

Minutes of Meeting, Monday, January 23, 1978, 2-4 p.m., Palmer House Hotel,
Parlor G, Chicago, IL.

Present: E. J. Josey (Chairperson), Jane P. Franck, Mathilde V. Rovelstad,
Ralph Blasingame, Jr.

Absent: Mohammed M. Aman, Anne Pellowski, Theodore Waller, Theodore Welch
(all excused absences).

Guests: Lou Wetherbee, Marietta D. Shepard, Gloria Primm Brown, William V.
Jackson, Travis Johnson, Rodney G. Sarle, Neel Parikh, Nasser
Sharify, Helen H. Bennett, Katherine Cveljo, Elise Katz, Kathryn
Ketschmer, John B. Trotti, Robert Rogers, Mary Niles Maaeh, James
Baughman, Antonio Rodriguez, Miles M. Jackson, Robert Wedgeworth,
Esther Walls.

Staff: Jane Wilson, Lois Ann Gregory.

FIRST SESSION

I. The meeting was called to order by Chairperson E. J. Josey. Minutes
of the 1977 Annual Conference meeting (Detroit) were approved with
the addition of the time of the June 17 meeting.

II. Neel Parikh, Coordinator of the Bay Area SRRT, presented a Resolution
on South Africa (Annex I).

IT WAS VOTED, that the IRC endorse the Resolution
on South Africa.

III. Esther Walls reported on her activities as ALA Representative to the
U.S. National Commission for UNESCO (Annex II).

IV. Jane P. Franck presented an IRC Resolution on the International Year
of the Child (Annex III). The Resolution will be cosponsored by ASLC.

IT WAS VOTED, that the International Relations
Committee jointly sponsor the Resolution with
the Association for Library Service to Children.

V. Robert Wedgeworth presented the IRC with the proposed Charter (Annex IV)
establishing a U.S. National Committee for the UNESCO General
Information Program (U.S.N.C. UNESCO/PGI). Purpose of the proposed
Committee is to serve as a central coordinating body for the U.S.
national information community and be responsible for representing
and promoting its needs, interests and views, primarily with respect
to the UNESCO/PGI. Wedgeworth explained the various sections of
the Charter and pointed out that it had been hoped that the first
Plenary Meeting would be held in 1977. However, because of several
difficulties this was not possible and it is planned that the first
meeting will take place in Spring 1978.

In the meantime, the Organizing Committee responded to a request from the State Department for suggestions as to the composition of and positions to be taken by the U.S. delegation to the first meeting of the Intergovernmental Council for the UNESCO/PGI. Wedgeworth reported on the meeting which he attended as part of the U.S. delegation. See attached "Report of the U.S. Delegation to the Intergovernmental Council for UNESCO's General Information Program, Paris, France, November 21-25, 1977" (Annex V). The U.S. delegation consisted of the following: James B. Rhoads, Archivist of the United States (Representative), Lee G. Burchinal, National Science Foundation (Alternate Representative), Robert Wedgeworth (Adviser) and Kurt G. Sandved, United States Permanent Delegation of UNESCO (Adviser).

In response to a question, Wedgeworth reported that the ALA Executive Board had agreed that the Association would act as the temporary sponsor of the U.S.N.C. UNESCO/PGI for a period of up to one year. During this time, the Bureau will consult with other organizations regarding sponsorship of the Committee.

IT WAS VOTED, that the IRC express its support for efforts to coordinate the U.S. interests with respect to the UNESCO General Information Program as evidenced by the proposed Charter.

VI. Mathilde Rovelstad reported that she had been contacted in August by Robert Murphy, U.S.I.S. Regional Librarian, Paris, regarding a two-part article, "L'Information Scientifique et technique aux Etats-Unis", by a Serge Cacaly, which appeared in the French journal, DOCUMENTALISTE (see attached summary (Annex VI) of the article prepared by Kathleen Frazee, Administrative Assistant, ALA Washington Office). Murphy was concerned with the image of the U.S. as reflected in the article. The author's thesis is that access to information has become so important it is now a political issue and a nation which does not have access to information can only be a client to a nation that does have information. The author incorrectly and rather emotionally describes the situation in the U.S., including the role of NCLIS and other government agencies, and the application of the Jackson Amendment to the process of information transfer. The so-called Jackson Amendment is a provision of the Department of Defense Appropriation Authorization Act, 1975 (PL 93-365) and Section 709 of the law provides that goods, technology and industrial techniques developed in any way with funds from the Defense Department cannot be exported to a controlled country unless the Secretary of Defense has first assessed whether or not such export would increase the military capability of that country (Annex VII is a photocopy of Section 709 of the law).

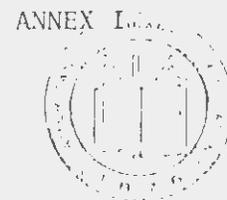
Rovelstad reported that Al Trezza has agreed that an article stating the facts correctly, and which could be widely distributed, would be written by his office.

- VII. Dr. Rovelstad called the Committee's attention to an article appearing in the Washington Post for January 15 on "The Coming Information War". The article reports on the new privacy acts being enacted in Europe which restrict the flow of data in and out of their countries thus hindering the free flow of information. Such laws may force U.S. and other transnational corporations to set up local subsidiaries for the handling of data within national borders. Dr. Rovelstad suggested that this new trend may have much broader implications and is something with which the Committee may have to be involved in the future. It was agreed that copies of the article (Annex VIII) would be distributed and that the Committee drafting the International Relations Policy Statement would consider the issues raised when preparing their draft.
- VIII. Jane Wilson read a letter (Annex IX) dated 10 January 1978 from Donald Jay regarding his resignation as ALA Representative to the United Nations Office of Public Information/Non-Governmental Organizations Section. Esther Walls, who also once served ALA in this capacity, concurred in his evaluation of the usefulness to ALA of the briefing sessions. It was agreed that the IRC would accept Jay's resignation and would defer any other action on the matter until a later date.
- IX. Gloria Primm Brown, new ALA Representative to the United States Mission to the United Nations, was introduced to the group.
- X. Chairperson Josey reported on the forthcoming Wednesday night meeting called by the IRC of U.S. Institutional Members of IFLA. It is hoped that as a result of the meeting, a strategy can be developed to coordinate the representation and votes in the IFLA Council meetings of the U.S. Institutional Members of IFLA. Chairperson Josey also reported on his attendance at the IFLA Council Meeting in Brussels (Annex X).
- XI. International Relations Officer, Jane Wilson, gave an oral report on her activities since 1977 Annual Conference: programming of the delegation of Soviet librarians who visited the U.S. for two weeks in January; IFLA affairs and attendance at the World Congress; attendance at the UNESCO International Congress on National Bibliographies*; preparation of the article on international affairs for the ALA Yearbook, etc.
- XII. Meeting adjourned at approximately 4:00 p.m.

*Copy of reports distributed to IRC November 1, 1977.

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RESOLUTION ON SOUTH AFRICA

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

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

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

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

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

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

Robert Wedgeworth
Secretary of the Council

SUMMARY REPORT
U. S. National Commission for UNESCO
submitted by
Esther J. Walls, ALA Representative

In the past year I was reappointed to serve a two-year term as ALA Representative to the Commission. I have also been elected to the Executive Committee and appointed to the Nominations Committee. Additionally, I served on the Program Committee to plan the annual meeting.

Among some of the highlights of this year's involvement with UNESCO are the following:

1. The appointment of a new Executive Director, Gabriel Guerra-Mondragon, the first minority person to be in this position. A political appointee, he was named to this position because of his support in organizing the Puerto Rican vote during President Carter's campaign.

2. At the 85th Executive Committee meeting which I attended most of our time was devoted to an examination and pro forma approval of a budget submitted by the staff. Among the most important budget approvals were the following:

a. \$25,000 for the establishment of a Media Advisory Group and fees for a consultant to advise the State Department on proposed strategies and personnel for media-related delegations, conferences, etc., in the hope of influencing the work of the UNESCO Commission on Communications.

b. \$33,000 for the U. S. Man and the Biosphere Research and Training Program, an on-going project which has as a long-range objective the development within the natural and social sciences of a basis for the rational use and conservation of the resources of the biosphere and for the improvement of the relationship between man and the environment.

c. \$30,000 for a project entitled TACT, a coordinating council on technology and cultural transformation, an activity which aims to build a UNESCO-oriented cultural constituency through projects focusing on contemporary creative arts and also on oral traditions, folklore and popular culture in our advanced technological society.

3. Human Rights was the major thrust of the 41st annual meeting, which was held at the Renaissance Center in Detroit from December 7th to 9th. On the final day panel discussions were held to consider U. S. Foreign Policy and International Human Rights, domestic implications of U. S. International

SUMMARY REPORT - US Nat.
Commission for UNESCO (concluded)

Human Rights policies, International Human Rights education in the U.S. and UNESCO Human Rights policies and programs. These panels had excellent leaders. They provoked lively discussion and in some ways raised the general level of the Commission meetings to a new standard, at least from my point of view.

The business meetings were characterized by the usual political and Machiavellian plots, the most notable of which was the removal of the PTA from the membership roster in order to include the Committee for an Effective UNESCO, a group known to be a small lobbying group for Israel, rather than a genuine NGO.

I append to this report the resolutions which were approved by the Commission.

att.

INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE CHILD

- WHEREAS, The General Assembly of the United Nations adopted Resolution A/RES/31/169 proclaiming 1979 to be the International Year of the Child, and
- WHEREAS, The American Library Association is pleased that this resolution invites nongovernmental organizations and the public to participate actively in the International Year of the Child, and
- WHEREAS, The American Library Association recognizes the fundamental importance of programs benefiting children not only because they promote well-being among children but also because they are part of broad efforts to accelerate economic and social progress, and
- WHEREAS, Members of the Association are deeply concerned that, in spite of all efforts, far too many children are without access to libraries and the services they offer, and, convinced that children must be more widely represented as subjects in the scholarly, reference and research collections that are used by adults who generate and effect economic and social policies,
- THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the American Library Association hereby recognizes 1979 as the International Year of the Child, and, calls upon each of its divisions, chapters, round tables and committees to examine the position of the child within their respective spheres of library policies and activities, and requests said divisions, chapters, round tables, and committees to initiate and carry out, during the International Year of the Child, at least one child-related program, such as each deems appropriate and feasible, and urges each individual member of the Association to support these programs and to become better-informed about the needs and rights of children, and
- THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the American Library Association pledges to cooperate, insofar as it is able, with other nongovernmental organizations carrying out programs for the International Year of the Child, so that such programs can be mutually supportive and not competitive.

Jointly sponsored
International Relations Committee
Association for Library Service
to Children

REVIEWED FOR CONFORMANCE WITH
GUIDELINES
by Council Resolutions Committee

E. J. Foley - Council of - Foley
Lillian Gerhardt - Council of - Gerhardt
Layne

PROPOSED CHARTER

of the

UNITED STATES NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE UNESCO

GENERAL INFORMATION PROGRAM (UNESCO/GIP)

1. Purpose

The United States National Committee for the UNESCO General Information Program serves as the central coordinating body of the U.S. national information community, responsible for representing and promoting its needs, interests, and views primarily with respect to the UNESCO General Information Program.

2. Functions

In order to achieve its purpose, the United States National Committee shall:

- a. Gather information and monitor activities concerning ongoing and future UNESCO/GIP plans, policies, programs, budgets and operations;
- b. Disseminate such information to the U.S. information community as is relevant to the interest of its various sectors and of associated policy-making agencies;

- c. Solicit comments on and analyses of UNESCO/GIP programs and activities, as well as new proposals relating thereto, from the U.S. information community for consideration by the U.S. National Committee;
- d. Initiate such meetings as may be required in order to consider the available information regarding the UNESCO/GIP after its dissemination to Committee members and, as appropriate, to non-members within the U.S. information community;
- e. Prepare occasional reports and studies or memoranda, when necessary, relating to UNESCO/GIP affairs;
- f. Formulate, on the basis of c, d and e above, advisory proposals and recommendations (including new initiatives) relating to any aspects of the work of the UNESCO/GIP and reflecting the consensual positions of the U.S. national information community;
- g. Advise, by putting forward these positions, the State Department and its constituent and subordinate organs and other concerned federal agencies as well as the U.S. representatives on the UNESCO/GIP Intergovernmental Council and U.S. nationals on the UNESCO/GIP Advisory Committee, regarding the establishment of their policies respecting the UNESCO/GIP.

- h. Nominate or recommend, to or through the State Department as appropriate candidates for seats officially or informally reserved for the United States on the UNESCO/GIP Intergovernmental Council and Advisory Committee, and for emergent positions as consultants, conferees, experts, etc., in connection with UNESCO/GIP operations;
- i. Serve, with assistance of the U.S. State Department (particularly its UNESCO Directorate and the associated U.S. National Commission for UNESCO), as a continuous channel of communication between the U.S. national information community and the UNESCO/GIP, including the acquisition and transmission of requested information in both directions.
- j. Explore means of achieving a broader integration of governmental and non-governmental programs.

3. Membership

As a whole, the U.S. national information community embraces those governmental and non-governmental agencies, organizations, associations, institutions and other bodies whose principal functions are concerned with the production, selection, acquisition, processing, dissemination and use of information of all kinds; with associated supporting activities; with the affairs of the several information professions;

and with those of the information commercial sector. Also included within the community are the professional personnel active in the various information fields.

Based upon this community, the present Committee shall consist of approximately thirty (30) members made up of two categories, as follows:

- a. Not more than twenty-five (25) organizations of the types listed above, which operate at the national level or with a national constituency, and which are generally accepted as being most broadly representative of the U.S. national information community at large. Included among these organizations shall be the following public (or quasi-public) agencies, principally concerned with information: Library of Congress, National Academy of Sciences, National Archives and Records Service, National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, National Science Foundation, and the U.S. Office of Education. The Committee shall thereafter make all decisions regarding its constituent member organizations. By a letter of authorization from its chief executive officer, each such organization shall designate its delegate (and an alternate to act in the place of the delegate as required) to sit on the Committee for a term of four years once renewable.
- b. Not more than five (5) members-at-large, individual U.S. citizens with a professional background in one or the other of

the main information fields (e.g., scientific and technical information, libraries, archives) who have demonstrable expertise and an extended record of activity in international information affairs. Beginning at the first plenary meeting of the Committee (see below) and quadrennially thereafter, the members-at-large shall be nominated and elected by the delegates representing the member organizations for four-year terms once renewable.

In addition, the UNESCO Directorate of the U.S. State Department shall be invited to appoint a non-voting permanent liaison representative to participate in all activities of the Committee. In addition, observers may be authorized as may be determined by the Bureau.

4. Plenary

There shall be an annual plenary meeting of the Committee to (i) carry out electoral functions as specified in 5a and 5b below; (ii) consider reports of the activities during the past year of the general officers, the Bureau, and the Executive Secretary; and (iii) establish basic policy and program guidelines to be followed by them during the ensuing year. Two-thirds of the representatives of the organizational members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at the plenary meetings.

5. Infrastructure

a. General Officers

There shall be three general officers: namely the Chairperson, Vice Chairperson and Treasurer. The Chairperson presides over its plenary and Bureau meetings and carries out such representational and other duties on behalf of the Committee as are assigned from time to time by the plenary or the Bureau. The Vice-Chairperson performs these functions in the absence or incapacity of the Chairperson, as well as such other duties as are assigned specifically to him by the plenary or the Bureau. The Treasurer is responsible for overseeing the Executive Secretary's work in connection with the Committee's finances (particularly budget estimates, accounts and financial reports). The general officers, who are members of the Bureau (see b below) by virtue of their office, are elected by the Committee plenary from among its own membership for two-year terms once renewable.

b. Bureau

During the period between the annual plenary meetings of the Committee, the Bureau shall be responsible in general for the activities of the Executive Secretary and the secretariat.

The Bureau shall consist of ten individuals, elected by the Committee plenary from among its membership. They shall

include: (i) the three general officers; (ii) the representatives on the plenary of the Library of Congress, the National Archives and Records Service, and an appropriate federal agency representing the scientific and technical information community; (iii) one of the members-at-large; and (iv) three others from the private sector so selected by the plenary as to insure a balanced voice on the Bureau for the principal fields within the national information community. (Should either of the representatives under (ii) above be elected as an officer in any given term, the agencies shall have no additional representatives on the Bureau during that term, and the number of the latter's category (iv) members shall be correspondingly increased.) The Bureau members shall serve two-year terms once renewable, except for the representatives under (ii) above whose service on the Bureau, either as officers or members, shall continue while they remain on the Committee plenary.*

The Executive Secretary and his/her deputy shall participate in the meetings of the Bureau on an ex-officio basis without voting rights. Meetings of the Bureau are open to any member representatives who choose (bearing their own expenses) to attend as observers.

* Initially, to provide a greater measure of continuity later, the category (iii) and category (iv) members shall serve staggered terms of one or two years as determined by lot.

c. Executive Secretary

The Executive Secretary is responsible for carrying out the substantive functions of the Committee on a day-to-day basis; for preparing the agenda of the plenary and Bureau meetings; for recording and reporting on their proceedings; and for the management of the Committee's administrative and financial affairs. In no sense does the Executive Secretary make policy, but rather implements, expedites and coordinates the Committee's activities in support of policy established by the plenary. He/she acts under the supervision of the Bureau, and, with respect to financial matters in particular, under that of the Treasurer.

The Executive Secretary is appointed by action of the Bureau, and is directly responsible thereto. In keeping with workload requirements and the Committee's financial possibilities, the Executive Secretary may designate a deputy for assistance.

d. Sponsor

The Committee may associate itself with a Washington-based organization in the information field - not necessarily one of its members - in order to expedite the Committee's charge and work in an environment of responsibility and continuity while

minimizing the basic overhead expenses of the secretariat. It is envisaged that the sponsor may make contributions "in kind" toward such expenses, and on behalf of the Committee, may accept and handle, through appropriate mechanisms, income received by the Committee from any of the sources mentioned in 6 below. The terms of association between the sponsor and the Committee shall be set forth in and regulated by a formal agreement between them.

e. Meetings

Plenary sessions of the full United States National Committee shall be held at least once each year, and further meetings may be called at the discretion of the Bureau. The Bureau shall meet at least three times a year, and with such further frequency as circumstances may require.

6. Funding Sources

To finance its program and activities the Committee shall rely on any appropriate means, including membership dues; subvention "in kind" from the sponsor; grants or contracts from foundations or other agencies and organizations; and proceeds from the sale of occasional Committee publications to non-members.

7. Bylaws

The Bureau is empowered to propose such bylaws for radification by the plenary as are considered necessary to carry out the provisions of this Charter. Each bylaw should be coded to indicate the Charter provision(s) on which it is based.

8. Charter Amendments

- a. Amendments to this Charter may be proposed at any time by an ordinary majority of the full membership of the Bureau and approved by a two-thirds majority of the full membership of the Committee plenary.

- b. Against the background of the Committee's activities and experience during its first years of operation, a comprehensive reexamination of the provisions of this Charter, with a view to their possible amendment, shall be undertaken and completed during the period July 1 through December 31, 1980.

Robert Wedgeworth

REPORT
of the
UNITED STATES DELEGATION
to the
INTERGOVERNMENTAL COUNCIL for UNESCO'S GENERAL
INFORMATION PROGRAM
Paris, France
November 21-25, 1977

Submitted to the SECRETARY OF STATE



JAMES B. RHOADS

December 27, 1977

REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION

1. Intergovernmental Council for UNESCO's General Information Program, UNESCO House, Paris, France, November 21-25, 1977.
2. The 19th General Conference of UNESCO, at its meeting in Nairobi in November 1976, decided to create the General Information Program. This new program, to be separate from the subject sectors of UNESCO, would assume the functions of the Division of Scientific and Technical Documentation and Information (which had implemented the UNISIST program), and the Division of Documentation, Libraries and Archives (which had sponsored the NATIS concept). In February 1977, the Director General of UNESCO, in accordance with the action of the 19th General Conference, established the Division of the General Information Program (PGI), and appointed as its director Dr. Adam Wysocki, former director of the Division of Scientific and Technical Documentation and Information. The 19th General Conference also provided for the creation of an Advisory Committee for the General Information Program to consist of 18 experts representing the various disciplines concerned with the work of the PGI. The Advisory Committee held its first meeting in Paris on October 11-14, 1977. The General Conference also provided for the creation of an Intergovernmental Council on the General Information Program, to consist of official representatives of 30 member states of UNESCO, to "guide . . . the planning and implementation of the General Information Programme in the interests of the development of education, culture, science, and technology in order to:
 - (a) promote co-operation between Member States in the context of this programme;
 - (b) ensure the continuity and development of action undertaken in the context of the UNISIST programme, recommending inter alia that this title be appropriately used;
 - (c) promote the concept of the over-all planning of national information systems (NATIS) and encourage appropriate forms of action to assist Member States in planning and developing such systems so they may participate actively in international co-operation, paying special attention to:

- (i) increasing the essential contribution of libraries to the development of education, science and culture;
- (ii) promoting the development of archives services, particularly as a tool for administrative efficiency and as a factor in the preservation and presentation of the cultural heritage and of national identity." (19C/5 Approved)

The first meeting of the Intergovernmental Council is the subject of this report.

3. Agenda as finally adopted (see enclosure 2).
4. Member states represented by official delegations, and number of representatives from each (in parentheses). This information is based on the Provisional List of Participants (enclosure 8), modified by my personal observations and recollections.

- Argentina (2)
- Belgium (2)
- Brazil (1)
- China (6)
- Colombia (1)
- Cuba (2)
- Egypt (1)
- Federal Republic of Germany (3)
- France (8)
- German Democratic Republic (2)
- Ghana (4)
- India (2)
- Indonesia (2)
- Iran (3)
- Japan (4)
- Morocco (1)
- Netherlands (4)
- Nigeria (2)
- Norway (2)
- Peru (2)
- Senegal (1)
- Uganda (2)
- United Kingdom (2)
- Upper Volta (1)
- United States (4)

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (1)
 Yugoslavia (1)
 Zaire (2)

Algeria was formally recorded as being absent. Congo was apparently recorded as present, although at no time did I see a representative from that country.

Austria was represented by one official observer.

International organizations represented, and number of representatives from each:

ILO (1)
 UNIDO (1)
 WHO (1)
 WIPO (2)

Nongovernmental Organizations represented and number of representatives from each:

FID (1)
 IFLA (1)
 ICA (1)
 ICSU (3)
 ISO (1)

5. The United States delegation consisted of the following:

James B. Rhoads (Representative), Archivist of the United States, National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, Washington, D. C.

Lee G. Burchinal (Alternate Representative), Director, Division of Science Information, National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C.

Robert Wedgeworth (Adviser), Executive Director, American Library Association, Chicago, Illinois.

Kurt G. Sandved (Adviser), United States Permanent Delegation to UNESCO, Paris.

No unofficial United States representatives were observed to be present at any time.

6. The Bureau elected by the Council, is as follows:

Chairman: S. B. Aje, Nigeria

Vice Chairmen: N. B. Arutianov, USSR
James B. Rhoads, United States
Ines Wesley-Tanoskovic, Yugoslavia

Rapporteur: John C. Gray, United Kingdom

Other Members: German Escorcía, Colombia
Chamseddine Mofidi, Iran

7. No committees were established, except for an ad hoc resolutions drafting committee of the Bureau, consisting of Ines Wesley-Tanoskovic and James B. Rhoads.
8. The Council discussed all items on the agenda, and after discussion and amendment approved unanimously the final resolutions (enclosure 9), and report (enclosure 10).
9. A tentative decision was made that the next full meeting of the Intergovernmental Council should take place in Paris during the latter half of 1979. A final decision was made that the Bureau should next meet in Paris on January 30-31, 1978.
10. Generally, the United States positions on issues before the Intergovernmental Council were favorably received, and were incorporated in the resolutions and the report. The United States position that PGI's subobjectives 10.13 and 10.14 (information infrastructure development, and education and training, respectively) were the areas of greatest need, was generally supported, as was our contention that support of subobjective 10.11 (planning and policies) could be reduced. Our position that support for subobjective 10.12 (development of norms and standards) could also be reduced met with a mixed reception: most of the developing countries agreed, but a number of the developed countries disagreed. The United States delegation's opposition to promotion or support of new international information services, clearinghouses and other operational activities, appeared to run

counter to strongly held wishes of the PGI secretariat, and did not acquire broad support among the member states represented on the Council. Nevertheless, our suggestion that UNESCO should urge more countries to sign the Florence and Beirut agreements as a means of promoting greater access to information, appeared to have a favorable reception. Most importantly, in the view of the United States delegation, our strong advocacy of a clear focus on the information needs of the developing countries, and of integration of currently disparate and unbalanced library, archives, and information system projects into more cohesive and balanced programs and sub-programs, found wide acceptance. It will now be the task of the Bureau to monitor and help shape future programs of the PGI to achieve these objectives.

The United States delegation felt able to support in good conscience both the resolutions of the Council and its final report. It seems to us clearly in the national interest to continue to participate actively in the work of the Intergovernmental Council.

Distribution

In addition to the 12 copies of this report submitted herewith to the Office of International Conferences, Department of State, the following distribution is being made by the chairman of the delegation:

- 1 copy to each member of the delegation
- 1 copy to the Librarian of Congress
- 1 copy to the Chief of the United States Permanent Delegation
to UNESCO

Enclosures

These will be forwarded separately, as soon as some missing items, i. e., the final versions of the resolutions and report, are received from Paris.

I. SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION IN THE UNITED STATES

by M. Cacaly

(From the French publication DOCUMENTALISTE, Jan.-Feb. 1977)

and

II. THE ORGANIZATION OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION IN THE UNITED STATES

by M. Cacaly

(From the French publication DOCUMENTALISTE, March-April 1977)

This is a two-part article on scientific and technical information in the U.S.

PART I (see title above) is analytical rather than critical. It opens with the premise that the energy crisis marks the close of an industrial society based for the past two hundred years on the concept of ever-increasing consumption. The new phase we are entering recognizes that continued development and prosperity will depend on discovering new ways of using raw materials and energy--and this in turn introduces a third element basic to every society today: information, the essential element of economic and social progress in modern society.

The author goes on to point out that the United States appears to have been the first nation to recognize the potential importance of the information concept. He traces the development of federal funding and activity in the information field from the post-Sputnik era onward, stating that all during this era federal government policy has been the driving force in building up the concept and carrying out of a national information network. He goes into fairly elaborate detail on statistics showing the percentage rise in federal funding of information production and dissemination in the U.S.

He then gives an overview of the various government agencies which have been instrumental during the 18 years since 1958 (first Sputnik date) in carrying out ~~it~~ and developing the government policy of a national information network, from OSIS, the Office of Science and Technology, the President's Science Advisory Committee, COSATI, etc., through today's NTIS, ERIC and the library networks and agencies, including NCLIS, with accompanying charts and tables listing these various entities. (He stresses strongly the role of federal libraries and information agencies.)

Next he describes the structure of the network as being composed of the federal sector and the private sector, and he describes the collaborative relations between these two sectors and the impact each has on the development of the other. He pays tribute to the enormous lead the U.S. has over the rest of the world in the information field, because of our early recognition of its importance, and our overwhelming lead in automation, data banks, computerology in general as a result of collaboration between government and industry. His final paragraph is translated in full:

Conclusion

Now that information agencies and services must justify their cost, American industry is demonstrating, by its successful results, the profits which can be expected from the scientific use of information. Present budgetary restrictions are forcing

information services to become profitable. A study of the relationship between information and the U.S. economy brings sharply home the decisive role played by documentation activities in national development. Information in the United States assumes a dual role as the driving force for progress in all the disciplines, and as a key sector on which world supremacy could depend. The funding efforts authorized by the federal government in the information field are proof of this fact. The creation or reorganization of agencies relating to the information field should be considered in parallel with government subsidies. All these trends are heading in the same direction--namely, toward the establishment of a national network based on new methods of handling information and a maximum exploitation of all national and even world resources. However, these resources tend to increase in pace with the march of progress, since information is both a means and a result of development. The information explosion in the U.S. has resulted in the growth of a wide variety of centers for information handling. Taken as a whole all these centers, both federal and private, constitute an information industry in the true sense of the word.

* * *

In this section, the author is content to point out the tremendous growth and power of the information industry in the U.S. He makes no adverse comments, being careful to state, in his description of the actual and potentially influential role of NCLIS, that although "... the tendency toward centralization is clear, being implicit in official reports and discernible in the historical development [of NCLIS] ... neither the OSIS nor NCLIS will, of course, become an American counterpart of the Russian Institute of Scientific and Technical Information."

However, in PART II, he describes the political and economic impact of the U.S. information industry on the rest of the world. He points out that no nation which wishes to grow and prosper today can do so without U.S. information services and he cites chapter and verse to substantiate this contention, including the example of Chemical Abstracts Service, and the plight of advanced but small countries such as Switzerland, to say nothing of the underdeveloped nations. He also states flatly that AID is the principal U.S. government instrument for the transfer of information to the underdeveloped countries, and that, on the other hand "... AID offers ~~an~~ official and discreet cover to the CIA and its agents in the Third World. Thus, AID offices and agencies in the underdeveloped countries are often nothing but umbrella units masking the activities of the CIA." He states that "the implanting of information services [in a country] constitutes for the U.S. a means of controlling the development of the country thus 'assisted'."

He then goes on to discuss the Jackson Amendment, stating that by 1974 the concept of information and know-how as exportable commodities had become so accepted that the Jackson Amendment was passed, restricting trade in this commodity and placing it under the direct control of the Defense Department. He points out that the Jackson Amendment was based on paradoxical objectives, such as "maintaining the advance of technology and encouraging trade", yet at the same time, through its restrictions, placing the U.S. at a competitive disadvantage in relation to the European Common Market and, particularly, to Japan, rapidly becoming the U.S.'s prime rival and competitor. (In the debates on the Jackson Amendment, the various statements of economists, businessmen, etc., [Japan] ~~was~~ cited) as the arch-villain.)

In conclusion he discusses the impact of the information industry on France and suggests ways in which France can collaborate with international networks without losing its national independence. Throughout this Part II, and in the conclusion, he alludes to the U.S. as practically having a monopoly on the information industry and states that "The tentacle-like American information industry, with its enormous economic and technological resources, its expansionist and monopolistic tendencies, is politically dangerous to most of the industrialized nations."

* * *

August 5, 1974

- 9 -

Pub. Law 93-365

88 STAT. 408

Sec. 709. (a) The Congress finds that the defense posture of the United States may be seriously compromised if goods, technology, and industrial techniques which have been developed in whole or in part as a direct or indirect result of research and development programs or procurement programs financed in whole or in part with funds authorized by this or any other Act authorizing funds for the Department of Defense are exported to a controlled country without an adequate and knowledgeable assessment having been made to determine whether the export of such goods, technology, and techniques will significantly increase the present or potential military capability of any such country. It is the purpose of this section, therefore, to provide for such an assessment, to insure notice of proposed exports to the Secretary of Defense, and to authorize the Secretary of Defense to review the proposed export of goods, technology, or industrial techniques to any such country whenever he has reason to believe that the export of such goods, technology, or techniques will significantly increase the military capability of such country.

(b) Effective upon enactment of this section, any application for the export of any goods, technology, or industrial techniques described in subsection (a) shall, before being eligible for export to a controlled country, be reviewed and assessed by the Secretary of Defense for the purpose of determining whether the export of such goods, technology or techniques will significantly increase the present or potential military capability of such country.

(c) If the Secretary of Defense determines, after his review and assessment, that the export of such goods, technology or industrial techniques will in his judgment significantly increase the present or potential military capability of any controlled country, he shall recommend to the President that the application for export be disapproved. In any case in which the President disagrees with a recommendation made by the Secretary of Defense to prohibit the export of such goods, technology, or techniques to a controlled country, the President shall submit to the Congress a statement indicating his disagreement with the Secretary of Defense together with the recommendation of the Secretary of Defense. The application for the export of any such goods, technology, or techniques may be approved after submission by the President of his statement and the recommendation of the Secretary of Defense to the Congress and 60 days of continuous session of the Congress has elapsed following such submission unless within such 60 day period Congress has adopted a concurrent resolution disapproving the application for the export of such goods, technology, or techniques.

(d) As used in this section (1) the term "controlled country" means the Soviet Union, Poland, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic (East Germany), and such other countries as may be designated by the Secretary of Defense, and (2) the term "days of continuous session of the Congress" shall not include days on which either House of Congress is not in session because of an adjournment of more than three days.

(e) The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Congress a written report on his implementation of this section not later than 30 days after the close of each quarter of each fiscal year. Each such report shall, among other things, identify each instance in which the Secretary recommended to the President that exports be disapproved and the action finally taken by the executive branch on the matter.

Proposed export of goods, technology and industrial techniques developed by DOD. 50 USC app. 2403-1.

Notice to Secretary; review authorization.

Export application, review and assessment.

Recommendation to President for disapproval. Presidential statement to Congress.

"Controlled country."

"Days of continuous session of the Congress." Report to Congress.

THE COMING "INFORMATION WAR"

Censorship, Restrictions on Data Flow A Growing Threat to U.S. Interests

By John M. Eger

BRAZIL IS stationing police censors at all post offices to intercept incoming publications which might contain anything "contrary to public order or to morality." Thailand has just raised import duties on foreign films by 1,500 per cent. Several Canadian provinces now have laws that bar transmission of credit data out of their borders. Colombia has claimed all the airspace over its territory, and will try to collect rent from any nation that parks a communications satellite there.

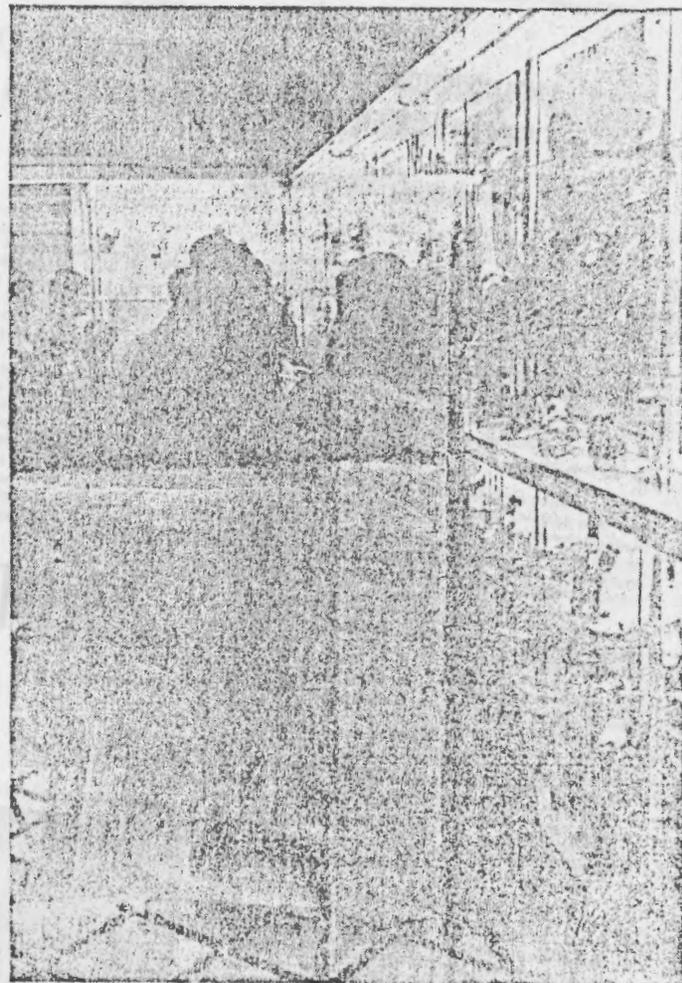
Throughout the world, the free flow of information is under fire. And because the United States is the nation where the communications revolution is most advanced, it is often our publications, our films, our credit data and our satellites that are under attack.

According to one Commerce Department study based on 1967 figures, the "information industry" accounts for 46 per cent of the U.S. workforce and almost half the gross national product. So the prospect of an international "information war" is a serious threat to American interests in an increasingly interdependent world. Yet it is a threat which three U.S. administrations have found no strategy to meet.

The issue is not merely the flow of information in the traditional sense of news, scientific data and publications. Anything that can be sensed, recorded, stored or transmitted — an electronically monitored human heartbeat, a message transferring funds from one bank account to another, a radio signal from an observation satellite in space — is vulnerable to the rising tide of new restrictions.

See INFORMATION, Page B2

Eger, a former acting director of the White House Office of Telecommunications Policy, is a Washington communications lawyer.



By Nancy Moran for The Washington Post

Veiled Saudi women shop for shoes in Riyadh.

RYADH, Saudi
air of unreality
We are sitting in a
Forever" on Muzak.
Switzerland.

Outside, a Bedouin
Motors truck. Huge
hammers pounding

By day, things are
tures many American
pictures of a nomad

The streets of Ry
at rush hour, wildly

Along every road
ces, hotels, villas, b
tals. Kentucky Frie
ket place, are cram
bars to washing ma

The physical cha
museum of preser
them all.

And in all the c
culture and tradit
puritanism, the s
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The official co
here is probably
It was only 15 ye
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and children. It
killed a British c
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Harwood is d

pressive sounding, has little authority to act and even fewer
resources to unravel this complex set of issues. Meanwhile,
President Carter has on his desk the report of the expired
Federal Reserve Board's Committee and its members

INFORMATION, From Page B1

Many of the countries imposing these restrictions fear cultural inundation or annihilation. They speak of "electronic colonialization" or "electronic imperialism." While we see ourselves offering the developing nations information they need to survive, they see in our technology a threat of vast and unwelcome change. Our information, especially when it is delivered directly to their people from orbiting satellites, is seen in the Third World as endangering traditional national roles and ways of life.

Among the industrial nations, the developing "information war" is taking different forms and stems from different motives. Long frustrated by our lead in the computer and communications field, Europe has turned to a new form of protectionism.

France's minister of justice, Louis Joinet, put the European concern most directly in a speech to an Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development symposium last September:

"Information is power and economic information is economic power. Information has an economic value, and the ability to store and process certain types of data may well give one country political and technological advantage over other countries. This, in turn, may lead to a loss of national sovereignty through supranational data flows."

To protect their "national sovereignty" against this perceived threat, many European nations are enacting a variety of data protection laws. Most of these laws are being passed in the name of personal privacy and individual rights.

It is hard to find fault with the impulse to protect the privacy of personal data. The problem comes when these new laws are then used to protect not individual privacy but domestic economic interests. According to Rep. Barry Goldwater Jr. (R-Calif.), an author of the 1974 Privacy Act, that is exactly what is starting to happen. "European economic interests," Goldwater testified to a House subcommittee last June, "have seriously discussed using national legislation dealing with personal privacy to discriminate against foreign, non-European business and technology."

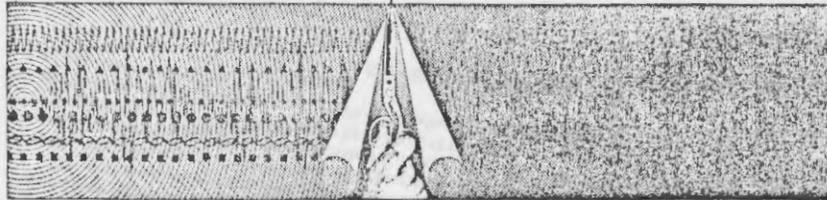
Or, as Brendan McShane of General Electric's information services division put it in an interview with the trade journal *Datamation*: "Europe has finally figured out a way to blunt American technology. The privacy issue provides an economic wedge that they weren't able to develop in the computer mainframe and services business."

In other words, the chief effect of the new data protection laws being discussed or already enacted in 19 nations may be to force American and other transnational corporations to set up local subsidiaries for the handling of data within national borders.

Sweden Leads the Way

THE FIRST NATION to restrict the flow of information in the name of privacy was Sweden, which passed its Data Act in 1973 as a response to the discovery that material on Swedish citizens was stored or processed in more than 2,000 data systems outside the country.

One example, cited by OECD consultant G. Russell Pipe in a *New Scientist* article last year, involved the fire department in the Swedish city of Malmo, which compiled a data



By John Pack for The Washington Post

THE COMING "INFORMATION WAR"

Canadian programming has been proposed. In Brazil, the government has proposed that 70 per cent of all radio and television programs must be domestically produced.

American films, another information product once welcomed around the world, are increasingly being rejected. Jack Valenti, president of the Motion Picture Association of America, told a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee that five countries now impose higher admission taxes on foreign films than on domestic productions, and that 14 countries restrict film imports through other methods such as high rental charges.

Time magazine has now been banned or taxed out of existence in 18 countries. American and Western reporters are increasingly being kept from entering and reporting on Third World countries. "Harassment of foreign and domestic news media in the Third World is increasing," Peter Galliner, director of the International Press Institute of Zurich and London, reported last June.

Increasingly, international conferences and organizations have begun to reflect the new resistance to information flow. Proposals to curb data transmission are being considered in meetings of the European Economic Community, the Nordic Council, the United Nations and UNESCO. The 19-nation Council of Europe has been debating the issues of access and privacy in the use of personal information by international data networks. The OECD recently established a new subcommittee on "information, computers and communications."

Even the International Telecommunications Union, a technical, problem-solving, non-political organization from its founding in 1865, has been politicized, starting with the expulsion of Portugal and South Africa in 1973 over the issue of "colonialism." That vote was led by a Third World bloc, which in 1974 forced a reevaluation of coastal radio-tele-

kept us from recognizing the interrelationship of computers, communications and information with our foreign affairs and international economic policies.

The White House Office of Telecommunications Policy, now slated for extinction under President Carter's Reorganization Plan Number 1, would have been the logical place for this mammoth task to begin. With OTP gone, the next best place would be the newly created post of assistant secretary of commerce for communications and information. Unfortunately, the assistant secretary-designate, former Federal Communications Commission general counsel Henry Geller, faces the task of negotiating away OTP's old powers to satisfy House Government Operations Committee chairman Jack Brooks (D-Tex.) before the new office at Commerce can be established.

Until then, we are at a virtual standstill. The State Department's task force on "trans-border data flow," though im-

pressive sounding, has little authority to act and even fewer resources to unravel this complex set of issues. Meanwhile, President Carter has on his desk the report of the expired Privacy Protection Study Commission and is proposing a Cabinet-level effort to decide what to do with the commission's recommendations. Since the privacy issue has become a focus of the international debate on information policy, this study could become another opportunity to create a national policy in this field.

What Washington Could Do

THERE IS MUCH that could be done.

For the developing nations, concerned with cultural as well as economic inundation, the United States could offer technology with a minimum of strings. A model can be found in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's loan of an Advanced Technology Satellite to India in 1975. For a year, 5,000 remote villages received medical information, education programs and entertainment originating in India and broadcast to village TV sets via this satellite. (Yet why did NASA bring the satellite back in 1976 for use over the United States, leaving behind ground stations the Indians had built to relay its programs?)

Such gifts of technology to the Third World could be an important part of an overall strategy for economic development. In return, we could hope for — and, where necessary, bargain for — the freedom and free flow of information.

With the developed nations, we could bargain for the free flow of information through multinational trade negotiations and bilateral agreements. Since the export of information products and the import of raw information is essential to our growing information economy, we must treat these efforts as we would any other important sector of our economy.

First, however, we should either establish that the 1974 Trade Act is big enough to cover the concept of information trade, or legislate explicit authority for our negotiators.

If we do proceed to bargain on information flow, we will have to be prepared to make trade concessions in other areas, where our technological advantage is smaller and our labor costs are greater. The result could well be a loss of jobs in older domestic industries, in exchange for guarantees that our growing information industry will continue to expand. If we believe in free trade, we will have to choose between protectionism and progress.

America's Foreign Trade Is in Danger—II

What do B.P., Royal Dutch Shell, C.F.P., and Japanese Exploration have in common?

They're all foreign oil companies. Big ones. They're all eager to increase their access to crude oil anywhere in the world. And they all

will need to import oil for many years to come.) We think it's better for America to buy as much as possible of its foreign oil from American

See next page for continuation of this page

One example, cited by OECD consultant G. Russell Pipe in a New Scientist article last year, involved the fire department in the Swedish city of Malmo, which compiled a data bank of fire hazards in the city's buildings. When an alarm is called in, the address is entered on a computer terminal, and any unusual hazards at that address are displayed on the computer screen a minute later — via a computer in Cleveland.

Under Sweden's 1973 data law, a new Data Inspection Board must approve any export of files or personal data. For instance:

- One Swedish county contracted with a British firm to produce health identity cards for its 80,000 residents. But the data board refused to allow a list of the county's residents to be sent to Britain, on the ground that British law would not protect the list of names against "stealing or further use."

- When Siemens, a multinational electrical manufacturing firm, tried to transfer files on its Swedish workers to a central personnel office at its Munich headquarters, the data board also said no, because Germany then lacked a data protection law.

- International credit cards may still be used in Sweden, but no data may be sent abroad without a license.

The impact of the new information laws being enacted and discussed elsewhere is still uncertain:

- West Germany's new federal data protection act, which goes into effect this month, requires German data processors to stop the "improper input, access, communication, transport and manipulation of stored data."

- Belgium and France are making it a criminal offense even to record or transmit some data. In France, violators could pay fines up to \$400,000 and serve prison terms of up to five years for recording or transmitting data defined only as "sensitive."

- The Swiss, to protect the privacy and the attractiveness of their numbered bank accounts, are considering laws to prohibit all electronic data transmission across their borders.

- Canada has warned U.S. industry of its concern over the one-way flow of information to the United States. So far, the laws passed have all been at the provincial level, but the warnings have had effect: One medical information bureau owned by U.S. insurance companies already has set up a Toronto subsidiary just for Canadian data.

Some also see a potential major threat in Britain, where existing law requires that the British Post office be able to read any transmitted message — a rule which, if applied to electronic data, would force firms to share their confidential cryptographic codes and data compression formulas with a government body.

Harassing the Media

RESTRICTIONS on the more traditional forms of information flow are even more widespread. Television, for instance, has become a prime target. In Canada, commercial messages have been deleted from U.S. programs relayed by Canadian cable TV systems, and a 15 per cent tax on all non-

expulsion of Portugal and South Africa in 1973 over the issue of "colonialism." That vote was led by a Third World bloc, which in 1974 forced a reallocation of coastal radio-telephone frequencies in which maritime nations' heavily used bands were reduced so that narrow, largely symbolic bands could be awarded to new nations which have no use for them.

In the United Nations, the information issue has been exploited by the Soviet Union, which in 1972 proposed to the General Assembly a draft convention calling for strict controls over satellite broadcasting into national territory. The Soviet draft would permit any state to "employ the means at its disposal to counteract illegal television broadcasting of which it is the object, not only in its own territory but also in outer space and other areas beyond the limits of the national jurisdiction of any state." Although the Russians later said their draft only authorized "legal" measures, the language could cover both jamming and the destruction of broadcast satellites in space.

"Data Havens?"

ALL OF THESE national and international moves toward erecting barriers to the free flow of information could have some serious consequences.

There is the possibility that a majority of nations, bridging the interests of the Third World and the industrial nations of the West, could impose a new, restrictive body of international law.

There is also the possibility that overlapping, contradictory national laws passed piecemeal around the world could create total chaos in international communications. Because computer communications technology is too attractive to go unused, such laws will not end the information revolution. Instead, data banks in countries where it has become impossible or too expensive to operate, or where privacy of the data cannot be secure, could move to new "data havens" — countries which have not passed restrictive laws.

In either event, American interests would suffer. Sen. George McGovern (D-S.D.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee on international operations, has written that "one way to 'attack' a nation such as the United States, which depends heavily on information and communications, is to restrain the flow of information — cutting off contact between the headquarters and overseas branches of a multinational firm; taxing telecommunications crossing borders; building information walls around a nation."

The "attack" has been underway for several years. Yet there is still little awareness of the problem, and no national policy to meet it. Up to now, American responses have been fragmented and piecemeal.

What is needed first is a commitment to a comprehensive national communication and information policy based on our traditional belief in the freedom and free flow of information, subject only to the rights of individual privacy.

Such a policy would have to be made and implemented by the President, cutting across long-established lines of bureaucratic organization and patterns of thought that have

They're all foreign oil companies. Big ones. They're all eager to increase their access to crude oil anywhere in the world. And they all enjoy the shield of a foreign tax credit, or comparable protection against double taxation.

In fact, some enjoy a great deal more in the way of government support. Japanese Exploration finances part of its oil exploration activities with loans from the Japan Petroleum Development Corporation. If it doesn't find oil, it doesn't have to repay them.

So far, in spite of this tough competition, American oil companies have been able to hold their own overseas, particularly in the important producing areas in the Middle East. Because they, too, get the foreign tax credit—just like every other American company operating overseas.

Now, the Treasury and the Internal Revenue Service are considering new rulings that could create a new and narrow definition of what constitutes a foreign income tax. The effect could be to keep U.S. companies from taking tax credits for foreign income taxes which their foreign competitors are allowed to take. The proposed rulings could significantly narrow what constitutes a creditable foreign tax, possibly barring credits except in the few cases where foreign income tax laws are practically identical with U.S. tax law or a special tax treaty exists.

Without the foreign tax credit, American companies would be priced out of their overseas business. American oil companies, specifically, would be priced out of the business of finding and producing oil overseas. This is because they'd be taxed twice on overseas earnings: by foreign governments and by their own government. And their foreign competitors wouldn't be. It's as simple as that.

America would then be put into the position not only of relying heavily on foreign oil, but buying that oil from foreign companies. (We favor increasing domestic energy supplies to minimize the need for foreign oil. But America

will need to import oil for many years to come.)

We think it's better for America to buy as much as possible of its foreign oil from American companies. It helps our balances of payments and helps provide jobs for Americans.

Remember the Beatles? According to press reports, they earned millions of dollars in foreign exchange for Great Britain, and the British were so grateful they rewarded them with medals. Well, the oil industry, over the last 10 years, has remitted to the U.S. about \$23.5 billion earned overseas. We don't want medals. But we do ask the chance to remain competitive worldwide.

If the current tinkering in Washington succeeds in reducing U.S. oil companies to purely domestic businesses, no American company operating abroad can rest secure. Because the precedent, once established, could easily be applied to them. To car makers. To drug companies. To computer manufacturers.

It could keep happening again and again until America is isolated economically and unable to compete in world markets.

Is this what anyone really wants?

Facts about the foreign tax credit (Editors please note)

1. Other industrial nations give similar—or better—treatment to their companies.
2. Without the foreign tax credit, U.S. industries operating overseas would be at a competitive disadvantage. U.S. exports would diminish and the U.S. balances of payments would suffer.
3. The foreign tax credit is available to all U.S. companies operating abroad.
4. Foreign taxes cannot be credited against taxes on income earned in the U.S.
5. The foreign tax credit only permits foreign income taxes to be offset against U.S. taxes on income earned abroad.

Mobil

January 10, 1978

Mr. E.J. Josey, Chief
Bureau of Specialist Library Services
State Education Department
New York State Library
99 Washington Avenue
Albany, New York 12230

Dear E.J.:

Jane Wilson suggested that I write to you in connection with my letter to her of November 7, announcing my resignation as ALA representative to the United Nations Non-Governmental Organizations Section. Actually, I should have sent you a copy of that letter, an omission which I repair herewith.

On more than one occasion I have mentioned to Jane that I had serious doubts about ALA's involvement with the UN NGO Section. As you may gather from the enclosed directory of NGO representatives, which I think Jane might like to see also, most of the organizations represented and certainly those which are most actively involved with the NGO Section have little in common with ALA. The concerns of the United Nations, as reflected in the weekly briefings held for NGO representatives, seem to be unrelated to libraries or library development, and I have so far been unable to see how ALA can be of help to the UN in such matters as desertification, disarmament, trans-national corporations, apartheid, or any of the other important, but non-library-related, questions with which the NGO Section has been concerned since my affiliation with it.

There may, of course, be other reasons for ALA to keep its affiliation with the NGO Section. If so, that is for you and the International Relations Committee to decide. As I told Jane, most working librarians would find it hard to attend the weekly briefings even on an irregular basis, but a retired librarian might find them interesting and he or she would certainly feel at home with others of his or her age group.

I'd be glad to talk this over with you in greater detail sometime when you happen to be down here. Unfortunately, it will be impossible for me to do so at Midwinter because I don't expect to attend.

Sincerely,

Donald F. Jay, Chief
Humanities & Social Sciences
Research Center

DFJ:m1 (Enc.)

cc: Jane Wilson

THE NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY

LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT

To: Members of the International Relations Committee Date: 1/18/78
From: E.J. Josey 
Subject: Report of the 43rd IFLA Council Meeting, Brussels

As Chair of the International Relations Committee, I had the honor and pleasure of serving as one of nine members that comprised the American Library Association's delegation to the IFLA General Council meeting. The other eight members of this delegation included Eric Moon, ALA President; Rosemary Weber, ALSC; Doralyn Hickey, RSTB; Rosalind Miller, AASL; Jane Flener, ACRL; Keith Doms, PLA; Bernardine Hodenski, GODORT; C. David Warren, JMRT; Edward Moffat, IRRS; Barbara Ford, SRRT; Virginia Young, ALTA; and Donald B. Simpson, ASLA.

The IFLA Council convened its annual meeting prior to the grand opening ceremonies of the World Congress of Librarians. The American delegation held a breakfast meeting at 8 a.m. on Saturday, September 3, the day of the Council meeting, to caucus and consider strategy prior to attending the meeting. Robert Wedgeworth briefed us on several matters. Uppermost on our minds was naturally the politics of the moment: Who should we support for membership on the IFLA Executive Board? And of course, what support could we muster to aid the candidacy of our American colleague, Richard H. Dougherty? It was decided that we would caucus again at the Council meeting and a final determination would be made at that time. While some members of our delegation had attended IFLA before (this was my second IFLA) most of us were not prepared for the unresponsiveness of this international organization to extend simple courtesy.

One of the two major items on the agenda was the increase in membership dues. The American Library Association, the Association of Research Libraries, and the Special Libraries Association jointly sponsored a motion (see attached) requesting that the dues

increase be postponed until the 1978 Council meeting. This was a reasonable request so that members could receive information and data on the proposed budget. Not only was this motion defeated by the Europeans, but some of the Americans who were members of the three sponsoring organizations also voted against the resolution. The tragedy of tragedies was the increase of dues that must be borne by the developing countries that have had great difficulty paying their current assessment. As we surveyed the voting, it was quite apparent that no program had been developed to collect the proxies of the United States institutional members that for the first time in the history of IFLA had the right to vote. It was this shattering irony and revelation that led many of the ALA delegates to reach a critical decision that we must find new ways to speak for American librarianship in IFLA in a more potent fashion than our feeble performance in Brussels in 1977.

Turning to the second major item on the Council's agenda: The election of the Executive Board, the American delegation in a very polite manner requested a delay in the proceedings so that we could caucus. Not only was the request denied in an arbitrary and capricious manner, but the delegation's request was ignored. The only consolation given came from Margreet Wijnstroom, IFLA's Secretary General, who tried to help by decelerating action, but the steam roller plundered forth so his. Wijnstroom's effort was too little too late. Richard M. Dougherty was not elected to the Executive Board and while the United States has lost a seat on that powerful body, it is also IFLA's lost, for all who know Dick Dougherty agree that he is not only eminently qualified but also would have contributed enormously to the work of the Board.

United States candidates who were successful in divisions and sections are the following: Doralyn Hickey, Division Chairperson of Bibliographic Control; Lucia Rather, Chairperson, Cataloging; Frank Schick, Statistics Section; Americans elected secretaries of Sections were William Welsh, National Libraries; Linda Beeler, School Libraries; and Jane Flener, University Libraries.

While this scribe's report of the Council meeting is not jubilant, nevertheless, IFLA was a rewarding experience for it gave all of us an opportunity to confer again with librarians from around the globe that we had met before and the chance to meet and have a dialogue with new colleagues. I am convinced that the American Library Association must not only continue to participate in IFLA, but ALA must organize its efforts so that it will have a greater impact in the area of international librarianship. It is my hope that the IRC meeting on Tuesday evening, January 24 with U.S. institutional members of IFLA and the other professional library associations is a step in the right direction. The foregoing report by no means purports to convey my view on the World Congress of Librarians, for it is primarily concerned only with the Council meeting. For a more comprehensive account of the major activities of IFLA, I recommend that members of the Committee read the report prepared by the International Relations Officer, Jane Wilson.

Attachment

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), the American Library Association, the Association of Research Libraries, and Special Libraries Association wish to commend the Council on Library Resources for its recent indication of its continued support of the UBC Office. In addition, we commend those national libraries and similar bodies who have also made contributions for the support of this Office. We further commend the Canadian International Development Agency for its support of the IFLA Regional Program. We hope that these bodies will continue their support of these important IFLA programs and that the IFLA Executive Board will seek such additional support from other outside sources for the future.

At the same time, we do not believe that an audited financial report represents an adequate basis by which the need for a dues increase can be evaluated. The *Treasurer's Report 1976* (April 1977, p.3) does not present a comparison of the present dues income and the estimated dues income from the proposed increases in dues for various categories. The *Treasurer's Report* does not show any estimated amounts as the dues contributions for member associations.

MOTION 1: We move that action by the Council on a dues increase be postponed until the 1978 Council meeting.

MOTION 2: We move that the Treasurer be instructed to present the biennial financial guidelines and the draft of the annual budget proposed for the future years to the Council in more identifiable detail than that in the audited financial report for the past year.

Submitted by:

American Library Association
Association of Research Libraries
Special Libraries Association