



WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER



BOX 54, 110 MARYLAND AVENUE, N.E. • WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002 • TEL. 202-547-4440
TWX 710-822-1976 ISSN: 0001-1746

Vol. 32

June 16, 1980

No. 7

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Attachments: WHCLIS Implementation Memo; ALA Annual Conference Alert

LATE NOTICE: Senate Communications Subcommittee Chair Ernest Hollings (D-SC) introduced S. 2827, Communications Act revision, June 12. See 6/13 Congr. Record, S7015-33.

Congressional Budget, FY 1981

Running a month behind its own May 15 deadline, Congress finally approved June 12 the first congressional budget resolution (H. Con. Res. 307) for FY 1981. The delay was due to the inability of House and Senate conferees to reconcile their differing priorities. In a "guns vs. butter" struggle, the House rejected an earlier conference agreement (H. Rept. 96-1051) May 29 by 141-242 because it contained too little for social programs and was less a true compromise than a caving-in to the Senate position.

The second conference agreement (no report number) which passed the House 205-195 and the Senate 61-26, differs from the first by about \$800 million in budget authority. This amount was taken from the defense function and distributed among domestic programs. Function 500 covering education, employment and social programs gained \$200 million over the earlier conference agreement but is \$1.6 billion below the House-passed budget and \$1.3 billion below the President's revised budget. The inclusion of "reconciliation" language means that although the first budget resolution usually sets nonbinding targets, H. Con. Res. 307 in effect sets ceilings requiring adjustments downward in authorizing and appropriations legislation. The resolution also requires that appropriations committees save \$3 billion in FY 1980 funds appropriated but not yet spent, leaving the fate of some discretionary and advance funded programs in doubt.

Resuming work on funding bills the day after the budget resolution passed, the House Appropriations Committee refused to go along with the reconciliation process. It refused to cut Saturday mail delivery to trim USPS funds to fit the budget resolution. What will happen next or exactly how this complex situation will affect library funding is not clear. If you're confused, you're in good company, but stay tuned in. The House Labor-HEW Appropriations Subcommittee should make its recommendations on education and library funding any day now.

FEDERAL LIBRARY JOBS: Librarians desiring positions in federal agency libraries should contact the nearest Federal Job Information Center IMMEDIATELY to obtain application forms. Except for certain specialities, the GS-7 through GS-12 application deadline is June 30.

Higher Education Act Extension

The Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee, which had approved S. 1839, a five-year extension of the Higher Education Act, on April 30, issued its 430-page report (S. Rept. 96-733) on the bill on May 15. S. 1839 would reduce authorization levels for the title II college library resources, training and demonstration, and research library programs, but would make no other changes in these programs. A new II-D would authorize design of a national periodical system; the design would require congressional approval for implementation (see following article on National Periodical System). The bill is expected to reach the Senate floor in another week. The House passed its version (HR 5192) of Higher Education Act extension last November 7.

"In light of today's severe federal budget constraints," and to avoid "holding out false promises attendant with inflated authorizing levels," according to the committee report, the Senate bill sets "more realistic" authorization ceilings. Except for student assistance and developing institution programs, authorizations are held to 15 percent per year above the highest among the FY 1979 appropriations, FY 1980 appropriations, or the administration's January budget for FY 1981. For programs with a very low funding level, such as HEA II-A and B, this works out to an unacceptably low authorization level:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>HEA II-A College Libraries</u>	<u>HEA II-B Training, Demonstrations</u>	<u>HEA II-C Research Libraries</u>
1981	\$10,500,000	\$ 4,500,000	\$ 8,000,000
1982	11,900,000	5,100,000	9,000,000
1983	13,650,000	5,850,000	10,500,000
1984	15,750,000	6,750,000	12,000,000
1985	18,200,000	7,800,000	14,000,000

For FY 1981 the total authorized for these programs would be \$23 million, compared with \$140 million in both current law and the House-passed bill.

In its report the committee commented on the feasibility of a need-based formula for II-A college library grants, and on its concern with the small number of II-C research library grants awarded. These comments are quoted below in full:

The Committee did not change these programs because of a lack of consensus in the library community as to how these programs could be changed. The Committee seriously considered the feasibility of introducing a need-based formula for Part A grants. However, there was no consensus on the criteria or method by which need-based grants could be distributed. Therefore, it is the intent of the Committee to reaffirm and continue Part A as a program of general support for all college libraries with the maximum college library grant remaining at \$5,000. Furthermore, the Committee continues the provision that recipients of grants under Part C, Strengthening Research Library Resources, shall not be eligible for Part A grants because of the fact that libraries which can qualify for Part C assistance do not need the minimum level of assistance that is provided through Part A grants.

However, the Committee notes with some concern that Part C grants have been awarded to only a very small number of institutions. In the first year of the program only 20 grants were made. In the second year, 10 of the 26 grants that were awarded were continuation awards, so that only 16 new grants were awarded. The only statutory limitation on the number of awards that can be made is an upper limit of 150 annual grants. The number of major research libraries which could benefit from assistance in strengthening their collections and making them

available to users of other libraries is probably closer to 150 than to 26. The Committee believes that at least twice as many grants as are currently being made should be awarded. Further, the Committee encourages the Secretary to take care to see that the same small number of institutions do not continue to receive grants year after year. Since recipients of Part C grants are ineligible for Part A grants, increasing the number of Part C awards will also serve to focus the Part A College Library Resources program on those institutions which have a clearer need for modest assistance for library resources.

The Committee recognizes that some institutions have strong libraries which would prevent them from qualifying under Part A; and, of these some institutions have been denied funding under Part C. It is the Committee's intent that the Secretary give special consideration to these institutions when they apply for grants under Part C.

In other provisions, the Senate bill rewrites title I somewhat differently from the House-passed bill, but both consolidate continuing education from the existing title I, Education Information Centers from title IV, and the comprehensive state planning function from title XII. Like the House version, the Senate bill brings international education programs into HEA as title VI, specifically includes library facilities within the title VII construction assistance, and adds a new title XI urban grant university program.

National Periodical System

The Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee report (S. Rept. 96-733) on its Higher Education Act extension bill (S. 1839) provides further details on the Senate compromise version of a National Periodical Center. "One of the most controversial issues to confront the Committee during the deliberations concerning this legislation was the issue of creating a national periodicals center," according to the report. Additional excerpts follow:

The need to expand and speed the access to periodical literature is clear. An effective and economical solution to meet that need is less readily apparent. Extensive information about these problems, deficiencies in the present system and possible solutions have been gathered by many organizations and individuals over the last decade. There is not now, and has not been a national body comprised of all interested parties with the authority and responsibility to synthesize and analyze the information gathered in various studies and surveys, determine the feasibility and advisability of an alternative system for improving the access to periodical literature, and if determined feasible and advisable, design an effective system and put it into place.

* * * *

The National Periodical System Corporation is authorized to design a national system (after determining if a system is advisable and feasible) to provide reliable and timely document delivery from a comprehensive collection of periodical literature...

The Committee recognizes that many elements of our research and education community, including public and private libraries, publishers, authors, secondary distributors, academicians and researchers have a vital stake in the development of any alternative to our present system, and wishes to emphasize that any recommended design must be comprehensive, utilizing to the maximum extent feasible, the existing resources of the public, private non-profit, and private for-profit sectors involved in periodical acquisition, preservation, and distribution.

The goal of any national periodical system is to ensure that the present and future research and informational needs of the nation for access to the literature published in periodicals are adequately served. In order to achieve this goal, any design must address the questions of ready access to a comprehensive collection of the periodical literature, both current and retrospective, domestic and foreign publications, and the preservation of such a collection or collections.

With respect to concerns raised about inclusion of a dedicated collection of documents in any such design, the Committee emphasizes its intent that the design address preservation of a dedicated collection of only those periodicals not accessible in a timely fashion through existing resources or adequately preserved by them. This aspect of any such design should not duplicate existing resources, but rather, enhance accessibility for researchers.

The Senate bill would authorize \$750,000 for each of fiscal years 1980, 1981 and 1982 for a national periodical system design, which must be submitted by December 31, 1981. A joint congressional resolution of approval would be required before the design could be implemented, and "such sums as necessary" would be authorized for that purpose. The Senate report indicates that hearings would be held before any action is taken on a design.

Senate floor action is expected on S. 1839 in another week. Assuming it passes without major change to the II-D periodical system provision, a House-Senate conference committee would have to work out differences between the two versions. The bill passed by the House last November 7, HR 5192, would authorize \$15 million for a National Periodical Center to be funded only if the HEA college library, training and demonstration, and research library programs are funded at no less than the FY 1979 levels.

Postal Service Act

The Postal Service Act of 1980 (S. 2558) was approved May 15 by the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee over the objections of ranking minority member Sen. Charles Percy (R-IL), who claimed that the minor improvements the bill makes to the library rate would cost millions of dollars. The Committee's report (S. Rept. 96-776) includes the minority views of Sens. Percy, William Roth (R-DE), and John Danforth (R-MO), who state their reasons for opposing the bill:

In addition to the inconsistency with the Senate-passed budget resolution, we feel that it is wrong for the Committee to report out a bill which provides new spending authority to subsidize schools and libraries in order to return materials to publishers...we believe it is simply wrong for this Committee to authorize the expenditure of \$37 million in FY 81 -- more than \$200 million over the next five years -- so that libraries can mail books back to publishers at cut rates. Although idealistically we may want to provide such assistance to schools and libraries, the budgetary and inflationary crises should make such additional new subsidies impossible, particularly when other critical social and government programs are actually being reduced.

The provision in question would allow libraries to return books to publishers and distributors at the library rate, and would also allow teaching guides, maps, catalogs, and other interpretative matter relating to qualified materials to be mailed at the library rate. The 1976 Postal Amendments (PL 94-421) enabled books to be mailed library rate from publishers and distributors to libraries and schools, a much broader expansion of the fourth-class library rate than that contained in S. 2558, which simply corrects an anomaly not intended by the 1976 law. Yet the Congressional Budget Office has estimated the cost of the S. 2558 provision to be \$37 million.

The ALA Washington Office has surveyed public, academic, and state libraries over the past few years and determined that these libraries return to publishers and distributors by mail no more than two percent of the materials received by mail. Based on Postal Service statistics for 1979, returning this two percent at the library rate rather than the more expensive book rate would cost USPS just over \$1 million in revenue foregone, and ALA has informed Committee members of these figures.

The improvements to the library rate would be in effect only for fiscal years 1981-83 under a "sunset" provision of S. 2558. The bill also includes the provisions of S. 1110, passed by the Senate last October 30, allowing a lower postal rate for home delivery of certain children's magazines, and for the smallest-circulation newspapers and magazines. The Senate postal bill has been substituted for the text of HR 826, a House-passed bill making USPS subject to the provisions of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, and is expected to come to the Senate floor shortly. The House version of the Postal Service Act (HR 79) was passed last September 7.

Title 44 Revision

With rather short notice, the House Subcommittee on Rules of the House held hearings May 14 and 21 on HR 5424, the National Publications Act of 1980. The Rules Committee, of which the subcommittee is a part, asserted jurisdiction over the bill on the grounds that the bill would affect Committee structure by abolishing the Joint Committee on Printing (JCP). Testifying on behalf of ALA was Francis Buckley of the Detroit Public Library. Although the bill was approved by the subcommittee on June 5 with only one technical amendment, it was sent to the full Rules Committee without recommendation, signifying that the subcommittee was unprepared to weigh the merits of the bill.

The Government Operations Committee's Subcommittee on Legislation and National Security also has jurisdiction over the bill until June 19. Although ALA submitted a written statement in support of the features of the bill which would strengthen the public's ability to obtain ready access to federal information, Rep. Jack Brooks (D-TX) prevailed upon the members of the subcommittee at the June 11 markup to amend the bill by substituting an entirely new text. The bill, as amended (now the latest version of HR 5424), omitted such key improvements as: 1) Creation of a comprehensive collection of government publications, 2) Authorization of support services for depository libraries, and 3) Making audiovisual materials and machine readable data files available to depositories. In addition, Rep. Fuqua (D-FL) successfully offered an amendment which would remove all scientific and technical publications distributed by law from being considered government publications. This one change would be a serious setback from even our current definition of government publication. The full Government Operations Committee, also chaired by Rep. Brooks, is expected to take action on the bill prior to the June 19 deadline.

Emergency Building Temperature Restrictions

Proposed amendments to the regulations implementing the emergency building temperature restrictions were published in the May 27 Federal Register (pp. 35788-92). The restrictions, which have recently been extended until January 16, 1981, set upper temperature and humidity limits (78°F and dew-point temperature of 65°F) which can cause damage to library materials. The proposed amendments do not relate directly to libraries, but ALA used the opportunity to comment to recommend that the Department of Energy manual, "How to Comply with the Emergency Building Temperature Restrictions," be revised to include libraries and archives as examples of institutions eligible for general exemption D, where special environmental conditions are required to protect essential materials. Although DOE had agreed libraries could claim such an exemption, some local officials had questioned the legitimacy of a request for an exemption from a library director. Comments on the proposed amendments are due by June 26.

Paperwork Reduction Act

According to the staff of the Senate Governmental Affairs Subcommittee on Federal Spending Practices and Open Government, the Senate is likely to amend their original Paperwork and Red Tape Reduction Act (S. 1411) by striking the current language and substituting the version passed in the House in March (HR 5424). Negotiations between parties concerned about the intent of certain provisions of the bill are likely to continue through June. The staff expects the bill to move swiftly once taken up by the subcommittee, because the House language has wide support throughout the government, particularly within the Office of Management and Budget.

The primary provisions of HR 6410 include: 1) The establishment of an Office of Federal Information Policy within OMB to set government-wide information policies and standards relating to the collection, use and dissemination of information by federal agencies, 2) Establishment of a Federal Information Locator System which will contain descriptions of information collected by federal agencies, and 3) Designation by each agency head of a senior official who reports directly to the agency head and who is responsible for carrying out efficient, effective, and economical information management activities. The vagueness of some of the provisions of the bill has concerned many groups, although few outright oppose the intent as expressed in the House report (H.Rept. 96-835). OMB is to be granted broad authority to develop policy regarding all aspects of federal government information, with no explicit reference to assuring consistency with established policies and activities of such other concerned agencies as the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, the Library of Congress, the Government Printing Office, the Joint Committee on Printing, the Federal Library Committee, or the National Bureau of Standards.

Federal Information Policy

A policy proposed by the Office of Management and Budget titled "Improved Management and Dissemination of Federal Information," was published in the June 9 Federal Register (pp. 38461-63). The policy directly addresses such issues as: 1) The principles upon which government policy regarding public access to federally financed information is based, 2) The relative roles of the Government Printing Office, the National Technical Information Service, and other public and private sector providers of government information, 3) Conditions which have diminished public access to federal information, or have increased costs to the taxpayer, and 4) The responsibilities of the agencies in making their information more readily accessible to the public.

The proposed policy is indicative of the Administration's interpretation of the information dissemination aspects of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (HR 6410) described above. The combined approach of this proposed policy and HR 6410 are viewed by the Administration as preferable to the provisions contained in HR 5424, the National Publications Act of 1980. The deadline for public comments on the proposed policy is July 25.

ESEA Title IV Regulations

The Attorney General, in a June 6 opinion, has declared unconstitutional section 431 of the General Education Provisions Act under which Congress recently disapproved four Education Department regulations -- Elementary and Secondary Education Act title IV, Arts Education, Law-Related Education, and the Education Appeal Board. The ESEA IV regs (published in the April 7 Federal Register, pp. 23602-29) were disapproved (S. Con. Res. 91) because Congress considered the eligibility of physical education equipment for IV-B school library resources and instructional equipment funding a "clear violation of the law and of Congressional intent."

The Education Amendments of 1974 (PL 93-380) gave Congress the power to disapprove regulations by a concurrent resolution within 45 days of receiving them. The recent disapprovals are the first time this authority has been used. The Attorney General's opinion rests essentially on the argument that the Constitution requires presidential participation (a signature or veto) whenever Congress is "legislating." A concurrent resolution does not require the President's signature.

In a June 6 letter to her staff, Secretary of Education Shirley Hufstедler stated that the Attorney General's opinion "is now the official policy of this Administration and of the Education Department." ED officials are to "treat the disapproved regulations as final and effective rules, beginning immediately." The issue, which is now the larger one of legislative veto rather than the specific provisions in the regs with which Congress disagreed, might eventually be resolved in the courts; either Congress or an affected party could bring suit. Meanwhile the disapproved regs are in effect, including the eligibility of physical education equipment (and of musical instruments, with which Congress did not disagree).

Law-Related Education Program

Despite congressional disapproval, the Law-Related Education regulations published in the April 24 Federal Register (pp. 27880-96) are now in effect, and grants will be made unless Congress goes along with the President's proposed rescission of the \$1 million FY 1980 funding. June 27 is the closing date (see Apr. 29 FR, 28494-5) for applications from state and local education agencies and other public and nonprofit private organizations and institutions. Awards will fund grants or contracts to equip nonlawyers (children, youth and adults) "with knowledge and skills pertaining to the law, the legal process, and the legal system and the fundamental principles and values on which these are based."

Examples of possible law-related education activities are: awareness activities, program support, materials and methods development, pilot and demonstration projects, dissemination, clearinghouse activities, technical assistance, training, research and evaluation, involvement of law-related organizations, and youth internships. Contact Elizabeth Farquhar, Bureau of School Improvement, Dept. of Education, 400 Maryland Ave., SW (Rm. 3700, Donohoe Bldg.), Washington, D.C. 20202, Attention: Law-Related Education Program (202/426-9303).

ESEA Basic Skills Regulations

Regulations implementing Elementary and Secondary Education Act titles II and IX-B basic skills programs were published in the May 21 Federal Register (pp. 34210-28). They govern grants and contracts to help public and private agencies coordinate resources and improve the basic skills (reading, math, oral and written communication) of children, youth and adults. Pending congressional appropriations action, the next funding cycle is anticipated in early 1981, with an announcement expected in August or September 1980. Competition is likely to be keen. Contact Thomas Keyes, Dept. of Education (Rm. 1150, Donohoe Bldg.), 400 Maryland Ave., SW, Washington, D.C. 20202 (202/245-8242).

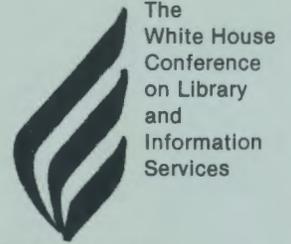
Libraries have applied for grants primarily in the national basic skills improvement section consisting of three demonstration programs: basic skills improvement in the schools, parent-participation and the out-of-school basic skills improvement program. State and local educational agencies, public or nonprofit private agencies and organizations, including higher education institutions, are eligible. Out-of-school program activities can include "free distribution of books to children, or lending or selling books to persons for the purpose of improving reading skills," "instructional projects and voluntary tutorial projects outside of the school for those in need of basic skills improvement," and "efforts by community organizations to encourage individuals to improve their basic skills."



WASHINGTON OFFICE

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MEMO ON WHCLIS IMPLEMENTATION EFFORTS

June 1980

Several developments, due in whole or in part to last November's White House Conference on Library and Information Services, have occurred in recent months. They include the following:

Budget for Federal Library Programs

Compared with other education and social programs, federal library grant programs came through the Administration's budget process remarkably well in this year of balanced budget fever. At several key points along the way, the White House Conference process provided the needed impetus.

Last November just as the WHCLIS was convening, press reports indicated the Department of Health, Education and Welfare had recommended cuts in several library programs for fiscal year 1981. The school library funding recommendation was especially severe -- almost a 50 percent reduction. At the same time President Carter was telling the delegates they had "a friend in the White House." The ALA Washington Office alerted attendees to the funding recommendations, and many delegates protested immediately to the Office of Management and Budget.

Although OMB rarely adds to federal agency funding recommendations, the cuts were restored when the President submitted his budget to Congress in January. As Rep. Bill Ford (D-MI) noted during an oversight hearing on federal library programs on April 15, "The White House Conference was a very successful meeting, and it obviously softened the hard pencils of the Office of Management and Budget."

By March however, as the economy worsened, the pressure on the Administration to come up with a balanced budget increased. The President's economic advisors met with congressional leaders to try to reach informal agreement on budget cuts. House Majority Whip John Brademas described what happened in a recent speech to state librarians:

Day after day, with sheets of suggested cuts in front of us, motivated by a common commitment to balance the Federal budget for the next fiscal year, we agreed to cut millions here and billions there.

But--and this is my point--when someone suggested a reduction below the President's January budget for the item marked, "libraries," there was a chorus of "noes"!

For we in Congress believe in libraries and what they mean to the life of our country. I invite you to recall that in the law creating the White House Conference on Library and Information Services, Congress spelled out that conviction in these words:

"Access to information and ideas is indispensable to the development of human potential, the advancement of civilization, and the continuance of enlightened self-government."

When President Carter sent his revised and balanced budget to Congress March 31, it contained no changes in the major federal library grant programs -- despite the fact that \$648 million in cuts was proposed for other education programs for FY 1981, and \$430 million in FY 1980 education funds already appropriated was proposed for rescission or withholding. Legislative action on the President's budget has been delayed by Congress' struggle to establish its own balanced budget, so the final outcome is not yet known. Library funding may be affected by economic and political factors which have little to do with the merits of the programs. Nevertheless, the WHCLIS influence on the Administration's budget for libraries is an impressive achievement.

Department of Education - Office of Libraries and Learning Technologies

At the White House Conference itself, President Carter made a commitment: "I'm convinced that the new Department of Education will have a greatly expanded and much more effective role in emphasizing the importance of books, of learning, and particularly of libraries. I'm determined that this will be the case." His assistant, Stuart Eizenstat, also told delegates that the Administration would give much greater priority to libraries, including centralization of major library programs, in the new department.

May 4 marked the official beginning of the Department of Education and the inauguration of the Office of Libraries and Learning Technologies (OLLT), whose director is at a higher level in the bureaucracy than before. Dick Hays, who headed the Office of Libraries and Learning Resources in the old Office of Education, has been appointed Deputy Assistant Secretary for OLLT. He serves under F. James Rutherford, Assistant Secretary for Educational Research and Improvement.

Placement of libraries within the new department was difficult and controversial as different sectors of the education community and various assistant secretary-designates vied for one or another piece of the library pie. The WHCLIS resolution for an Assistant Secretary for Library and Information Services, and the attempts by ALA and other organizations to see that recommendation implemented, were undoubtedly instrumental in keeping the library programs together. Secretary of Education Shirley Hufstedler did the next best thing by providing a Deputy Assistant Secretary, and by placing libraries under Research and Improvement which appropriately combines libraries with educational technology, research, statistics, dissemination, school improvement and basic skills, and museum services. The 50 or so programs administered by Assistant Secretary Rutherford have a FY 1980 budget of \$504 million, of which library programs comprise \$250 million.

The influence of the WHCLIS and the interest of Congress in the placement of library programs were demonstrated at confirmation hearings for both Secretary Hufstedler on November 27 and Assistant Secretary Rutherford on April 30. Several Senators asked the nominees questions about library programs, and Sen. Claiborne Pell noted the WHCLIS recommendation on both occasions. To Rutherford he suggested that the name of the Office for Educational Research and Improvement should be expanded to include libraries in the title.

Rutherford, formerly Assistant Director for Science Education, National Science Foundation, has indicated on several public occasions his concern for libraries and a particular interest in increased use of newer education and communications technologies in libraries and other learning places. He met on May 28 with ALA President Tom Galvin, President-Elect Peggy Sullivan, Executive Director Bob Wedgeworth and Washington Office Director Eileen Cooke, and made a commitment to speak on June 30 at ALA's Annual Conference in New York.

WHCLIS Interagency Task Force

It was announced May 27 that Stuart Eizenstat, Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs and Policy, had named a 13-member Interagency Task Force to review the WHCLIS report. The task force, which met for the first time on May 22, will study and analyze the report to provide guidance for the President's response to conference recommendations.

The WHCLIS report was presented to the President in ceremonies March 21 in Washington, D.C. It was received on his behalf by three of the task force members, Richard Harden, Al Stern, and Richard Neustadt. Although the law specifies that the President is to respond within 90 days, the task force is not expected to complete its work until August. Members of the task force are:

Dick W. Hays, Chair
Deputy Assistant Secretary
Office of Library & Learning Technologies
Department of Education

Kenneth Allen
Information Policy
Office of Management & Budget

Melvin S. Day, Director
National Technical Information Service

Richard M. Harden, Special Assistant
to the President for Info. Management
The White House

James F. Hinchman
Deputy Associate Director
Labor, Veterans and Education
Office of Management & Budget

Thomas V. Litzenburg, Jr.
Assistant Chairman
National Endowment for the Humanities

Adoreen McCormick
Legislative Liaison Officer
Library of Congress

Richard M. Neustadt
Associate Director
Domestic Policy Staff
The White House

Howard Resnikoff, Director
Division of Information Science
and Technology
National Science Foundation

Al Stern, Associate Director
Domestic Policy Staff
The White House

Jim J. Tozzi, Assistant Director
Office of Regulatory & Info. Policy
The White House

Frank Walton
(representing Richard Moore)
Educational & Cultural Affairs
International Communications Agency

Edward K. Zimmerman
Deputy Assistant Secretary
Communications and Information
Department of Commerce

WHCLIS Report and Materials - available as follows:

"The White House Conference on Library and Information Services - Summary." 104-page summary report. \$4 per copy. Stock No. 040-000-00423-8. From: SuDocs, Government Printing Office, North Capitol & G Sts., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20402.

"Bringing Information to People." 20-minute videotape. \$50 per copy. From: U.S.E.R., P.O. Box 19112, Twentieth St. Station, Washington, D.C. 20036 (202/483-9018).

Audiotapes of major speeches and sessions. Info from: Minute Tapes, 10967 Palms Blvd., Suite 6, Los Angeles, CA 90034 (213/477-8351).

CONFERENCE ALERT!!!

ALA ANNUAL CONFERENCE
June 28-July 4, 1980, New York City

Monday, June 30, 2-5:30 p.m., Barbizon-Plaza Hotel, Theatre

POLITICAL ASSERTIVENESS: INFLUENCING POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Co-sponsors: Legislation Committee, ASCLA, PLA Legislation Committee

A three-part program:

1. 2:00 - 2:30 p.m. - Legislation Committee's Information Update
Moderator: Ella G. Yates, chair

Update on library-related legislation, the new Department of Education, White House Conference implementation.

2. 2:30 - 4:30 p.m. - Political Assertiveness: Influencing Policy and Legislation (ASCLA)

Moderators: Peter Paulson and Sally Roberts

Featured speaker: William Coplin, Co-author of Everyman's Prince and Director of Public Affairs, Graduate School of Public Administration, Syracuse University.

Panel: Dadie Perlov, Executive Director, New York Library Association
John Christenson, Director, Traverse des Sioux Library System
Joe Sakey, Director, Cambridge (Mass.) Public Library

William Coplin (author of Everyman's Prince) will apply the PRINCE method of political analysis to case studies on library issues at the state, local and regional level, as presented by Dadie Perlov, Joe Sakey and John Christenson.

3. 4:30 - 5:30 p.m. - Legislative Networks: An Information Exchange (PLA Legislation Committee)

Moderator: Donald Sager, chair

Representatives from state and territorial legislation committees will report on the activities of their chapter legislative networks.

Monday, June 30, 8-10 p.m., Sheraton Centre, Imperial Ballroom

F. James Rutherford will speak at the membership meeting. Dr. Rutherford is Assistant Secretary for Educational Research and Improvement, Department of Education. His office includes the Office for Libraries and Learning Technologies.

(OVER FOR COPYRIGHT PROGRAM)

COPYRIGHT PROGRAM

ALA ANNUAL CONFERENCE

June 28 - July 4, 1980
New York, New York

TITLE: COPYRIGHT: THE RIGHTS OF CREATORS AND THE INTERESTS OF USERS

SPEAKERS: "Copyright and the Public Interest: Promoting the Progress
of Science and the Useful Arts"

BARBARA A. RINGER, IMMEDIATE PAST REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS

"Copyright and the Private Interest: The Impact of Technology
on Copy Rights"

IVAN R. BENDER, VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL COUNSEL, FILMS, INC.

ELWOOD K. GANNETT, DIRECTOR OF PUBLISHING SERVICES, INSTITUTE
OF ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS (IEEE)

DATE: TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1980

TIME: 9:00 am - 11:00 am

PLACE: NEW YORK HILTON MERCURY BALLROOM

SPONSORS: COPYRIGHT SUBCOMMITTEE (ad hoc), ALA LEGISLATION COMMITTEE
Nancy H. Marshall, Chairperson

ACRL COPYRIGHT COMMITTEE (ad hoc)
Meredith A. Butler, Chairperson