

**DRAFT  
MINUTES**

**U.S. NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES  
AND INFORMATION SCIENCE**

**November 8 - 9, 1993  
Washington, D.C.**

**COMMISSIONERS PRESENT**

Shirley G. Adamovich, Daniel W. Casey, Carol K. DiPrete, Wanda L. Forbes, Norman Kelson, Ben chieh-Liu, Charles E. Reid, Kay W. Riddle, Winston Tabb (Tuesday afternoon only); Barbara J. H. Taylor, and Elinor H. Swaim, Presiding Vice Chairman

**STAFF PRESENT**

Peter R. Young, Executive Director  
Mary Alice Hedge-Reszetar, Associate Executive Director, Jane Williams, Research Associate, John G. Lorenz, Library Statistics Program, Charles McClure, NCLIS Distinguished Researcher, Douglas Zweizig, NCLIS Consultant, Kim Miller, Administrative Assistant, and Barbara L. Whiteleather, Special Assistant and Recording Secretary

**GUESTS PRESENT**

Hon. Madeleine Kunin, Deputy Secretary, U.S. Department of Education,  
Lucille Thomas, Chair, Planning and Implementation Committee, IFLA Pre-Session Seminar on School Libraries

**OBSERVERS PRESENT**

**Leah F. Chanin, D.C. School of Law (official NCLIS observer); American Association of Law Libraries, Eileen Cooke, American Library Association Washington Office (official NCLIS observer); Anne Heanue, ALA Washington Office; Mrs. Norman Kelinson, Davenport, Iowa; Joseph Price, Library of Congress; Joan Ress Reeves, Task Force on LSCA Reauthorization; Sarah Long, Task Force on LSCA Reauthorization; Tom Sloan, Delaware State Librarian (official NCLIS observer), COSLA; Christina Carr Young, former NCLIS Staff Member**

## MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1993

Vice Chairman Swaim called the meeting to order at 10:00 a.m.

### ETHICS CONDUCT TRAINING

From 10:00 to 11:30 a.m. Susan Erdeky and Susan Winchell, Office of General Counsel, U.S. Department of Education, provided the mandatory ethics training to the NCLIS Members. New Government-wide Standards of Conduct became effective on February 3, 1993, replacing the Department of Education's Standards of Conduct. These regulations apply to all Department employees, regardless of position, including special Government employees. (NCLIS Members are considered special Government employees.) The training covered gifts from outside sources, gifts between employees, conflicts of interest, impartiality, compensation for teaching and writing, fundraising, use of government property, frequent flyer coupons, and endorsements. Commissioner Barbara J. H. Taylor was unable to attend the ethics training.

Ms. Erdeky pointed out that there needs to be a careful review of Commissioner involvement with the American Library Association (ALA) and suggested the possibility of a waiver to cover instances where the Commission takes formal actions related to ALA which may appear to involve conflicts of interest.

If a time extension is needed for completing SF 450, *Confidential Financial Disclosure Report*, Commissioners should contact the Department of Education's Office of General Counsel..

### NCLIS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

Mr. Young reported that Vice Chairman Swaim met with Commissioner Forbes at the NCLIS office on September 15, 1993, and held an Executive Committee Meeting with Commissioner Casey via conference call. The purpose of the meeting was to review plans and proposals to obligate the remaining FY 1993 appropriations. Prior to this meeting the proposals were reviewed and discussed with Commissioner Kelson, Chair of the Administration Committee. The Executive Committee discussed and approved the following proposals:

1. Study of the impact of the Internet on public libraries by a quick-response sample survey and policy analysis with NCLIS funds (\$42,500) and with NCES FY 1993 funds transferred to NCLIS by Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for the Library Statistics Program (\$25,250);
2. Proposal to engage two consultants (Taylor Walsh, Executive Director of CAP Access and Kathleen de la Pena McCooke, Dean, Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of South Florida) to write analyses of the public policy implications of the 1991 White House Conference recommendations (\$4,000);
3. Proposal to support the preparation of a new edition of "*World Guide to Library and Information Science Education*" by principals at Simmons College, Graduate School of Library and Information Science, for publication by IFLA. (\$5,000 FY 1993 ICSOC appropriated funds transferred from the U.S. Department of State to NCLIS).

At the request of Commissioners Liu and Reid, minutes of all Executive Committee meetings will hereafter be prepared and distributed to all Commissioners as soon as possible following the meeting.

### **PUBLIC LIBRARY USE SURVEY**

Douglas Zweizig, NCLIS Consultant, distributed, for Commission review and comment, copies of the draft "*Assessment of Public Library Use of the Internet Survey Questions*" and its cover letter to Public Library Directors. The quick-response sample survey of public library involvement with Internet will be conducted in early January 1994. The survey purpose is to: (1) Obtain baseline data regarding the impact of the Internet on public library services and activities; and (2) Analyze and identify potential Federal policies relating to the public library role in developing a networked information infrastructure for the Nation. Mr. Zweizig pointed out that this project emanates from Dr. McClure's work with the Commission as a Distinguished Researcher.

Mr. Zweizig noted that the sample survey of 1,500 institutions will be selected from a universe file of 9,000 public libraries developed by the National Center for Education

Statistics, Department of Education, in cooperation with NCLIS and State Library Agencies.

The following suggested changes to the survey form and cover letter were received:

Cover Letter:

- Add sentence describing NCLIS and its charge;
- Include deadline for returning the completed survey;
- Provide name and telephone number of contact person;
- Define Internet; and
- State that they will receive a copy of the final report.

Survey Form:

- Add zip code.
- Send a copy of the letter and form to all State Librarians for their information, which, in turn, will help to encourage response.

Additional Commissioner comments on the survey form and/or cover letter are to be forwarded to Peter Young by November 30, 1993. Copies of the final survey and cover letter will be sent to all Commissioners.

The meeting adjourned at 1:45 p.m. to allow time for uninterrupted Committee meetings. Vice Chairman Swaim stated that the new Committee structure should allow all Commissioners to meet simultaneously since there are no overlapping Committee memberships.

The following Committee meetings were held from 1:45 to 3:30 p.m.

- Administration: Kelson, chair; Reid, Riddle

- Education: Adamovich, chair; Forbes
- Information Technology: DiPrete, chair; Liu
- International: Taylor, acting chair; Casey

## **TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1993**

Vice Chairman Swaim called the meeting to order at 9:00 a.m. and welcomed the Commissioners, staff, guests, and observers.

### **APPROVAL OF MINUTES**

#### **Motion**

Moved by Charles Reid, seconded by Barbara Taylor, that the draft Minutes of the NCLIS meeting held August 5 and 6, 1993, at the Free Library of Philadelphia, be approved as submitted.

The motion passed unanimously.

### **VICE-CHAIRMAN'S REPORT**

Vice Chairman Swaim reported the following Commission-related activities since the last NCLIS meeting held August 5-6, 1993:

1. IFLA Conference in Barcelona (attended by Commission Vice-Chairman Swaim, Winston Tabb, and Carol DiPrete) and IFLA Pre-Conference on School Libraries in Caldes (attended by Vice Chairman Swaim).
2. Chair, Open Forum on Children and Youth Services: Redefining The Federal Role For Libraries, September 1-2, 1993, at the California State Library (with Commissioners Forbes and Casey officiating and attending Commissioners Kelinson, Liu, and Riddle).

At the California forum, Vice Chairman Swaim read testimony (Attachment I) from the Honorable Paul Simon, United States Senator, which outlined S. 266, of

which he is the chief sponsor and which addresses one of the primary recommendations of the WHCLIS Children and Youth Literacy Initiatives. "In assuring that our children will have access to the library and library media resources they need, S. 266 will:

- establish within the Department of Education Office of Educational Research and Improvement a Division of Elementary and Secondary School Library Media Service, which will provide information and leadership to school library media programs and personnel across the country,

- provide direct targeted funding to the States for elementary and secondary school library media resources, and

- establish two competitive grant programs for teacher, librarian, and media specialist partnerships and innovative curriculum development using technologies."

3. Executive Committee Meeting (via conference call) on September 15, 1993.
4. Library and Information Services Policy Forum, September 23–24, 1993.
5. Presentation of an NCLIS 1993 Recognition Award to Ruth J. Colvin, Founder and First President, Literacy Volunteers of America (LVA). Ms. Colvin was recognized for her "achievements during the organization's first 30 years which helped more than 350,000 adults to become independent readers, writers, and speakers of the English language". The presentation was made at the LVA annual meeting in Louisville, Kentucky, on October 21, 1993, which was attended by more than 1,000 Literacy Volunteers. A copy of the letter from Ms. Colvin to NCLIS is attached (Attachment II).
6. North Carolina Library Association Annual Conference, Winston-Salem, November 19–22. This year's Conference theme was "Celebrate Libraries." ALA President Hardy Franklin and NCLIS Researcher Dr. Charles McClure were speakers as well as Dr. Marilyn Miller and Pat Schuman, former ALA Presidents.

At the conclusion of her report, Vice Chairman Swaim praised the NCLIS staff and thanked them for "all their very hard work."

## **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT**

Mr. Young presented an abbreviated version of the 18-page Executive Director's Report, a copy of which was included in the NCLIS meeting folder. Noting that this is the first meeting of FY 1994, Mr. Young summarized: (1) the purposes of this meeting; (2) Commission activities since the August 1993 meeting, including NCLIS Executive Committee Meeting (15 September); children and youth services; LSCA; international activities and programs; NCLIS Special Recognition Awards presentations; (3) the latest activities of the Library Statistics Program; the NCLIS budget; and NCLIS appointments; and (4) personal observations about future NCLIS programs and activities.

Mr. Young reported that a "Broadsides" white paper will be prepared after the third and final regional forum in Des Moines, Iowa, December 2-3, 1993. Copies of the draft verbatim transcript of the California forum were distributed.

Mr. Young concluded his remarks by stating, "The Commission's recent program focus on network infrastructure and on children and youth services continues the work of WHCLIS II in areas where NCLIS is uniquely suited to lead."

## **COMMITTEE REPORTS**

### **Education Committee**

Commissioner Adamovich, Committee Chair, reported that she and/or Commissioner Forbes continue to meet with NCLIS Consultants Paula Montgomery and Fern Lapidus, in addition to attending the meeting of the Task Force on the Reauthorization of LSCA in September.

Commissioner Adamovich attended the Center for Strategic and International Studies Conference, "Putting Education and Training in the Fast Lane: On and Off Ramps for America's Information Highways", Washington, D.C., September 20, 1993. The notes on the speakers and presenters prepared by Commissioner Adamovich is attached

(Attachment III). At Commissioner Adamovich's request, Commissioners are to pay particular attention to the interesting presentation by Sandra H. Welch, Executive Vice President, Education Services, PBS (pages 7-8).

Commissioner Adamovich stated, "With the many legislative initiatives before us, e.g., Elementary & Secondary School Library Media Act, LSCA Reauthorization, OERI Reauthorization Act, Goals 2000: Educate America Act, etc., NCLIS should be concerned about getting libraries as entities into many of these bills. Libraries provide opportunities for life-long learning, which is unique; something that no other single entity offers. NCLIS must position itself for these legislative initiatives, as well as the Network Information Infrastructure and the new technology bills". She also urge that NCLIS formally endorse Goals 2000.

One way to accomplish this, Commissioner Adamovich suggested, is to ask staff to formulate several different phrases and points for inserting into letters, for the signature of the NCLIS Chairman and individual Commissioners, and for follow-up letters. "Bombard the Committees, and home Senators and Representatives, zeroing in on specific issues and NCLIS' desire to have libraries inserted, and included, in these bills," she urged.

Vice Chairman Swaim complimented Commissioner Adamovich on her in-depth reporting on all of the meetings she attends and for her concise Committee report.

Commissioner Reid suggested the possibility of reminding some of the legislatures of the role of libraries and literacy -- go back to the BASICS!

Commissioner Forbes reported that according to just-published reports, one-quarter of the U.S. population can hardly use a map. She quoted the following article by Marilyn Miller, ALA, in *School Library Journal*: "Our commitment to the motivation and commitment of reading is crashing headlong into our fascination with technology. The Nation is concerned about the fact that children are either learning to read and then not reading, or they are not learning to read at all. Government officials and many organized groups talk about National Goals for Education, many of which depend on reading if they are to be met. Schools officials tout new reading programs and avow their concern with reading goals, and cut the media library center book budget or leave them at 1960 levels. Failing public libraries are becoming the rule in community after

community with closed branches, reduced hours, lower expenditures for resources, and increased demand for service." Commissioner Forbes urged, "These are among the basic concerns of this Commission that we need to attach to any comment about legislation."

Commissioner Liu proposed that NCLIS look at: (1) the manpower needs and supply for professional librarians (shortage vs. surplus); and (2) how to prepare librarians to address future challenges. He suggested that the Education Committee focus attention on graduate education program for professional librarians, the need to focus on upgrading skills of future librarians, and future manpower programs. Commissioner Taylor stated her understanding that ALA has done several manpower studies on this issue.

## **MOTION**

Moved by Carol DiPrete, seconded by Ben chieh-Liu, to support the National Education Goals and to support in concept the Elementary and Secondary and the Office of Educational Research and Improvement Reauthorization Acts and to communicate our support to appropriate Members of Congress and the President.

The Motion was withdrawn.

After discussion, Commissioner DiPrete introduced the following motions:

## **MOTIONS**

Moved by Carol DiPrete, seconded by Ben chieh-Liu, that NCLIS support the National Education Goals and communicate that support to the President, Congress, and to the National Governors Association.

The motion carried unanimously.

**Moved by Carol DiPrete, seconded by Charles E. Reid, that NCLIS supports the concept of the elements embodied in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.**

**The motion carried unanimously.**

**Moved by Carol DiPrete, seconded by Ben chieh-Liu, that NCLIS support the Office of Educational Research and Improvement Reauthorization Act and communicate that support to the President and the Office of Management and Budget.**

**The motion carried unanimously.**

**Commissioner Casey pointed out the proven friendly attitude of the Clinton Administration and the U. S. Department of Education and their positive attention toward libraries. Commissioner Casey urged NCLIS to determine the "library's friend" at the White House staff level and communicate with the individual/individuals looking favorably upon libraries, information centers, etc.**

### **Mid-West Open Forum**

**The Mid-West Open Forum on Library and Information Services for Children and Youth will be held December 2-3, 1993, in Des Moines, Iowa. Commissioners interested in participating should notify Vice Chairman Swaim and/or Commissioners Adamovich and Kelinson. The final decision on the five (or six) participating Commissioners will be determined by the Chair of the Administration Committee (Kelinson), the Chair of the Education Committee (Adamovich), and the Vice Chairman (Swaim). Commissioner Kelinson will serve as the presiding chairman of the Forum, with opening comments by Vice Chairman Swaim.**

### **Administration Committee**

**Commissioner Kelinson, Committee Chair, reported that the Administration Committee oversees budget and finance, personnel, public affairs, recognition/special awards, statistics, and legislation. Regarding legislation, the Committee reviews and evaluates**

pertinent legislation and statistics, coordinates overall legislative concerns, and keeps NCLIS Members informed.

•**Budget and Finance** -- NCLIS obligated funds for FY 1993 totaled \$1,418,614. The proposed budget for FY 1994 is \$1,229,000.

All Commissioner proposals for FY 1994 program activities and requests for travel funds (with complete information) must be received in the NCLIS office by February 15, 1994.

•**Public Affairs** -- The Committee suggested that a public relations firm be hired to publicize the Commission's existence, activities, and role. The Committee is concerned that the Commission is not well known Nationally and what steps should be taken to remedy the situation. Commissioner Casey concurred with the Committee's concern and voiced his opinion that NCLIS desperately needs to improve its visibility and image. "Get the message out; proclaim NCLIS' importance, obligations, and responsibilities so it can be involved Nationwide in the many important ongoing activities," he urged.

•**Recognition/Special Awards** -- On October 16, 1993, Commissioner Reid presented the 1993 Recognition Award to Barbara Bain (actress) on behalf of the Screen Actors Guild Foundation. The Foundation received the NCLIS award for establishing the beneficial National in-school reading program, "BOOK PALS", Performing Artists for Literacy in Schools, and to the BOOK PALS Volunteers for their efforts in promoting literacy to the children of our communities.

The award ceremony took place at the grand opening of the "new" Central Los Angeles Public Library, which suffered damage from a fire in 1986. The Celebration Brochure read, "The "new" Library...rising as it does from the disastrous arson fires of 1986, is a prime example of what can be accomplished when civic leaders, foundations, corporations, private citizens, and a dedicated staff work diligently together to provide for the common good. With this kind of united effort, we are able to provide a cultural resource that is easily available to everyone, young or old, no matter his or her background, language or interests...."

Commissioner Reid suggested the Commission consider holding a Commission meeting at the "new" Central Library which is back, bigger and better than ever.

•**Legislation** -- Senator Simon has introduced the "*Privacy Protection Act of 1993*", a bill to create a Privacy Protection Commission to promote and encourage the adoption of fair information, practices and principles in the public and private sector. The Administration Committee prepared a draft response to Senator Simon stating the Commission's concern about the need to protect individual privacy rights in an era that is increasingly dominated by electronic technology and requesting the opportunity to assist the Congress in these important issues.

### **MOTION**

Moved by Barbara Taylor, seconded by Carol DiPrete, that the draft letter (with refinements) be sent to Senator Paul Simon.

The motion carried unanimously.

A copy of the final letter to The Honorable Paul Simon is attached (Attachment IV).

•**Personnel** -- The Personnel Committee reinstated the annual personnel performance review system for staff to be based on the new guidelines which are now being developed government-wide.

The Committee suggested printing picture ID cards in-house to save Commissioner's time. A sample was shown and approved.

Vice Chairman Swaim thanked the Administration Committee for their busy agenda and for the very informative report.

### **Information Technology Committee**

Commissioner DiPrete, Chair, Information Technology Committee, mentioned that Dr. Charles McClure, NCLIS Distinguished Researcher, would be speaking later in the day on plans for developing policy recommendations based on an analysis of the results of

the survey of public library Internet use. The Commissioners were, again, reminded that comments on the draft survey and cover letter are due by November 30, 1993.

Commissioner Liu volunteered to continue working with the NCLIS/NCES Library Statistics Program, American Statistical Association, the American Association of School Libraries Survey, etc., to aid and assist in disseminating information through different channels. The Chair thanked him and took his offer under advisement.

The next Commission meeting (Tuesday, March 22 and Wednesday, March 23, 1994) will be held in conjunction with the Public Library Association's fifth National conference and 50th anniversary celebration, March 22 – 26 in Atlanta, Georgia. PLA Conference information was included in the NCLIS meeting folder.

Mr. Young reported that six weeks ago on September 15, 1993, the Administration established the Information Infrastructure Task Force (IITF). The IITF, which is chaired by the Secretary of Commerce, will work with Congress and the private sector to propose the policies and initiatives needed to accelerate deployment of the NII. [Copies of *The National Information Infrastructure: Agenda for Action*, September 15, 1993, was distributed to all Commissioners as Information Document #93-48.]

Mr. Young reported that NCLIS has been participating in a working group composed of several other Federal agencies exploring the development of digital information resources, education, and training resources. Specifically, the group is working together to identify data bases or projects that could be funded by interagency work for demonstrating the capability in networking and digital technologies in making Federal information available through the structures. This work is directly the topic of the report *Making Government Work, Electronic Delivery of Federal Services*, OTA's assessment of electronic service delivery [included in the NCLIS meeting folder].

The OTA report, requested by Senator John Glenn, Chairman, Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, provides Congress with alternative strategies for improving the performance of government by using modern information technologies. More broadly, the report will contribute to the public debate over the role of information technology in reinventing government.

Mr. Young closed his comments by stating, "NCLIS has the capability of influencing the work of Congress in developing the Federal program that will fuel and fund the agencies that are involved in IITF. I'd like to think that NCLIS will be involved in future IITF activities and, perhaps, have a seated Commissioner. But, that depends upon the Commission's priority structure and the recommendations from the Commission as a whole."

## **MOTION**

Moved by Carol DiPrete, seconded by Ben chieh-Liu, that NCLIS write to the Information Infrastructure Task Force calling attention to NCLIS' statutory responsibilities and interests.

The motion carried unanimously.

## **COMMENTS, EILEEN COOKE**

Vice Chairman Swaim invited Eileen Cooke, Director, ALA Washington Office, to comment. Miss Cooke stated, "Libraries aren't going to disappear. Kids need to have books. But, what I hear from too many younger staff people is that you don't need books any more; put everything on a computer! They are not stopping to realize that kids need to build vocabularies and to practice reading. You don't want to have a Nation of Cyclops in the future that just looks at television screens and computer terminals. The computer community is finding out that libraries and librarians are very important because we know how to classify and catalog material; even more importantly, we have all the resources, and we can find the information they need. There is a role for the Commission to play. As you talk to people, remind them that they do need to get in touch with the Members of the education community. It can make all the difference in the world".

## **Education Committee (continued)**

Vice Chairman Swaim reported that she is continuing to proceed with the idea of reporting on the Southeast by means of a public television program. She has had contact with North Carolina public television officials. "There is a world of talent from this area to be tapped, and in the future panelists may well include Secretary of

Education Richard Riley, Carroll Campbell, Chairman of the National Governor's Association; Marilyn Miller, Past-President, ALA; Hardy Franklin, Director, D.C. Public Library; Lucille Thomas, Head, International Association of School Librarianship; and others," she stated.

### **COMMISSIONER SHARING OF INFORMATION**

Commissioner Liu reminded Commissioners that he would like to receive their comments on his paper entitled, *Public Library Service Distribution: An Interstate Expenditure Analysis*, prepared for the American Statistical Association's Annual meeting, August 1993.

### **MADELEINE KUNIN**

The guest luncheon speaker was The Honorable Madeleine Kunin, Deputy Secretary, U.S. Department of Education. She served as Governor of the State of Vermont for three terms, from 1985 to 1991. Governor Kunin works closely with Secretary Riley and is the White House and interagency liaison on such issues as National Service, education reform and youth apprenticeships. As Deputy Secretary, she has taken the lead in implementing the "reinventing government" initiatives in the Department.

After introductions around the table, Vice Chairman Swaim stated that Governor Kunin was a great advocate for libraries during her Governorship. Teacher's salaries in Vermont moved from 49th place in the Nation when Governor Kunin took office to 26th place when her third term ended. Access to kindergarten was guaranteed and early childhood programs were expanded during her tenure as Governor. She was the first woman and third Democrat to be elected and became the first woman in United States history to serve three gubernatorial terms. Governor Kunin was born in Zurich, Switzerland, and immigrated to the United States in 1940 with her family. She graduated with honors from the University of Massachusetts and holds a graduate degree in journalism from Columbia University and a degree in English literature from the University of Vermont.

Governor Kunin's brief presentation focused on: (1) the education reform agenda; and (2) GOALS 2000.

The education reform agenda has two parts. **Internally**, reinventing the Department of Education to make it more user friendly, targeted, and useful so that teaching and learning -- the basics -- can improve. "The challenge of turning a bureaucracy around is not easy, especially in limited financial times. But, it is exciting to see what we can achieve," she stated. **Externally**, GOALS 2000: Educate America Act is a continuation of the debate that started with the publication *A Nation At Risk* in 1983. This report galvanized the country. For the first time it created the realization that we were not meeting the competition, and it was the first look at education from a National perspective. "I don't believe in using public funds for private schools, but I do believe in reforming the public school systems significantly. So, in a way, GOALS 2000 is the answer to improving public schools; it is also going to be a test of whether we can actually accomplish comprehensive reform of education. There is no question that the challenge of improving our public school system is enormous," she added.

Governor Kunin stated that you cannot talk about education today without recognizing the influence of violence and poverty. Along with "fixing" education, we should also "fix" the social decline; deal with the poverty, violence, and health care issues so that the children come to school ready to learn, she urged. **Focus on Reform!** There is systemic reform funding -- \$100 million authorized for the first year, and \$400 million authorization for several years afterwards. The GOALS 2000: Educate America Act has passed the House and may, at any moment (after the Crime Bill), be taken up in the Senate. It is not known whether Senate will act on it before they recess for Thanksgiving.

Other new programs at the Department of Education include "gearing up with technology" and the impact of technology on libraries; environmental education; and gender equity issues.

"Every child can achieve high standards!. You can recite it, but this is not what the general public today generally believes. The greatest challenge is to make the exception -- the good stories -- more universal. A major function of the Department is to help those children who are struggling, and to figure out how to transfer across the country what succeeds ." Governor Kunin urged.

The National Education Goals state that by the year 2000...

1. All children in America will start school ready to learn.
2. The high school graduation rate will increase to at least 90 percent.
3. American students will be competent in core academic subjects.
4. U.S. students will be first in the world in science and mathematics achievement.
5. Every adult American will be literate and possess the skills necessary to compete in a global economy.
6. Every school in America will be safe, disciplined, and drug free.

Governor Kunin updated the Commissioners on the status of current pending legislation, including GOALS 2000, and the OERI and ESEA Reauthorizations. Upon learning of the Commission's on-going work regarding OERI and ESEA, Governor Kunin requested NCLIS transmit to her any relevant resolutions and/or recommendations.

The Commission applauded Governor Kunin and thanked her for the informative presentation.

### **CHARLES MCCLURE**

Professor Charles McClure, NCLIS Distinguished Researcher, discussed some of the policy issues related to the Public Library Internet Use Survey and provided a brief update of current issues in the field of National Information Infrastructure.

In summary, Dr. McClure stated, "The issue, at present, is that there is a huge void in terms of providing data and information that can make a policy argument for what role public libraries might have in the Internet environment. We have a window of opportunity (at best up one and one-half years) to be able to carefully articulate the role of public libraries as a safety net in the networked environment. I believe very strongly that a role for the public library community is to provide the safety net so anyone can

have equal opportunity of access to the networked environment through the local public library. The implications of that role, I believe, are essential. The public library has to be seen as a 'solver' of social problems and not a 'creator' of social problems. The library has to be seen as something that is contributing to a social good. We need to be able to show how the library makes a difference! One way to make a difference is to reconnect segments of society who now are, I believe, becoming increasingly disconnected."

Dr. McClure noted that the impact and benefit of the Public Library Internet Use Survey is twofold: (1) To provide accurate data; and (2) To provide data from which a policy agenda can be proposed. "We need to take a stand, and I believe NCLIS is specifically charged with that mandate. The results of this survey will be the first major National data collection ever in this area. The results of the survey will enable the NCLIS to take an informed stand and offer a perspective. We cannot afford to make National policy with three-year-old data. So, this quick-response National survey experiment which will take six-months will include the Commission as players at the National level in influencing National policy," he stated.

The results of this survey will be presented at the Public Library Association National Conference, March 22-26, 1993, allowing time for feedback for inclusion in the final report. The report will not only report the results of the survey but will contain policy analyses. The purpose of policy research and analyses will be to provide and clarify the issues, tie these issues specifically into legislation, and propose changes and improvements. The emphasis and focus of the study is, of course, on public libraries, but it is clear that the study's implications could deal with broader policy issues, e.g., telecommunications infrastructure, higher education, the role of the community between education and libraries, etc. Upon review and acceptance of the report, the Commission's next steps may be: (1) to hold open forums; (2) to spread the word; (3) to enlist interested groups for support; and, ultimately, (4) to tie into specific legislation with specific recommendations and language.

Dr. McClure stated that study follow up would include dissemination, integration, talking to policy makers to make sure they understand the recommendations, and, possibly, with NCES' assistance, exploring the degree to which this type of study could be a regular longitudinal statistical effort.

Commissioner Casey reiterated his concern that NCLIS needs to create a more visible image and asked Dr. McClure's opinion. Dr. McClure agreed, stating, "The reality of life is that the Commission is not currently seen as a player because: (1) NCLIS is not visible; (2) NCLIS does not appear to be informed and knowledgeable about the major issues; and (3) NCLIS does not take a stand. NCLIS should give advice to the President and Congress and be prepared to back it up! Now is the time to make that stand, to say what you think, and to get involved."

Dr. McClure asked the Commission to review, comment, and advise on the following publications:

1. *Delivering Electronic Information in a Knowledge-Based Democracy*, The Library of Congress, Summary of Conference Proceedings, July 14, 1993;
2. *A National Strategy for Civic Networking: A Vision of Change*, The Center for Civic Networking, Washington, D.C., October 1993;
3. *Serving the Community: A Public Interest Vision of the National Information Infrastructure*, Computer Professionals for Social Responsibility, October 1993; and
4. *Iowa Communications Network Study*, Iowa Communications Network, Interagency Information Resources Management Infrastructure Task Group. Prepared for the House Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service and General Government, April 1, 1993.

Dr. McClure suggested that the public is desperate for a five-page critical summary of what the NII is. Not necessarily a position paper, but a paper encouraging debate and discussion. The questions not being asked are, "How will everyone have equal opportunity of access? What is the cost?"

Vice Chairman Swaim thanked Dr. McClure for his informative report.

## INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

Commissioner Taylor reported for Winston Tabb, Chair, International Committee. During the Committee meeting the Members discussed the Committee's charge and responsibilities, developing goals for FY 1994, work of the Committee during FY 1993, and contemplated future projects. Mr. Tabb was unable to attend the International Committee meeting.

In developing international goals for FY 1994, the Committee recommended the following:

1. Send a letter of support to UNESCO for the establishment of an international commission of 4 to 6 National librarians with expertise in collection development and Russian bibliography, as recommended by the Council of Directors of National Libraries. In addition to support, the letter should state NCLIS's request for representation on the proposed commission.
2. If IFLA is held in Cuba in 1994, details should be worked out with the Department of State so that NCLIS can be represented. Travel cost estimated at \$10,000 from ICSOC funds.

It now appears that a IFLA conference held in the 1990's in the United States may not be feasible because of unsuccessful fund-raising efforts.

3. Consider holding a conference on The Role of Information in the Economy in Washington, D.C. If Conference is to be held, two planning meetings, at a total cost of \$10,000, should be held. The Commission agreed that the possibility of outside funding should be explored.
4. Consider a future Conference in Asia, similar to the Taiwan Seminar held in July 1992.
5. Explore the feasibility of conducting international hearings.
6. ICSOC funding for FY 1994 is anticipated to be \$175,000.

## **LUCILLE COLE THOMAS**

Vice Chairman Swaim introduced Mrs. Lucille Cole Thomas, Chair, Planning and Implementation Committee for the 1993 IFLA Pre-Session Seminar on School Libraries, Barcelona. Mrs. Thomas' vita, which details her extensive background and numerous awards and honors, was included in the NCLIS meeting notebook. Ms. Thomas also served as a Member of the NCLIS Task Force on Library and Information Services to Cultural Minorities. Mrs. Thomas was invited to the Commission meeting to share information about the landmark seminar which was sponsored jointly by NCLIS and UNESCO.

In reporting on the IFLA Pre-Session, Mrs. Thomas reported that the speakers, participants, and observers included school librarians, library educators, administrators, and persons interested in school librarianship from twenty-eight developing countries.

The seminar's main objective was to examine the underlying philosophy, administration, and management, programs, and activities of school libraries in developing countries. The following statement of beliefs served as a basis for the planning and implementation of the Seminar:

- In a world increasingly dependent on information transfer to manage business and commerce, a person needs the capacity to read and write, plus the motivation to be informed in order to make sound political decisions as a citizen. Libraries have a major educational responsibility, as well as unique services and resources to contribute to the development and maintenance of lifelong learning skills. The school library has opportunities to reinforce basic literacy instruction, if the library:
  1. supports curriculum and instructional goals;
  2. consults on individualized reading programs;
  3. offers instruction in library skills;
  4. provides library group instruction;
  5. encourages reading for pleasure;
  6. helps students select and evaluate materials;

7. **conducts workshops and discussions to help parents support children's learning;**
8. **collaborates with the public library on reading programs.**

The highlight of the discussions was the development of the following policy statements for action:

- **To ensure that school libraries are established and maintained, it is essential that the educational authorities and the politicians establish library policy that includes school libraries.**
- **The philosophy of the school library should reflect the educational philosophy of the school/district/region.**
- **The school librarian should possess a wide range of competencies in the areas of print and non-print, as well as have knowledge in the field of learning theory and curriculum.**
- **School library facilities range from adequate to non-existing. If there is no permanent space for the library, this is not an excuse for not providing some form of library service.**
- **Affordable and high quality materials which reflect the cultures of the students are essential for the development of literacy.**
- **Support for research in the area of school libraries should be increased.**

In addition, the individual participants pledged declarations of intentions.

A listing of those declarations is attached (Attachment V).

Ms. Thomas briefly described the International Association of School Librarianship, of which she is President. Twenty countries belong to the Association. In addition, it has a joint program with UNESCO to raise money for international school libraries to buy books. It recognizes at least one librarian from a developing country each year and presents them with \$1,000 to encourage the development of school libraries. Ms.

Thomas invited the Commission to attend the 1994 meeting in Pittsburgh, July 15–22, 1994.

Vice Chairman Swaim thanked Ms. Thomas for her informative presentation.

## **UNFINISHED BUSINESS**

### **Communications Program**

Noting that the Commission's primary mandate is to "advise the President and Congress on the implementation of National policy", Commissioner Reid called for an improved, consistent, and dynamic method of communication.

### **MOTION**

It was moved by Charles Reid, seconded by Ben chieh-Liu, that NCLIS consider improved communication as one of its major 1994 programs. Further, the Members approved the obligation and disbursement of the necessary NCLIS funds to employ appropriate adjunct personnel as a means and mechanism for improving communications.

The motion passed unanimously.

### **Future Forums**

In the past the Commission has held hearings on Library and Information Services for Native Americans, NREN, and Library and Information Services for Children and Youth. Commissioner Casey reported that the New York Library Association submitted a resolution that "Mult-cultural librarianship be the next priority among the issues on which the National Commission will hold hearings, promote, and recommend to the President and Congress."

### **Resolutions Honoring Commissioners**

Because the terms for Commissioner Wanda Forbes, Ben chieh-Liu, and Charles Reid expired in July 1993, and it is not known when the President will appoint new Members

to succeed these Commissioners, framed Resolutions were presented honoring these Commissioners for their invaluable service. In presenting the framed resolutions, Vice Chairman Swaim read aloud the text of each resolution, copies attached (Attachment VI).

The Members and staff applauded Commissioners Forbes, Liu, and Reid and sincerely thanked them. Vice Chairman stated, "*Parting is such sweet sorrow.*"

The meeting was adjourned at 4:45 p.m.

**Attachments:**

- I      **Testimony, The Honorable Paul Simon**
- II     **Letter to NCLIS from Ruth J. Colvin, October 29, 1993**
- III    **Notes, Center for Strategic and International Studies Conference, September 20, 1993**
- IV    **Letter to The Honorable Paul Simon dated 10 November 1993**
- V     **Excerpts, Declarations of Intentions, IFLA Pre-Session Seminar on School Libraries**
- VI    **Resolutions Honoring Commissioners Forbes, Liu, and Reid**

# United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-1302

August 9, 1993

Mr. Peter R. Young, Executive Director  
US Commission on Libraries and Information Science  
1110 Vermont Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Young:

As you know, I share your concern and commitment to educational technology and school libraries and media centers. I had hoped to address your conference on September 2, 1993, about my legislation S. 266, the Elementary and Secondary School Library Media Act; however, my schedule won't permit it.

One of the most valuable assets an elementary or secondary school student has are school libraries and media centers. According to a 1993 study by the Colorado Department of Education entitled, *The Impact of School Library Media Centers on Academic Achievement*, student's academic achievement success directly relates to the level of funding their school library and media center receives. The study also reported that when the librarian or library media specialist works with teachers to use and incorporate the resources in the library or media center, students test results further improve. However, as many of you know, school libraries and media centers do not receive adequate funding, and are all too often understaffed.

The lack of adequate funding also means outdated collections. In most school libraries, the average publication date of school library books is in the late 1960's. Collections are so outdated that more than half the books on space exploration were written before we sent a man to the moon. Moreover, in California -- which has the worst statistics -- during the last ten years half of all school libraries closed. A person in a California correctional institution has better access to library facilities than does the average California school student.

The situation facing school libraries and media centers is not news to many of you. It is news, however, to many parents, legislators, business people, and most who have not visited their local elementary and secondary school libraries in the last 10 or 15 years.

The White House Conference on Library and Information Science (WHCLIS) provided recommendations that will work toward solving this problem. I am proud to have addressed WHCLIS in 1991, and to be the chief sponsor of S. 266, which is one of the primary recommendations of the WHCLIS Omnibus Children and Youth Literacy Initiatives.

In assuring that our children will have access to the library and library media resources they need, S. 266 will:

- establish within the Department of Education Office of Educational Research and Improvement a Division of Elementary and Secondary School Library Media Service, which will provide information and leadership to school library media programs and personnel across the country,
- provide direct targeted funding to the states for elementary and secondary school library media resources, and
- establish two competitive grant programs for teacher, librarian and media specialist partnerships and innovational curriculum development using technologies.

We must make sure our children are prepared for the future. The best and most advanced library resources and information sciences are a vital part of that goal. We must make sure that students in the United States have access to those resources. This is a goal I am dedicated to, and for which the WHCLIS Taskforce recognized my wife Jeanne and me with its 1993 Legislative Award.

I thank WHCLIS for the recognition and award, but the legislative work is far from over. I am continuing to work toward getting S. 266 included in the reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, which is to be reauthorized this Congress. As many of you recall, school libraries had direct funding under ESEA prior to the creation of the block grant program of the early 80's. However, I need your help. I don't think that most are opposed to school libraries, but I think that school libraries often get lost in the shuffle of other looming problems facing our elementary and secondary schools.

It is important that we educate legislators about the importance of school libraries and media centers, and the dire problems they are facing. I urge those attending the conference to contact their legislators about S. 266 and the House companion bill H.R. 1151, and encourage them to cosponsor the bills. When legislators are in their home states or districts this fall looking for opportunities on back-to-school issues, invite them to visit your local school library so that they can see first hand why this legislation is so necessary.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak to you and to the conference members on such an important issue. Together, we can move this legislation forward and better the educational opportunities for our nation's children.

My best wishes.

Cordially,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Paul Simon", written in a cursive style.

Paul Simon  
U.S. Senator

PS/kz



National Headquarters

**LITERACY VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA, INC.**

5795 Widewaters Parkway Syracuse, NY 13214-1846 (315)445-8000 FAX (315)445-8016

ATTACHMENT II

October 29, 1993

To the U.S. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science,

May I send my THANKS for honoring me with your 1993 Recognition Award? Elinor Swain presented your beautiful plaque to me at the Literacy Volunteers of America, Inc. national conference in Louisville, KY, in front of over 1000 LVAers. Wasn't I proud to be the recipient?

I am particularly honored for two special reasons:

1. I respect your work as the "bottom line" on the work of libraries within our country, and I know the kinds of people and organization to which this honor has previously been given. I am pleased to be in such dedicated company.

2. I feel there is no better "marriage" than that of learning to read and books. We at LVA represent the one; you at the U.S. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science represent the other. We do need each other.

Hopefully, working together we can make this a Nation of Readers.

Again, my thanks for honoring me.

Sincerely,

Ruth J. Colvin  
Founder of Literacy Volunteers of America, Inc.

**Center for Strategic and International Studies  
Washington, D.C.**

**PUTTING EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN THE FAST LANE:  
ON AND OFF RAMPS FOR AMERICA'S  
INFORMATION HIGHWAYS**

**September 20, 1993**

Notes taken for each of the speakers, presenters, etc.

**David M. Abshire, President, CSIS.**

Welcoming remarks included mention of a Task Force established by President Clinton -- "The National Information Infrastructure Task Force"; mention of a publication by CSIS of work done by Dominici and Nunn, as members of a Congressional committee/commission (he didn't seem certain which). Abshire predicted an overhaul of the communication laws. Mr. Abshire then excused himself from the meeting and did not return.

**Emmett Paige, Jr.,** was introduced. He is an Assistant Secretary of Defense, working with Les Aspin; he is/was a Lieutenant General -- a Ph.D.

Remarks:

- Education must be in the fast lane.
- Must re-educate the workforce -- including government.
- Support for CLIN by Booz Allen.
- Mentioned the "Challenger Center" -- Space/science education not sure if this is a reference to the National Guard's "Challenge" program for disadvantaged youth, or if the space/science center references is to the National Science Center founded by some members of CLIN).

- He queried the role of the Federal government in education; felt math/science, K-12, needed printing of the pump by Federal government; suggested industry also support education.
- Department of Defense does not have the lead in NREN, but very interested. He emphasized that the DOD and GSA have the most experience in networks; established early, etc.
- Example: includes the Defense Simulation Internet for the Armed Forces to train pilots, tank commanders, etc.
- Concluded by stating that DOD leads the world in information technology.

**Terrell H. Bell**, Former Secretary of Education (1974-1976, 1981-1985), currently running a consulting company advising on educational technology, hardware and software, as well as suggested layout and administration of systems to foster learning.

**Remarks:**

- 1983 - hoped there would be a "great wave of change" after "A Nation at Risk" was published.
- Instead there was a 30% dropout rate in the 9th grade.
- Entrance exams grades declined steadily.
- SATs went down.
- Not the results hoped for; some States did well. Riley in South Carolina, Clinton in Arkansas, and Lamar Alexander were more successful in pushing educational reform.
- But in his opinion we have failed and dramatic changes must be made, both in teacher education and in student attitude.
- Home situations equally to blame.

- **Technology may be the key, the catalyst that will transform the schools.**
- **NREN can play a vital role.**
- **BUT must be aware that serious mistakes can be made if technology does not facilitate a number of conditions; particularly user needs, such as small classes, individualized teaching, self-paced.**
- **Learning and instruction needs to be able to "back-up" with question/answer -- assessment of understanding on an individualized basis.**
- **There are multiple avenues to learning, and constant effective feedback and assessment are necessary.**
- **The learner must be actively involved at all levels.**
- **Perhaps software can help to meet the ideal criteria for individualized learning -- but must avoid the "Yak in the Box" of inappropriate technology.**
- **All types of media must be available and at least one computer for each three students.**

**John B. Conaway, Lieutenant General, USAF, Chief National Guard Bureau. The General supervises all branches of Army, Air, etc. National Guard – national coverage of all 50 States and the territories -- over 530,000 men and women in 3,400 communities.**

**Remarks:**

- **The Guard network covers the country -- used the fiber optic network in Iowa as an example of the communications technology to come.**
- **The Guard network operates under the guidance of the President, the Governors -- and in the DOD.**
- **Very aware of "Youth at Risk".**

- "Adopt a school program" has caught on heavily with the Guard.
- "Strengthening America" is a CSIS program and the Guard is heavily involved. The program helped "springboard" the Guard; its "presence" is very important to insure domestic tranquillity.
- They have "star" day programs also at the armories.
- All armories in Iowa connected as learning centers.
- In California children are brought to the armories for education programs using technology.

**Randolph Dove**, EDS Corporation and Project Manager of the Jason Project -- a DC-area Consortium of learning institutions dedicated to getting children involved in science studies.

**Remarks:**

- The Jason project seeks to get children involved in science by a hands-on interactive network approach to undersea studies, diving, old ships, volcanic activity, whales, Galapagos, etc.
- Grades 4-12 are involved. Canada and Mexico also take part.
- Information presented on TV. The National Geographic is involved. The students can drive robots and take part in exploration.
- Recently over 700,000 students and 20,000 teachers took part, driving robots and taking part in exploration in New Mexico.
- He thinks Jason needs to get even more interactive with more students, and that there is a need to individualize instruction and participation.
- The Jason program changes student attitudes toward science and is very successful with this objective.

**Ronn Robinson, Corporate Director, Education Affairs, The Boeing Company Chairman and Co-Chairman of the "New American Schools" incentive.**

- **New American Schools (p.6-, "America 2000" handbook states, "that the centerpiece of our National Education Strategy is not a program, it's not a test...". It's a design for new schools. President Bush appointed Paul O'Neill as Chairman to develop the "New American Schools Development Corporation" a private sector research and development fund of at least \$150 million to generate change in education).**
- **Mr. Robinson did not mention "America 2000", not Mr. O'Neill, nor rather or not there is a connection.**

**Remarks:**

- **Must train for higher jobs.**
- **Worker training and student and information must go together.**
- **Must address K-12.**
- **Aerospace -- a \$14 billion trade surplus, but lay-offs and cut backs and a shift in production balances. We once built over 80% of the world's aerospace products -- not about 70%; all have contributed to problems in the industry.**
- **The information highway will be a catalyst for greater productivity. He didn't mention which information highway and predicted such highways to be in the forefront of growing globalization.**
- **Boeing Corporation is everywhere in the world except Antarctica and technology will affect design, use, stimulation, etc.**
- **Young people will need excellent skills in writing, math, and the ability to adapt to a fast-moving technological scene.**
- **The information highway will help (again, no mention of NREN or whatever) but important for interactive educational programs.**

- **Will contribute to everyday training and learning on the job.**
- **The possibilities for education on information highways, if used correctly, will slow and perhaps eliminate the lag behind of American students when compared to students in other countries.**
- **Mentioned the star school concept -- on-site visits by TV -- experts into the classroom, etc.**
- **A question from the audience: "Can we extend learning into the community where citizens are disengaged?" General Conaway said "yes, the Guard can."**

## **TECHNOLOGY FOR EDUCATION AND TRAINING**

**Edward Fitzsimmons, Special Assistant to the President for Education and Technology, Office of Science and Technology Policy.**

### **Remarks:**

- **What is the role of the Federal government in the financing of education? Is cost a really big problem, a bad constraint? What policy barriers must be changed, if any? Anti-trust laws? Information security?**
- **Overall objective of the Clinton Administration -- referred to a conference on February 22, this year: "Technology for America's Economic Growth", an effort to coordinate, form partnerships, redirect education, and establish a commitment to basic science -- redirection refers to national technology, communications, manufacturing, education, and training.**
- **Technology is the catalyst for economic growth and will directly support development, commercialization.**
- **Necessary to review fiscal policy, regulations.**
- **There must be an investment in R&D.**

- **There must be support for the infrastructure.**
- **Showed a graph for information highways; libraries were prominently displayed.**

**Question from the audience (Shirley Adamovich): Are you tying all this to the "Goals 2000, Educate America"? He replied that they were going to emphasize in reference to the goals: lifelong learning, individual and affordable education and retaining. (I wondered if he was familiar with the goals?).**

- **He produced a chart on the overhead emphasizing more R&D for technology, showing NREN as part of the environment for highways, showing Internet and mentioned that 1,000 nodes were going in everyday on the Internet.**
- **As part of the chart he indicated the growth of grassroots networks (loosely defined).**
- **He mentioned that the stimulus package of the Clinton budget was killed by Congress, and that the Federal government cannot pay for all the necessary development.**
- **There must be interagency mergers -- TV, cable, etc.**
- **There has been established a "Committee for Education and Training". Members include the National Science Center and Madeline Kunin; will include a subcommittee called the "National Coordination Committee for Technology for Education and Training."**

**Sandra H. Welch, Executive Vice President, Education Services, PBS.**

**Remarks:**

- **PBS is a significant player in the information highways environment.**
- **Partnerships include over 1,500,000 classroom users. Over 2,000 colleges are active users, giving college credit courses.**

- 326,000 students were enrolled last year.
- Major growth in business and work sites: GED, basic math, writing skills, etc.
- Problems include: linear video programs at one time BUT...
- Congress invested \$200 million for an AT&T satellite and PBS gets five channels on it.
- TELESTAR is the PBS satellite for the nation's largest neighborhood -- nationwide two-way from TELESTAR 401 -- the AT&T network. Every school can have access via a dish in the yard or on the roof.
- There will be 50 channels of video.
- She mentioned the national education goals and how PBS has invested to help to reach these goals:
  1. New ready-to-learn programs for preschoolers.
  2. Math education new standards -- programs to reach and help math teachers called "MathLine"; will be up in less than a year.
  3. Literacy -- student support services in GED and literacy programs.
  4. PBS will offer a full two-year Associate degree program in the coming year to allow parents to go to school via PBS and still take care of the children, etc.
- "PBS OnLine", a three-minute tape produced 7/21/93, a media fusion, interactive with video clips, facts, and figures for student to student, or teacher to student, etc.
- What are the barriers to the PBS service?
  1. In schools, the "last mile, last foot" issue. Will the schools meet the cost for wiring and equipment?

2. **Cost.** How do we get equipment installed in places that can reach the disadvantaged, etc.?
3. **How to use?** Teachers/principals may not understand; confusion is a problem.
4. **Interoperability of equipment, i.e., telephone, PBS, other services.**

**Ross Ivett, Director, Integrated Community Networks, Northern Telecom.**  
(Mr. Ivett is from Australia and has an interesting accent.)

**Remarks:**

- **Telecom offers an "integrated community network" that will connect and integrate all social structures with fiber optic networks, installed.**
- **Telecom has installed such systems in Iowa, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Maryland, Oklahoma, Alberta.**
- **All are partnerships with State and local governments.**
- **Experimental trials with NREN and CASA (?).**
- **He gave a promotion for Northern Telecom because:**
  1. **They understand network installation and maintenance.**
  2. **Nearly all networks are digital.**
  3. **They install broad band networks (as opposed to narrow band which cannot carry video).**
  4. **They have bi-directional services.**
  5. **Purchase price based on share networks.**
- **As we heard at the Boston Forum (from Marshall Keys), he believes in a tariff for networks -- a shared cost for risk and supplies; tariffs to be**

based on service – \$1,500 to \$2,000 a month, based on usage and distance.

- Technologies used include transport digital signal across fiber, and multiple service, such as video, voice, etc., with data access terminals. Also AT&T switching.

His concluding remark was that Northern Telecom is breaking new ground in this area of telecommunications.

**David Fellows, Senior Vice President, Engineering and Technology, Continental Cablevision, Inc.**

Remarks:

- The cable industry reaches over 90% of the homes in America, and Continental is the third largest in the cable business.
- Owns Teleport and is a partner in Prime/Star Partners.
- Showed chart of traditional CAYTV system.
- They are head-end to star network cells; can offer a variety of signals, including technological convergence for TV, telephone, computer operators, satellite, wireless, microwave, all cable, etc.
- The cable TV industry is moving steadily into more and more educational programming, i.e., Discovery, A&E, PBS.
- They are changing to a two-way multimedia, interactive mode, including access to Internet (now in Eastern Massachusetts), soon to the Nation.

**Jeff Joseph, Vice Chairman, Community Learning and Information Network (CLIN) and President, Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D.C.**

Remarks:

- Wants to put education and learning in the fast lane.

- **Technology has the potential for self-based instruction.**
- **There are 16,000 decentralized local school boards and money is hard to come by.**
- **"Nation at Risk" indicated problems.**
- **CLIN was incorporated 18 months ago. Donnelly of the "America 2000 Coalition" was one of the founders.**
- **CLIN tries to bring together in the community the public and private concerns and interests.**
- **Advocates the use of existing networks.**
- **Use existing software programs and organize them for community use.**
- **How? Organization in the community fostered by CLIN; create, demand, awareness, keep costs down. Coordinate linkage which can present problems of incompatibility.**
- **Training costs can be reduced because costs are shared. Training must be kept local, if possible.**
- **Such a local system reduces travel costs for attendance at schools, colleges, conferences, etc. Saves money.**
- **Showed a chart of the CLIN environment. NCLIS listed as a supporting institution, along with the U.S. Government, the Department of Education, and the National Science Center.**
- **Could not explain when questioned how CLIN fits into other networks, especially PBS and cable TV.**

**The Honorable Diana Lady Dougan, CSIS, introduced the afternoon speakers with appropriate comments about partnerships among the industry, education, and technology communities.**

## **Governor McKernan, Maine.**

### **Remarks:**

- How do we educate the public to recognize the need for telecommunications, hardware, software, and these educational opportunities?
- The business community needs to promote their importance.
- The use of technology in the schools must increase.
- He feels that the Federal government does not need to take a big role in this but that it should offer incentives, serve as a catalyst, and then State and local will take over.

## **James Van Loben, Major General (retired), California Director of Transportation.**

### **Remarks:**

- Took military technology and applied it to some of the problems in the transportation department in California.
- Mentioned that the satellites they use are powerful enough to read bar codes (wonder what application that might have to over-dues?).
- General Van Loben was talking to us via satellite TV and he was joined by Dr. Ernest Leach, Deputy Chancellor of the two-year community college system in California. He emphasized that by the year 2000 they expect to enroll an additional 500,000 students and that the only way they can meet this challenge is through the use of interactive TV, etc., for distance learning.
- Van Loben called attention to the fact that TV conferencing will cut the costs of travel to attend distant conferences.

**William Hillman**, Lieutenant General (retired), once commanded the great military center for learning and education located at Fort Collins, Kansas. He is now an executive at InterDigital Corporation which is a network for national television. He is also co-founder (with General McKnight) of the National Science Center.

**Remarks:**

- Described the partnership of the U.S. Army, the Guard, and the private sector. The National Science Center was established to address this partnership and to plan programs, etc. The emphasis is on math/science (Goal 4).
- Described "The Discovery Center" -- a program for math/science to be offered to local educational systems. They have received over \$10 million in corporate donations and spent \$3.5 million this year. Expect to spend more next year.
- One of their projects includes a media van that goes to schools to demonstrate science projects, including a movable planetarium. They are focused on middle school students and teachers.
- Some programs bring kids to the Army bases for educational programs using on-site hardware.
- Asked if the Army will be accepted in the communities. He said ten years ago, no; but today, yes, there is a ready acceptance. They expect to funnel \$35 million into these programs in the next two years.

**Linda Roberts**, U.S. Department of Education, Special Advisor to the Secretary on Technology.

**Remarks:**

- We are addressing serious problems and technology can help to solve these problems.
- Partnerships are important.

- **Star schools (in proposed ESEA). They have come a long way using public broadcasting, telecommunication companies, cable companies, satellite companies, etc.**
- **Technology brings resources to the classroom, cited a program utilizing scientists from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT).**
- **We need to demonstrate to people that being literate and educated REALLY MATTERS and that content and substance should not be over-trivialized, i.e., E-Mail on Internet is not a gossip column.**
- **Consideration must be given to the have nots/ and the haves/ in all fairness. She mentioned a California project called "Buddy" -- an attempt to link kids and adults together in a learning situation. Each fourth grader takes home a computer.**

**This one-day conference gave much information. There were few questions from the floor, but several persons described their programs, citing various standard applications of technology and telecommunications.**

**Prepared by: Shirley Adamovich  
October 7, 1993**



United States  
National Commission on  
Libraries and Information Science

10 November 1993

The Honorable Paul Simon  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20510-1302

Dear Senator Simon:

This letter conveys the concern of the U.S. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) about the need to protect individual privacy rights in an era that is increasingly dominated by electronic technology. The members of the Commission share your concern about the need to protect the privacy rights of all American citizens. Leadership, coordination, and consistency are needed to balance the need for open access to information with assurance against violation or abuse of personal information.

The Commission recognizes that privacy issues involve extremely complex legal, social, and technical issues that require extensive analysis and discussion. NCLIS is interested in exploring the possibility of organizing hearings to assist in developing appropriate strategies for assuring effective and timely privacy protection.

The National Commission has recently been exploring the public policy issues resulting from the impact of electronic technology on information creation, storage, and transfer through high-speed digital communication networks. The rapid movement toward a national "information superhighway" and the emergence of a National Information Infrastructure will greatly influence libraries and information services. Several NCLIS activities address the need for protecting personal privacy. These include the following:

1.) The Commission adopted the following resolution on 15 June 1988:

"Whereas the fundamental dedication of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science to open access and the right of privacy has never been stronger, now, therefore be it resolved that NCLIS reaffirms:

- Its uncompromising commitment to the basic principle of open access to information for all,

- Its equally strong commitment to the right of privacy for all users of our Nation's libraries, and
- Its unequivocal support of First Amendment rights."

2.) At the July 1991 White House Conference on Library and Information Services, which was planned and conducted by NCLIS, delegates passed a recommendation calling for the passage of National and State legislation which guarantees the rights of library patrons to privacy and confidentiality in using library information and materials. This same recommendation urges compliance with existing confidentiality and privacy statutes;

3.) At a July 1992 NCLIS Open Forum on Library and Information Services Roles in the National Research and Education Network, speakers called for the protection of network user confidentiality, privacy, and security. Concern was also expressed about the importance of personal data protection as an essential precondition for social acceptance of new digital networks and services.

From this resolution and these viewpoints on privacy protection, it is evident to the members of the National Commission that our society's ever-increasing dependence on electronic computer and communication technologies requires informed leadership and guidance, along with standards and coordination to assure citizens the privacy and security necessary to conduct themselves in a free and democratic society.

The Members of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science appreciate this opportunity to share these observations with you. We would welcome the opportunity to discuss these important privacy issues in relation to the library and information services communities, and to explore possible future activities related to the protection of individual privacy rights.

Sincerely,

Elinor H. Swaim  
Vice Chairman

## IFLA PRE-SESSION SEMINAR ON SCHOOL LIBRARIES

EXCERPTS from Declaration of Intentions

1. To carry out a survey to determine whether the school libraries are actually meeting of fulfilling the goals and objectives for which they were established.

(Fiji)

2. Short Term - Recommend initiation of in-service training for teachers, teacher-librarians and school librarians.

Long term - Lobby the stake holders, librarians, Dept. of Education, politicians and national government to recognize school libraries as an integral part of the school  
(Kwa-Dlangezwa, South Africa)

3. Embark on a program of education of school administrators.

Secure community support.

Invite UNESCO and any other international agencies to assist by providing consultancy support.

(Jamaica)

4. Through the Swaziland Library Association, I will push the Seminar resolutions

I hope to include the use of school libraries in the curriculum of the Faculty of education at the university of Swaziland.

I will encourage the Swaziland Library Association to form a committee to deal with school library services.

(Swaziland)

5. Introduce a seminar on library management for teacher-librarians.

Prepare a syllabus for teaching library skills for grades 1 - 10.

Write a report on IFLA's Pre-Session Seminar and publish it in Jordan Library association Quarterly.

Translate several of the Country Reports into Arabic and publish them in the JLA Quarterly.

(Jordan)



**U.S. NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES  
AND INFORMATION SCIENCE**

**RESOLUTION**

**WANDA L. FORBES**

**WHEREAS** The Honorable Wanda L. Forbes served with distinction and honor as a Member of the U.S. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science from 1983 to 1993; and

**WHEREAS** by her service, Commissioner Forbes has demonstrated her devotion to the Commission's mission of assuring library and information services adequate for all Americans; and

**WHEREAS** she has contributed greatly to the Commission's work on libraries and information services for education, the Omnibus Children and Youth Literacy Initiative, and Goals 2000 Library Partnership, and

**WHEREAS** she served on the Conference Recommendations Committee of the 1991 White House Conference on Library and Information Services; and

**WHEREAS** the Commissioners attest to her special dedication to the interests, concerns, and goals of school librarians and school library media specialists;

**BE IT RESOLVED**, That Commissioner Wanda L. Forbes will be greatly missed by her many Commission colleagues and friends; and

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, That the U.S. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science commends The Honorable Wanda L. Forbes for her dedicated and diligent service and for her personal and professional contributions in furthering the work of the Commission.

*Unanimously adopted by the Members of the U.S. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science on November 9, 1993.*



**U.S. NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES  
AND INFORMATION SCIENCE**

**RESOLUTION**

**BEN-CHIEH LIU**

**WHEREAS** The Honorable Ben-chieh Liu served with honor as a Member of the U.S. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science from 1991 to 1993; and

**WHEREAS** Commissioner Liu has served as a member of both the NCLIS Education and Special Populations and the Legislative and Library Statistics Committees; and

**WHEREAS** Commissioner Liu has assisted in the work of the Commission by generously sharing his experience as an advisor, researcher, and author on quality of life, personal income statistics, indicators, information systems, and decision-making;

**BE IT RESOLVED**, That the U.S. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science fully recognizes and appreciates Commissioner Liu's distinguished work in promoting research and statistics to extend and improve the Nation's library and information-handling capability; and

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, That the U.S. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science conveys its sincere appreciation and gratitude to The Honorable Ben-chieh Liu for his dedicated and diligent work which will ultimately result in the further improvement of libraries and information services for the people of this Nation.

*Unanimously adopted by the members of the U.S. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science on November 9, 1993.*