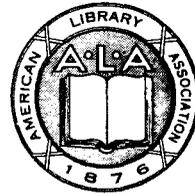


AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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RESOLUTION ON PERMANENT PAPER - PROGRESS AND NEXT STEPS

WHEREAS, In January 1988, the Council of the American Library Association adopted a resolution (1987-88 CD #34) urging expedited action by publishers; federal, state and local governments; and international organizations to promote the use of permanent (long-lasting, alkaline) paper in publications and documents; and

WHEREAS, In the succeeding years, major steps have been taken (shown in the attached chronology) toward achieving these goals; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Library Association vigorously pursue the following actions:

1. Encourage passage by the U.S. House of Representatives of H.J.Res. 226 and final enactment of a national policy on permanent paper;
2. Support completion of an ISO international standard on permanent paper based on a revision of the U. S. standard;
3. Stimulate and endorse state legislation requiring the use of permanent paper for appropriate state and local government publications and documents; and
4. Continue to promote a standard and universal practice of indicating the nature of the paper in books, publications, and where appropriate, documents; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be sent to appropriate organizations both in the United States and abroad; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Library Association commend and thank the numerous organizations and individuals who have contributed to the progress thus far achieved in advancing the production and use of permanent paper.

Adopted by the Council of the
American Library Association
Chicago, Illinois
January 10, 1990
(Council Document #53)

CHRONOLOGY
to accompany
RESOLUTION ON PERMANENT PAPER - PROGRESS AND NEXT STEPS

1988

- January The National Library of Medicine establishes a program to promote the use of permanent paper in medical and biological literature.
- February The National Information Standards Organization mails a copy of its 1984 standard on permanent uncoated paper (ANSI Z39.48) to all U.S. publishers.
- April The Connecticut legislature establishes and directs a study to assess the feasibility of printing all state publications and official records on permanent paper.
- August The Commission on Preservation and Access establishes a Washington office to promote the preservation of endangered publications and documents, and the widespread use of permanent paper.
- October Senator Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island, Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, introduces a Senate Joint Resolution to establish a national policy on permanent papers.
- A Paper Preservation Symposium sponsored by the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry (TAPPI) is held in Washington, D.C.

1989

- February Senator Pell, with cosponsors, reintroduces his permanent paper measure as S.J. Res. 57.
- The Association of American Publishers urges its members to use permanent paper in first printings of trade books.
- March At a meeting at the New York Public Library, numerous authors and publishers pledge the use of permanent paper for first printings of their books; and their signatures are published in The New York Times.
- Representative Pat Williams of Montana introduces a companion measure on permanent paper identical to S.J. Res. 57, H.J. Res. 226.
- Permanent paper is among the issues discussed at a landmark National Conference on the Development of Statewide Preservation Programs held at the Library of Congress and sponsored by eleven federal agencies and national organizations.

- May The House Subcommittee on Science, Research and Technology conducts an extensive hearing on the preservation of print, with emphasis on the use of permanent paper, at which representatives of paper companies testify to the economic competitiveness of permanent paper and the trends towards its production by U.S. producers of printing and writing papers.
- At a plenary meeting in Washington, D.C. of Technical Committee 46 (Documentation) of the International Standards Organization (ISO), steps are taken to expedite the development of an international standard for permanent paper based upon a revision of the U.S. Standard Z39.48.
- July The House Appropriations Committee, in its report on the FY 1990 Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill, directs the Government Printing Office to develop "a strategy and schedule to convert" U.S. government printing to permanent paper.
- The Senate adopts, without objection, S.J. Res. 57 to establish a national policy on permanent paper, introduced by Senator Pell with 46 Senate cosponsors.
- Connecticut Public Act 89-167 on permanent paper for state and local records and publications takes effect.
- August For the first time, the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), at its annual conference in Paris, France, adopts three resolutions urging the use of permanent paper, including by IFLA itself and by United Nations organizations.
- October The International Publishers Association, meeting in Frankfurt, Germany, adopts a resolution urging its component national publishing associations to promote the use of permanent paper in books and other publications.
- November The National Information Standards Organization circulates for comment a proposed revision of its 1984 permanent paper standard Z39.48 that includes coated as well as uncoated paper.