibliographic Control, Washington, D.C. (ED 174 264)

Reports on the amount and types of both current and potential use of the International Standard Book Number (ISBN) by United States libraries.

Appendix III

Publications and Media Produced by the White House Conference

(listed in reverse chronological order)

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)

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)

White House Conference on Library and Information Services. 1979. *Bringing Information to People*. Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, March 1980. 20 minute videotape.

1979 White House Conference on Library and Information Services. 1979. *Program Book*. Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, November 1979. 56 pp.

White House Conference on Library and Information Services. 1979. *The Reference Book Collection of the Conference Information Center*, compiled by Margaret E. Melun. Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, October 1979. 35 pp.

White House Conference on Library and Information Services. 1979. *Dialogues on the Future of Library and Information Services*. Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, October 1979. 3 audiotapes.

White House Conference on Library and Information Services. 1979. *Federal Funding Alternatives*, by Alphonse F. Trezza. Pre-Conference Meetings on Special Themes. Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, October 1979. 17 pp. (ED 179 251)

White House Conference on Library and Information Services. 1979. *New Communication and Information Technologies and Their Applications to Individual and Community Use: A Theme Conference*, by National Citizens Committee for Broadcasting. Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, October 1979. 9 pp. (ED 179 239)

White House Conference on Library and Information Services. 1979. *International Information Exchange: A Theme Conference Summary*, by Robert Lee Chartrand and Jane Bortnick. Pre-Conference Meetings on Special Themes. Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, October 1979. 18 pp. (ED 179 237)

White House Conference on Library and Information Services. 1979. *Libraries and Literacy: A Summary Report*, by Marcia Courtney Bellasai. Pre-Conference Meetings on Special Themes. Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, October 1979. 11 pp. (ED 179 238)

White House Conference on Library and Information Services. 1979. *Structure and Governance of Library Networks: Issues for Consideration*, by Thomas J. Galvin. Pre-Conference Meetings on Special Themes. Washington, D.C.: National

Commission on Libraries and Information Science, October 1979. 12 pp. (ED 179 240)

White House Conference on Library and Information Services, 1979. *Library and Information Services for Increasing International Understanding and Cooperation: A Discussion Guide*, by Jonathon F. Gunter. Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, October 1979. 30 pp. (ED 179 244)

White House Conference on Library and Information Services, 1979. *Library and Information Services for Effectively Governing Society: A Discussion Guide*, by Susan Crooks. Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, October 1979. 41 pp. (ED 179 241)

White House Conference on Library and Information Services, 1979. *Library Information Services for Improving Organizations and the Professions: A Discussion Guide*, by Karen Feingold. Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, October 1979. 29 pp. (ED 179 243)

White House Conference on Library and Information Services, 1979. *Library and Information Services for Enhancing Lifelong Learning: A Discussion Guide*, by R. Kathleen Molz. Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, October 1979. 41 pp. (ED 179 242)

White House Conference on Library and Information Services, 1979. *Library and Information Services for Meeting Personal Needs: A Discussion Guide*, by Patricia Glass Schuman. Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, October 1979. 44 pp. (ED 179 245)

White House Conference on Library and Information Services, 1979. *Issues and Resolutions: A Summary of Pre-Conference Activities Graphic Presentation*. Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, September 1979. Chart

White House Conference on Library and Information Services, 1979. *Issues and Resolutions: A Summary of Pre-Conference Activities*. Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, September 1979. 96 pp. (ED 179 235)

White House Conference on Library and Information Services, 1979. *Bringing Information to People*. Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, May 1979. Poster

Document(s) with Stock Numbers are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Documents with ED numbers are available from ERIC Document Reproduction Services, P.O. Box 190, Arlington, Virginia 22210.

Appendix IV

Projects of NCLIS

Title: Task Force on Public/Private Sector Relations

Task Force Members:

Name	Title/Organization
Robert F. Asleson	President, U.S. Operations, Information Handling Services, Englewood, Colorado
Glenn Bacon	Director, Santa Teresa Laboratory, General Products Division, International Business Machines, San Jose, California
William S. Budington	Director, John Crerar Library, Chicago, Illinois
J. Christopher Burns*	Vice President, Planning, The Washington Post Company, Washington, D.C.
Pauline Atherton Cochrane	Professor, School of Information Studies, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York
Marilyn Courtot	Assistant Secretary, United States Senate, Washington, D.C.
Melvin S. Day	Director, National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia
Joseph W. Duncan	Director, Federal Statistical Policy, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.
Amitai W. Etzioni†	Senior Advisor, Office of Administration, The White House, Washington, D.C.
Mark Foster	President, Microband National System, Inc., New York, New York
Thomas J. Galvin	Dean, School of Library and Information Science, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Lois Granick	Director, Psyc INFO, American Psychological Association, Washington, D.C.
Neal Gregory‡	Information Policy Liaison, Committee on House Administration, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.
Robert M. Hayes (Chairman)	Dean, Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of California, Los Angeles, California
Frederick G. Kilgour	President, and Executive Director, Ohio College Library Center, Columbus, Ohio

*Presently, Associate Publisher, Minneapolis Star and Tribune Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota, January 1981.

†Resigned, April 24, 1980.

‡Presently, Director of Government Relations, Hill and Knowlton, Washington, D.C., February 1981.

William Nelson	Senior Vice President, Business Development, Interactive Data Corporation, Waltham, Massachusetts
Richard Neustadt*	Assistant Director of Domestic Policy Staff, The White House, Washington, D.C.
Philip A. Rubin	Director, Engineering Research Corporation for Public Broadcasting, Washington, D.C.
Roger K. Summit	Director, Information Systems, Lockheed Information Systems, Palo Alto, California
Nettie Taylor	Assistant State Superintendent for Libraries and Director, Maryland State Department of Education, Baltimore, Maryland
Loene Trnabkin	President, Data Courier, Inc., Louisville, Kentucky

NCLIS Commission Members

Charles Benton
 Carlos Cuadra Philip A. Sprague

NCLIS Staff

Toni Carbo Bearman (*Staff Liaison*)

Official Observer

Kenneth Allen
 Information Systems Policy Division, Office of Management and Budget,
 Washington, D.C.

* Presently, Kirkland and Ellis, Washington, D.C.

Title: Task Force on Community Information and Referral Services

Task Force Members:

Name	Title/Organization
Carolyn Anthony	Chief, Community Information Service, Baltimore County Public Library, Towson, Maryland
Thomas Childers	Professor, Library Science, School of Library and Information Science, Drexel University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Jean E. Coleman	Director, Office for Library Outreach Services, American Library Association, Chicago, Illinois (Liaison to Community Information and Referral Services Task Force from Task Force on Library and Information Services to Cultural Minorities)
Kay Collins	Consultant, Denver, Colorado

Robert Croneberger (Chairman)	Director, Memphis-Shelby County Public Library and Information Center, Memphis, Tennessee
Kenneth E. Dowlin	Director, Pikes Peak Regional Library District, Colorado Springs, Colorado
Corazon E. Doyle	Executive Director, Community Information and Referral Services, Phoenix, Arizona
Hardy Franklin	Director, D.C. Public Library, Washington, D.C.
Thomas D. Harnish	Manager, Home Delivery of Library Services Research Program, OCLC, Inc., Columbus, Ohio
Norman Maas	Chief, The Information Place (TIP), Detroit Public Library, Detroit, Michigan
Gerald J. Sophar*	Executive Officer, Science and Education Administration, Technical Information Systems, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Maryland and Administrator for Federal/Local Community Information Programs, National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, Washington, D.C.

Commissioners:

Charles Benton
Carlos A. Cuadra
Joan H. Gross
Clara S. Jones

Staff:

Mary Alice Hedge Reszetar
Christina Carr Young (Staff Liaison)

*On Loan From the Science and Education Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Title: Task Force on the Role of the Special Library in Nationwide Networks and Cooperative Programs

Task Force Members:

Name	Title/Organization
Mark H. Baer	Director of Libraries, Hewlett-Packard Company, Palo Alto, California
Patricia W. Berger (Chairman)	Chief, Library Division, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C.
James B. Dodd	Head, Users Services Division, Georgia Institute of Technology, Price Gilbert Memorial Library, Atlanta, Georgia
Glyn T. Evans	Director, Library Services, SUNY—Central Administration, Albany, New York

Robert W. Gibson, Jr.

Margaret H. Graham

Sara I. Hill

Mary Lou Kovacic

M. Bruce Maxian (Vice Chairman)

Barbara M. Robinson

Betty Taylor

James K. Webster

Head, Library Department, General Motors Research Laboratories, Warren, Michigan

Manager, Research and Engineering Information Services, Exxon Research and Engineering Company, Linden, New Jersey

Director, Oklahoma University-Tulsa Medical Center Library, Tulsa, Oklahoma

Supervisor, Technical Communications Center, 3M, St. Paul, Minnesota

Assistant Professor of Library Science, Graduate Library School, Long Island University, Greenvale, New York

Director, Metropolitan Washington Library Council, Washington, D.C.

Professor of Law and Director, University of Florida Legal Information Center, Gainesville, Florida

Director, Science and Engineering Library, State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, New York

Commissioners:

Helmut Alpers

Charles Benton

Robert W. Burns, Jr.

Staff:

Douglas S. Price (Staff Liaison)

Special Libraries Association Staff:

David R. Bender, Executive Director

Title: Task Force on Library and Information Services to Cultural Minorities

Task Force Members:

Name

Pepe J. Barron

Henry C. Chang

David Cohen

Title/Organization

Executive Director, El Congreso Nacional De Asuntos Colegiales, Washington, D.C.

Director and Territorial Librarian, Bureau of Libraries, Museums and Archaeological Services, St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands

Professor, Graduate School of Library and Information Studies, Queens College of the City University of New York, Flushing, New York

Jean E. Coleman	Director, Office for Library Outreach Services, American Library Association, Chicago, Illinois
Marjorie N. Farmer	Executive Director, Reading and English Division, Curriculum Office, School District of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Eleanor Hinton Hoytt	Assistant Professor, School of Library and Information Studies, Atlanta, Georgia
Jean Blackwell Hutson	Assistant Director, Collection Management and Development: Black Studies, The New York Public Library, New York, New York
E. J. Josey (Chairman)	Chief, Bureau of Specialist Library Services, New York State Education Department, Albany, New York
Lawrence E. Koziarz	Director, Ethnic Heritage Studies Program, U.S. Education Department, Washington, D.C.
Lillian Lopez	Coordinator, The New York Public Library, Fordham Library Center, Bronx, New York
Virginia H. Mathews	Vice President, Library Professional Publications, The Shoe String Press, Hamden, Connecticut
Thomas C. Phelps	Assistant Director, Division of Public Programs, National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, D.C.
Elizabeth Martinez Smith	County Librarian, Orange County Public Library, Orange, California
Jessie Carney Smith	University Librarian, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee
Lotsee Patterson Smith	Associate Professor, Texas Woman's University, School of Library Science, Denton, Texas
Julia Li Wu	Director, Indochinese Children's Assistance Program, Los Angeles School District, Los Angeles, California (former NCLIS Commissioner, 1973-78)

Commissioners:

Charles Benton
Joan H. Gross
Horace E. Tate

Staff:

Christina Carr Young (Staff Liaison)
Mary Alice Hedge Reszetar

Appendix V

Former Commission Members

Frederick Burkhardt, (*Chairman*) 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 Executive Director, July 1980-November 15, 1980)

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)

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)

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)

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

Catherine D. Scott, Former Librarian of Air and Space Museum, Washington, D.C., Presently, Special Assistant to the Director of Libraries, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. (1971-1976)

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)

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

Appendix VI

Fiscal Statement—Fiscal Year 1982

Appropriation	\$673,920
Total	\$673,920
Expenditures	
Compensation for Personnel	
Staff	\$272,071
Commission Members	32,701
Benefits	29,520
Subtotal	\$334,292
Operating Expenses	
Office Rental, Utilities and Communications	\$ 62,478
Equipment, Furniture and Furnishings	15,145
Printing and Reproduction	13,762
Government Services	10,080
Planning, Policy, and Management Evaluations and Studies	25,846
Supplies and Miscellaneous	90,393
Travel and Per Diem	50,415
Subtotal	\$268,119
Interagency Agreements, Contracts, Task Forces	\$ 71,274
Subtotal	\$ 71,274
Returned to the United States Treasury	\$ 235
Total	\$673,920

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