Library Services and Construction Act: Testimonies (1994)

Education: National Endowment for the Arts and Humanities, Subject Files I (1973-1996)

1994

Library Services and Construction Act: Testimonies (1994): Speech 23

Jesse Mundis

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COMMENTS FROM LIBRARIES THROUGHOUT THE NATION

Responses to invitation to contribute electronically
to the hearing record of the

Subcommittee on Education, Arts and the Humanities
Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee

Hearing on
Libraries and Their Role
in the Information Infrastructure

April 19, 1994

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CALIFORNIA

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From: jesse@oes.amdahl.com (Jesse Mundis)
Subject: Senate Hearing Survey
To: alawash@alawash.org
Date: Wed, 6 Apr 1994 09:56:05 -0700 (PDT)

To whom it may concern:
    Your survey questions seem to be aimed at library workers in particular,
but many people (like myself) who receive the ALAWON email are not
directly related to library work. Therefore, I'd just like to take this
opportunity to express my fullest support for all of the listed library
programs. I've made extensive use of my local library for both research
and recreation, and I know many in my community do as well. I feel that
libraries play an essential role in educating our public, and are one of the
most useful community resources we have.

Jesse Mundis
jesse@amdahl.com
--

    Jesse Mundis | Amdahl Corporation | Support your right to
jesse@oes.amdahl.com | 1250 East Arques Ave M/S 338 | encrypt bears!
    (408) 746-4796 | Sunnyvale, CA 94088-3470 | -Dave Carrel

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Disclaimer: The abover are my opinions only. I do not speak for, nor represent, Amdahl.

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Date: Sun, 10 Apr 1994 14:51:13 -0800
To: alawash@alawash.org
From: shostrom@stu.admin.usfca.edu (Marian Shostrom)

Libraries, especially public libraries, are invited to provide information
electronically for the April 19 hearing on Libraries and Their Role in the
National Information Infrastructure. The Senate Subcommittee on Education,
Arts, and the Humanities, at the request of Sen. Paul Simon (D-IL), is
holding the hearing to educate legislators about the NII technology, to
find out how libraries are using it, why libraries are important players in
the NII, what is needed in telecommunications legislation, and why federal
assistance through the Library Services and Construction Act and the Higher
Education Act title II is essential. Library Legislative Day participants
are encouraged to attend the hearing at 10:00 a.m. in Room 430, Dirksen
Senate Office Building.

Please provide brief answers (keep it to no more than three screens) to the
following questions, add your name and affiliation information, and respond
by April 15 to alawash@alawash.org. The results will be part of the
technology demonstrations at the hearing itself, and will be added to the
hearing record. Sen. Simon's staff would like answers to the following
questions:

1. What is your library doing now with NII technology?
Using Internet to access information, communicate with other libraries and
colleagues, interlibrary loan.
2. What concrete applications is your library involved in to benefit the
    community? bulletin boards? lending software? electronic jobs
    information? electronic government information? other?
Exchange of information; interlibrary loan; access government information

3. What do you see as your library's role in the future?
To continue to provide patrons with access to information, and to teach end
users to become wise consumers of, particularly, legal information.
4. Tell your best story.
I posted a job description on the Internet on Friday afternoon, and had a
resume faxed 2000 miles away the next day.
5. What barriers hinder your use of NII technology or applications?
The costs of the infrastructure, software, and hardware that allows us to

take advantage of new technology and applications, as well as the time needed to retrain.

6. What federal policy changes should be made?

Funding of infrastructure for public libraries. I am seeing levels of access to information based on who is able to pay--and I think this is a dangerous trend.

7. Why is federal funding important to you?

Free flow of information is essential to democratic processes.

****

Marian Shostrom
Public Services Librarian
University of San Francisco School of Law
San Francisco, CA 94117-1080
(415)666-2252   FAX: (415)666-2345   e-mail: shostrom@alm.admin.usfca.edu
****

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Date: Thu, 14 Apr 1994 08:44:11 -0800
To: alawash@alawash.org
From: ptervin@wiley.csusb.edu (P. Timothy Ervin)
Subject: NII Hearings

Dear Sirs:

This letter is being sent by e-mail as a reminder that we are living in a wonderful world of electronic information which is more than just rows of 0's and 1's or fuzzy technology: that world is now composed of the very words that make up printed matter. We now have available a vast storage house of knowledge from our libraries that is being processed into digital form. We need your help to make this transformation of information even greater. We call upon you to realize that this transformation is taking place at breath-taking speed on a daily basis, and to also take part in this wonderful move into the Twenty-first Century where all books will be made available not only in our public libraries but also within the electronic world of computers that is being made available on the National Information Superstructure or Ethernet. It is not too difficult to imagine being able to input a few commands and have the world's literatures at one's immediate disposal. That time is here. Please join us.

P. Timothy Ervin

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+   P. Timothy Ervin   +
| Associate Professor of English   Visiting Professor |
+ Yasuda Women's University   California State University, San Bernardino +
| Hiroshima, Japan 731-01   San Bernardino, CA 92407 |
+ TEL:082-878-8111 FAX:082-872-2896   TEL:909-880-5978 FAX:909-880-5905 +
| ptervin@ymx.yasuda-u.ac.jp   ptervin@wiley.csusb.edu |
+   ...nobody,not even the rain,has such small hands (e.e.cummings)   +

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If the Internet is any indication, then the information superhighway will be one, great big, virtual library. There will be a tremendous need, in my mind, for information specialists to assist people in finding valuable information. Like a public library, the info superhighway will have some open stacks and some closed collections. Info hunters will be able to browse and absorb, but there will be a crying need for expert navigators who know where everything is -- i.e., a need for librarians.

Another role librarians could and should play in all of this is to help provide some organization. Currently the Internet is growing very chaotically. There is no consistent organization scheme, only consistent delivery mechanism like gopher, WWW, etc. What is needed is some standards for the organization of content, some equivalent of the Library of Congress classification scheme.

Naturally, libraries will provide the public with access to this brave new virtual world. But many people will simply traverse cyberspace from their homes or offices (or, heaven forbid, from their cars). They won't necessarily drive to a library. But they will have no less need for a librarian. In fact, they will have a greater need. I see the libraries as taking up residence in cyberspace, not just using it.

Regards,

Mike Carroll

Manager, Adv. Comp. & S/W Apps
Science & Engineering Dept. 03-10

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Via Compuserve: 76340.277@compuserve.com
Secretary: Elaine McCaslin
Her e-mail: b00225@mailer1.lmsc.lockheed.com
Sometimes I'm at Lockheed Aircraft Service Company, Ontario, CA:
Phone: 909-395-2426

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From: "Franks, Mike   SSC" <Franks@ssc.sscnet.ucla.edu>
To: alawash@alawash.org
Subject: Suggestions to ALA for Senate
Date: Fri, 15 Apr 94 01:02:00 PDT

In response to the message below, I'd like to mention of few possible
suggestions.

First, connect every library in the country to the Internet, and then ask
that in return, each one develop at least one dataset or collection or
resource listing that is of particular interest to that community, but also
of interest to others on the Internet. For example, collecting and making
available information about public murals in the area; interviews with anyone
of interest in the area; historical data about the area; genealogical
records; periodic updates on library materials available for inter-library
loan; top-ten lists of fiction and non-fiction books borrowed;
recommended reading lists on subjects of particular interest to that
community; transcripts of city council meetings; information about
special curriculum or educational programs or ideas generated in the
area; specific research or reference information about the area; the "best
of" student papers from local schools; summaries of local news and events;
and lastly, pen-pal lists.

I'm not a librarian, so some of my ideas might be a bit naive in library
terms, but I think the important point to make is that if everyone has
access, and that access is two-way, not one-way, then publishing information

on the Internet becomes easy, especially with tools like Gopher, WAIS & WWW.
This will give communities a chance to communicate with each other and I
think the creativity and wealth of applications will be amazing. This does
not have to be a commercial network.

Thanks for the opportunity to sound off.

Mike Franks   Internet: franks@ssc.sscnet.ucla.edu
Social Sciences Computing   Phone: (310) 206-2109
UCLA
*****************Original Message*****************************
.From: NETTRAIN Moderator <MILLESJG@SLUVCA.SLU.EDU>
.To: Multiple recipients of list NETTRAIN
.   <NETTRAIN%UBVM.bitnet@uccvma.ucop.edu>
.3. We were forwarded a note from the American Library Association, in
.   conjunction with National Library Week, indicating they would like
.   your email suggestions for library applications on the Information
.   Superhighway, which they can then present to the Senate, April 19.
.   They ask that you send your email to the following address, by the
.   15th, so they will have a chance to sort it out for presentation.
.
.Please email them at: ALA Washington Office <alawash@alawash.org>

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ILLINOIS

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Date: Wed, 13 Apr 1994 18:58:57 -0500
From: kfogel@phylo.life.uiuc.edu (Karl Fogel)
To: alawash@alawash.org
Cc: kfogel@phylo.life.uiuc.edu
Subject: Libraries, NII, and social questions

    [I received a message from the Project Gutenberg mailing list,
     informing us that alawash@alawash.org was a good address for
     comments about NII and libraries. So here are some thoughts
     that have been brewing in my head for a while now. If this
     address is not the place for such things, please forgive me
     for wasting your time.]

To Whom it May Concern,

One thing that strikes anyone who spends a little bit of time on the Internet is the uniformly high level of education and income of the other Net denizens. The Net is one of the few places where two people who have never met can safely begin their conversations with literary references -- or references to summer camp experiences from years ago.

Why is this? Because there all the methods of getting Net access these days are the province of well-educated, and usually well-paid, people. Internet access comes from one's college or university, or perhaps from a technologically-oriented employer, or maybe even through a commercial access service (where, by definition, one is paying at least the cost of access).

If the "Information Superhighway" is set up in such a way that access is determined by income, then this situation will not change. That would be a pity: handing yet more advantages to those who have all the advantages already is a sure way to encourage the two-tiered class system that already seems to be developing in this country.

The advantages of being on the Internet are already quite tangible. For example, I found my present job through the Internet. Or rather, it found me. And interviewed me, and hired me... all prior to my first physical meeting with the people for whom I now work. Knowing one's way around the networks will soon be as necessary a qualification for most activities as literacy is now.

It is vitally important that, whatever the final form of the NII, it insure that at least some minimum level of access is available to all citizens -- and most especially to children! The simplest way to guarantee that is to provide links to the network from public schools and public libraries. Yet in most debates over the future of NII, discussion of such a policy is conspicuous by its absence. We seem to be most concerned with guaranteeing a high number of cable channels and home-shopping networks, instead of making sure that information (which is, after all, just another word for "opportunity") is available to everyone.

The Internet, or its successor, holds the power to finally realize democracy's full potential: a community where all have the ability, should they choose to exercise it, to make informed decisions about their future. The word "informed" is terribly important; right now, the information available to people is influenced greatly by their location and their income (two factors which are themselves related). Of course, the Net can never force people to make the "right" decisions, but at least it can fundamentally change the ease with which they can obtain information that might influence their decisions.

A wise policy must insure that all have equal, if not equally convenient, access to this resource. Otherwise, tomorrow's currency -- measured in megabytes, not dollars -- will remain in the hands of a lucky few. Avoiding that situation is far more important than providing people with ten thousand channels of cable TV.

Thank you,

Karl Fogel

P.S. You can quote me, of course. Below is any information you might
    want to verify, or include with, a quote:

email addresses:
<kfogel@phylo.life.uiuc.edu>
<kfogel@cs.oberlin.edu>

home address:
2111 Hazelwood Dr.
Apt. 301
Urbana, IL 61801

phone:
217-367-2163

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To the United States Senate via the American Library Association:

Thank you for the opportunity to present to you what I think will be the most powerful
application of the Information Superhighway, which also happens to be the least expensive.

Since virtually the beginning of the Internet, (1971), electronic books (Etexts) have been a part
of the electronic landscape, with the first freely available Etext, the Declaration of Independence
followed by the Bill of Rights, the U.S. Constitution and a whole variety of Etexts relating to
the history of the United States in the bicentennial years of the 1970's.

These were followed by the Bible, Shakespeare, Milton, and a host of other materials over the
past 23 years, including a children's library containing Anne of Green Gables, Alice in
Wonderland, and Peter Pan, among others.

Free of charge, these books have been copied all over the world--and are most certainly among
the most popular item of information on the Information Superhighway today, being relayed to
virtually every country on the Internet within a few weeks of membership of the Internet
community.

Over 30 billion characters (gigabytes) of materials were copied a month ago in March, just from one single desktop computer, one of probably hundreds, or even thousands, of computers carrying these free books around the world.

This is approximately the size of 250,000 Alice in Wonderland's a month, and the rate increased by 50% over February.

Project Gutenberg is currently releasing eight books per month in 1994, and is scheduled to double each year of the future to 2001, when we hope to arrive at our goal of the 10,000 freely available electronic books which we started towards in 1971.

I have appended a list of the first 127 books we have posted, and there may be 135 posted by the time you receive this message. We hope to have our 200th book posted by Christmas.

These books are also available off the networks via floppy disks, BBS's, braille and reading machines, and are also available via a CDROM disk made available by several distributors.

We hope to continue this project on the Information Superhighway, as both a symbol of what can be done and also as an effective and free of charge method of improving education and literacy.

Thank you very much for your time and consideration.

Michael S. Hart, Professor of Electronic Text
Executive Director of Project Gutenberg Etext
Illinois Benedictine College, Lisle, IL 60532
No official connection to U of Illinois--UIUC

A Simplified Chrological Listing of the Project Gutenberg Electronic Books

[This requires an 80 column margin to see it properly]

Mon Year	Title/Author	[filename.ext]	##
Dec 1971	Declaration of Independence	[whenxxxx.xxx]	1
Dec 1972	The United States' Bill of Rights	[billxxxx.xxx]	2
Nov 1973	John F. Kennedy's Inaugural Address	[jfkxxxxx.xxx]	3
Nov 1973	Gettysburg Address, Abraham Lincoln	[gettyxxx.xxx]	4
Dec 1975	The United States' Constitution	[constxxx.xxx]	5
Dec 1976	Give Me Liberty Or Give Me Death, Patrick Henry	[liberxxx.xxx]	6
Dec 1977	The Mayflower Compact	[mayflxxx.xxx]	7
Dec 1978	Abraham Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address	[linc2xxx.xxx]	8
Dec 1979	Abraham Lincoln's First Inaugural Address	[linc1xxx.xxx]	9

Aug 1989 The Bible, Both Testaments, King James Version   [kjv10xxx.xxx] 10
Dec 1984 The Bible, The New Testament, King James Version [biblexxx.xxx] xx

The Bible and Shakespeare represented the entire effort for the 1980',
and the Bible alone is about 1,000 times larger than our first file,
the U.S. Declaration of Independence.

Jan 1991 Alice in Wonderland, Lewis Carroll   [alice30x.xxx] 11
Feb 1991 Through the Looking Glass, Lewis Carroll   [lglass17.xxx] 12
Mar 1991 The Hunting of the Snark, Lewis Carroll   [snark12x.xxx] 13
Apr 1991 1990 CIA World Factbook, The US CIA   [world12x.xxx] 14
May 1991 Moby Dick [From OBI]*, Herman Melville   [mobyxxxx.xxx] 15
Jun 1991 Peter Pan [for US only]**, James M. Barrie   [peter14a.xxx] 16
Jul 1991 The Book of Mormon   [mormon13.xxx] 17
Aug 1991 The Federalist Papers   [feder15x.xxx] 18
Sep 1991 The Song of Hiawatha   [hisong11.xxx] 19
Oct 1991 Paradise Lost, John Milton   [plboss11.xxx] 20
Nov 1991 Aesop's Fables   [aesop11x.xxx] 21
Dec 1991 Roget's Thesaurus   [roget11x.xxx] 22
Dec 1991 Roget's Thesaurus   [roget12x.xxx] 22

Jan 1992 Frederick Douglass, Narrative of the Life of   [duglas10.xxx] 23
Jan 1992 O Pioneers! Willa Cather [Cather #1]   [opion10x.xxx] 24

Feb 1992 1991 CIA World Factbook, US CIA, 1991 Edition   [world91a.xxx] 25
Feb 1992 Paradise Lost [Raben] [originally in all CAPS]   [plrabn11.xxx] 26

Mar 1992 Far From the Madding Crowd, Thomas Hardy [Hardy1] [crowd15x.xxx] 27
Mar 1992 Aesop's Fables [Advantage] [Our Second Version]   [aesopa10.xxx] 28

Apr 1992 Data From the 1990 Census, US Census Bureau   [uscen901.xxx] 29
Apr 1992 New Etext of Bible [KJV] [From many editions]   [bible10x.xxx] 30

May 1992 Sophocles' Oedipus Trilogy [Three Greek Plays]   [oedip10x.xxx] 31
May 1992 Herland [for Mother's Day], Charlotte P. Gilman [hrlnd10x.xxx] 32

Jun 1992 The Scarlet Letter, Nathaniel Hawthorne   [scrlt10x.xxx] 33
Jun 1992 Zen & the Art of Internet], Brendan P. Kehoe   [zen10xxx.xxx] 34
[This Etext has NOT been withdrawn from circulation]

Jul 1992 The Time Machine, H.G. Wells [Herbert George]   [timem10x.xxx] 35
Jul 1992 The War of the Worlds, H.G. Wells [Herbert George][warw10xx.xxx] 36

Aug 1992 The 1990 US Census [2nd], US Census Bureau   [uscen902.xxx] 37

Aug 1992 The Hackers' Dictionary of Computer Jargon   [jargn10x.xxx] 38

Sep 1992 Hitchhiker's Guide to the Internet, Ed Krol   [hhgi10xx.xxx] 39
Sep 1992 NorthWestNet NUSIRG Internet Guide   [nusirgxx.xxx] 40C

Oct 1992 The Legend of Sleepy Hollow, Washington Irving   [sleep10x.xxx] 41
Oct 1992 Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde #1 Robert Louis Stevenson [hyde10xx.xxx] 42
Oct 1992 Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde #2 Robert Louis Stevenson [hydea10x.xxx] 43

Nov 1992 Song of the Lark, Willa Cather   [Cather #2] [song10xx.xxx] 44
Nov 1992 Anne of Green Gables, Lucy Maud Montgomery [GG#1] [anne11xx.xxx] 45

Dec 1992 A Christmas Carol Charles Dickens   [carol10x.xxx] 46
Dec 1992 Anne of Avonlea, Lucy Maud Montgomery   [GG#2] [avon10xx.xxx] 47

Dec 1992 The Gift of the Magi, by O Henry   [magi10.txt]   na
[This is too short to zip, and will join Christmas file   [xmasxx.xxx]   na

Jan 1993 Clinton's Inaugural Address, US Pres Bill Clinton [clintonx.xxx] na

Jan 1993 The World Factbook, US CIA, 1992 Edition   [world192.xxx] 48
Jan 1993 Surfing the Internet, Jean Armour Polly   [Surf10xx.xxx] 49C
Jan 1993 Pi [circumference/diameter]   [pimil10x.xxx] 50
Jan 1993 Anne of the Island, Lucy Maud Montgomery [GG#3]   [iland10x.xxx] 51

Feb 1993 The Square Root of Two   [2sqrt10x.xxx] 52
Feb 1993 LOC Workshop on Etexts, US LIbrary of Congress   [locet10x.xxx] 53
Feb 1993 The Marvelous Land of Oz, L. Frank Baum   [ozland10.xxx] 54
Feb 1993 The Wonderful Wizard of Oz, L. Frank Baum   [wizoz10x.xxx] 55

Mar 1993 NREN, by Jean Armour Polly   [nren210x.xxx] 56C
Mar 1993 Aladdin and the Magic Lamp, Traditional   [alad10xx.xxx] 57
Mar 1993 Paradise Regained, John Milton   [rgain10x.xxx] 58
Mar 1993 Descartes' Reason Discourse, Rene Descartes   [dcart10x.xxx] 59

Apr 1993 The Scarlet Pimpernel, Baroness Emmuska Orczy   [scarp10x.xxx] 60
Apr 1993 The Communist Manifesto,Karl Marx/Friedrich Engels[manif10x.xxx] 61
Apr 1993 A Princess of Mars Edgar Rice Burroughs [Mars #1] [pmars10x.xxx] 62
Apr 1993 The Number "e" [Natural Log to 100,000 places]   [ee610xxx.xxx] 63

May 1993 Gods of Mars, Edgar Rice Burroughs [Mars #2]   [gmars10x.xxx] 64
May 1993 The First 100,000 Prime Numbers   [prime10x.xxx] 65
May 1993 The Dawn of Amateur Radio, Norman F. Joly   [radio10x.xxx] 66C

May 1993 Black Experience, Norman Coombs   [blexp10x.xxx] 67C

Jun 1993 Warlord of Mars, Edgar Rice Burroughs [Mars #3]   [wmars10x.xxx] 68
Jun 1993 The 32nd Mersenne Prime, Predicted by Mersenne   [32pri10x.xxx] 69
Jun 1993 What Is Man? Mark Twain [Samuel L. Clemens]   [wman10xx.xxx] 70
Jun 1993 Civil Disobedience, Henry David Thoreau   [civil10x.xxx] 71

Jul 1993 Thuvia, Maid of Mars   [Mars #4]   [mmars10x.xxx] 72
Jul 1993 Red Badge of Courage, Stephen Crane   [badge10x.xxx] 73
Jul 1993 Adventures of Tom Sawyer, Mark Twain/Wiretap   [sawyr10x.xxx] 74
Jul 1993 Email 101 by John Goodwin   [email025.xxx] 75C

Aug 1993 Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, Mark Twain/Wiretap[hfinn10x.xxx] 76
Aug 1993 House of the Seven Gables, Nathaniel Hawthorne   [7gabl10x.xxx] 77
Aug 1993 Tarzan of the Apes, Edgar Rice Burroughs[Tarzan#1][tarzn10x.xxx] 78
Aug 1993 Terminal Compromise/NetNovel, Win Schartau   [termc10x.xxx] 79

Sep 1993 The Online World/de Presno [Shareware]   [online11.xxx] 80C
Sep 1993 Return of Tarzan, Edgar Rice Burroughs [Tarzan #2][tarz210x.xxx] 81
Sep 1993 Ivanhoe, Walter Scott, OBI/Wiretap/Gutenberg   [ivnho11x.xxx] 82
Sep 1993 From the Earth to the Moon, Jules Verne   [moonxxxx.xxx] 83

Oct 1993 Frankenstein/Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley [italic] [frank10a.xxx] 84a
Oct 1993 Frankenstein/Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley   [frank10x.xxx] 84
Oct 1993 Beasts of Tarzan, Edgar Rice Burroughs[Tarzan #3] [tarz310x.xxx] 85
Oct 1993 A Connecticut Yankee, Mark Twain/Clemens, Wiretap [yanke10x.xxx] 86
Oct 1993 The World Factbook, US CIA, 1993 Edition   [world93x.xxx] 87

Nov 1993 Price/Cost Indexes from 1875 to 1989 [Est to 2010][price10x.xxx] 88
Nov 1993 NAFTA, Treaty, Annexes, Tariffs [from September] [naftxxxx.xxx] 89
Nov 1993 Son of Tarzan, Edgar Rice Burroughs [Tarzan #4] [tarz410x.xxx] 90
Nov 1993 Tom Sawyer Abroad, Mark Twain/Clemens/Wiretap   [sawy211x.xxx] 91

Dec 1993 Tarzan, Jewels of Opar, Burroughs [Tarzan #5] [tarz510x.xxx] 92
Dec 1993 Tom Sawyer Detective, Mark Twain/Clemens/Wiretap [sawr310x.xxx] 93
Dec 1993 Alexander's Bridge, by Willa Cather [Cather #3]   [alexb10x.xxx] 94
Dec 1993 The Prisoner of Zenda, by Anthony Hope   [zenda10x.xxx] 95

Jan 1994 The Monster Men, by Edgar Rice Burroughs   [monst10x.xxx] 96
Jan 1994 Flatland, by Edwin A. Abbott [Math in Fiction]   [flat10xx.xxx] 97
Jan 1994 A Tale of Two Cities, by Charles Dickens [CD#1]   [2city10x.xxx] 98
Jan 1994 Collected Articles of Frederick Douglass, a Slave [dugl210x.xxx] 99
Jan 1994 The Complete Works of William Shakespeare [LOF]   [shaks10x.xxx] 100C
Jan 1994 Hacker Crackdown by Bruce Sterling   [hack10xx.xxx] 101C

Jan 1994 Pudd'n'head Wilson by Mark Twain/Samuel Clemens   [phead10x.xxx] 102
Jan 1994 Around the World in 80 Days by Jules Verne   [80day10x.xxx] 103

Feb 1994 Franklin Delano Roosevelt's 1st Inaugural ["Fear"][fdr10xxx.xxx] 104
Feb 1994 Persuasion, by Jane Austen [Austen #1]   [persu11x.xxx] 105
Feb 1994 Jungle Tales of Tarzan by Edgar Rice Burroughs   [tarz610x.xxx] 106
Feb 1994 Far From the Madding Crowd, Thomas Hardy [Hardy1] [crowd10a.xxx] 107
Feb 1994 The Return of Sherlock Holmes, by A. Conan Doyle [rholm10x.xxx] 108
Feb 1994 Renasance and Other Poems by Edna St. Millay   [ednam10x.xxx] 109
Feb 1994 Tess of the d'Urbervilles, Thomas Hardy [Hardy 2] [tess10xx.xxx] 110
Feb 1994 Freckles, by Gene Stratton Porter [G. S. Porter1] [freck10x.xxx] 111

Mar 1994 Violists, by Richard McGowan   [viols10x.xxx] 112C
Mar 1994 The Secret Garden, by Frances Hodgson Burnett   [gardn10x.xxx] 113
Mar 1994 Tenniel Illustrations for Alice in Wonderland/GIF [algif10x.zip] 114
Mar 1994 United States Census Figures Back To 1630   [uscen10b.xxx] 115
Mar 1994 Motion Pictures of the Apollo 11 Lunar Landing   [landxxxx.zip] 116
Mar 1994 Beethoven't Fifth Symphony [opus 67 in c-minor   [lvb5s10x.zip] 117C
Mar 1994 Big Dummy's Guide To The Internet, by EFF   [bigd22xx.xxx] 118C
Mar 1994 A Tramp Abroad, by Mark Twain/Samuel Clemens   [tramp10x.xxx] 119

Apr 1994 Treasure Island, by Robert Louis Stevenson   [treas10x.xxx] 120
Apr 1994 Northanger Abbey, by Jane Austen [Austen #2]   [nabby10x.xxx] 121
Apr 1994 Return of the Native, by Thomas Hardy [Hardy #3] [nativ10x.xxx] 122
Apr 1994 At the Earth's Core, by Burroughs [Pellucidar #1] [ecore10x.xxx] 123
Apr 1994 Deutercanonical Books of the Bible/Apocrypha   [apoc10xx.xxx] 124
Apr 1994 A Girl of the Limberlost/Gene Stratton Porter #2 [limbr10x.xxx] 125
Apr 1994 The Poison Belt by A. Conan Doyle [Challenger #1] [poisn10x.xxx] 126
Apr 1994 The Number "e" ["Natural Log" to 1 million places][ee710xxx.xxx] 127

The May Etexts should include Les Miserables, a biography of George Sand, and
more books by our most popular authors, Arthur Conan Doyle, Jane Austen, with
Edgar Rice Burroughs. Mary Wollstonecraft's Maria for Mother's Day.

Phantom of the Opera is being held for a Halloween release date.

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Date: Thu, 14 Apr 1994 20:53:31 -0400 (EDT)
From: JROSENFELD@delphi.com
Subject: Response on our library and NII
To: alawash@alawash.org

Subject: Libraries' roles in the National Information Infrastructure
From: Rockford (Illinois) Public Library - Joel Rosenfeld

I am pleased to be able to answer questions via e-mail to express my library's status with the NII. We find ourselves waiting at the stoplight on a controlled-access ramp for our turn to enter what looks like chaotic traffic on the information highway.

1. Rockford (Illinois) Public library regularly uses on-line databases through commercial services. We expect to have internet access and training for our staff within two months. I am communicating now through my personal account with DELPHI.

2. Our Library helped establish the Sinnissippi Valley Freenet Association. The mission of this association is to serve the public interest in telecomputing. We are seeking grant funds to establish a public service computer bulletin board. Priority will be given to providing access to local government information; social and recreational services; and employment and educational opportunities. We see internet access to our bulletin board as an essential component.

3. I see as our library's enduring role, making all forms of information useful for the public. The electronic formats present us a far greater challenge than libraries have ever faced due to the sheer numbers of new documents that will be generated, our inability to keep up with the work of providing an orderly structure for access to the contents, and a public that is largely illiterate as to electronic media. I foresee great frustration for libraries and the public. Public libraries will bear the heaviest burden of educating the public, including the community leaders.

4. Our best stories are yet to come.

5. The biggest barriers are general ignorance of the new media, the apparent lack of structure to the body of information, and uncertainty about the physical network and its costs.

6. Governments at all levels will be licensing communications systems that will make a lot of money for their investors. Federal policy should provide that taxpayers will not be gouged over and over again for the same network by paying for its use by their schools and again by their libraries and again by their government offices ad-infinitum. In exchange for licenses and technical

assistance from the government, the communications systems should provide free access for schools and public libraries.

The GPO should be charged with the task of developing and maintaining an efficient and easy-to-use system for electronic access to information from all agencies of the Federal Government.

7. Public Libraries will have a key role in making the NII useful to the general public. They will bear the heaviest burden of organizing the information for practical use in their communities and for educating the public. This important work will not be done as it should unless there is sufficient funds to pay for the trained staff to do it. Federal funding for this work is appropriate and it is essential.

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From: AXVILKB@UICVMC.BITNET
Date: Fri, 15 Apr 94 08:36 CDT
Subject: Senate Hearing
Reply-To: axvilkb   < AXVILKB%UICVMC@UICVM.UIC.EDU >

 COMMENTS FOR APRIL 19 HEARING ON LIBRARIES AND THEIR ROLE IN THE NATIONAL INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE.

COMMENTS FROM: Bridget L. Lamont, Director, Illinois State Library, Springfield, Illinois

WHAT IS YOUR LIBRARY DOING NOW WITH NII TECHNOLOGY?
The Illinois State Library is working with libraries and library consortia throughout the state to promote and provide Internet access to libraries. State grants have been awarded to regional library systems to connect their databases to the Internet, and statewide videoconferences are covering electronic networking topics.

WHAT CONCRETE APPLICATIONS IS YOUR LIBRARY INVOLVED IN TO BENEFIT THE COMMUNITY?
The State Library's Internet connection became operational earlier this year and will enable the staff to communicate more readily with the libraries throughout the state and will also assist the reference staff in meeting the information needs of state government officials and employees more effectively. Discussions, coordinated by the State Library, are underway to examine how state government information can be made available more

readily through online access. Hundreds of LSCA grants have been awarded to local libraries of all types for the purchase of microcomputers and modems which will enable them to access the National Information Infrastructure.

WHAT DO YOU SEE AS YOUR LIBRARY'S ROLE IN THE FUTURE?
A major role is in promoting and supporting widespread access to electronic information through Illinois libraries. Many people cannot afford the technology to access online databases; libraries are the universal access point for everyone.

WHAT BARRIERS HINDER YOUR USE OF NII TECHNOLOGY OR APPLICATIONS? and WHAT FEDERAL POLICY CHANGES SHOULD BE MADE?
Telecommunications costs are a major burden for libraries, particularly in rural Illinois. Telecommunications regulatory reform should include special consideration for libraries and their role as the universal access points to the electronic infrastructure.

WHY IS FEDERAL FUNDING IMPORTANT TO YOU?
With U.S. Dept. of Education funding (LSCA and HEA), electronic networking has advanced rapidly in Illinois. The funding has been an important catalyst in advancing libraries' abilities to provide new services. The funding has used for many types of automated resource sharing projects and to purchase computer equipment for libraries whose local resources are stretched in providing other library services.

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Date: Fri, 15 Apr 1994 13:00:25 -0600
To: alawash@alawash.org
From: John.W.Berry@uic.edu (John Berry)
Subject: Senator Simon Hearing Record

The Importance of the NII to Public University Research Libraries

Submitted by:

Sharon A. Hogan
University Librarian and
Interim Director, Academic Computer Center
The University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC)
April 15, 1994

1. What is your library doing now with NII technology?

The UIC University Library now uses NII technology in many information and resource-sharing applications. Some of the most important follow:

*   GRATEFUL MED
    In January, 1994, UIC became the nation's first large university to provide full access to most of the huge information databases created and maintained by the National Library of Medicine (NLM) using a user-friendly interface called GRATEFUL MED via the Internet under a fixed-fee access program.

*   Encyclopedia Britannica (EB)
    UIC has joined our sister campus at Urbana/Champaign, Stanford, Dartmouth and UC/San Diego as beta test sites to gain access to the three parts of EB, along with the New York Times, and Merriam Webster's Dictionary by fall 1994. World Wide Web (WWW) using a proprietary search engine makes this an exciting commercial application of the NII technology.

*   U.S. Department of State/NAFTA Documents
    Our library is close to completing an arrangement with the U.S. Department of State to load on our mainframe computer and make available continent-wide on the 'net, all documents related to the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

*   State of Illinois Public Access GOPHER
    The library is creating a GOPHER consisting of several Illinois State Archives datasets for public access. Public Domain Land Sale data between 1815-1880 is the first data available to be followed by 500,000 marriage records prior to 1917, and Chicago City Council Proceedings files, 1833-1871 in the coming months. These will be invaluable tools for historical and genealogical research for citizens and scholars.

*   ARIEL Workstations
    A new information delivery technology for electronically sending and receiving journal articles and other research materials across Illinois and beyond. The UIC University Library is working with The Illinois State Library to purchase ARIEL workstations for some 23 academic, public and school libraries across the state.

2. What concrete applications is your library involved in to benefit the community? bulletin boards? lending software? electronic jobs information electronic government information?

*   We do all of the above. In addition, one of our library faculty

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members edits and electronically publishes the world-wide "AIDS Book Review Journal" (an e-journal) which reviews new materials (books, videos, etc.) in the rapidly changing area of AIDS research. Timeliness is much better than with a traditional "print" journal.

* UIC's Library also makes available daily "Clinical Alerts" from the U.S. National Institutes of Health (NIH) to thousands of physicians, clinics and hospitals in the nine midwestern states served by our health sciences library in its role as the regional medical library in the National Network of Libraries of Medicine (NNLM) funded by the National Library of Medicine.

3. What do you see as your library's role in the future?

The UIC Library sees our current and future role as:

* A catalyst for involving academic institutions in creating and changing the patterns of
    scholarly communication via digital technology on the NII

* Leveraging dataflow to maximize the ease of access to networked information for our faculty, staff, students, and affiliated users

* Being a protagonist in copyright and other intellectual property issues related to digitized information for the academic community

4. Tell your best story.

* One of our staff upon learning of the recent award of a large research grant to a colleague called to talk about the technology and was told by the recipient that he was just glad to be able to connect electronically through the grant with other key research colleagues around the world--so, the network is really about connecting PEOPLE, not just connecting computers.

5. What barriers hinder your use of NII technology or applications?

There are still many of barriers; among them are:
* money
* expertise
* training
* lack of wide and deep intellectual content on the 'net
* machine capacity (there's not enough)

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*   bandwidth
*   lack of partners with whom to do business (not all have access yet)

6. What federal policy changes should be made?

*   We need to reaffirm the concept of "fair use" in the electronic
environment

*   To develop policies to support and enable easy collaboration among
federal agencies and with the public sector

*   To facilitate the development of open (non-proprietary) standards.

7. Why is federal funding important to you?

Federal funding is very important to libraries of all types and enables us to:

*   Develop and maintain flexibility in the emerging information age

*   Experiment with new and better ways to deliver information to the public

John W. Berry
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(312)413-0424 (FAX)
John.W.Berry@uic.edu

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MARYLAND

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Date: Thu, 14 Apr 94 09:42:21 EDT
From: Maria Ramos <RAMOS_MD@JHUVM.HCF.JHU.EDU>
Subject: Please defend free e-texts
To: American Library Association <alawash@alawash.org>

I learn from the Gutenberg Project mailing list that the private industry
is currently challenging the free-basis of the Internet. Concerned,
worried, and anxious that this should be the outcome of the current
Congressional Hearings, I will like you to consider telling the members
of the legislative branch that as our society prepares to transform
itself to accept and capitalize on the power of digitized information,
our society should at least try to avoid the errors made in the past
concerning the unequal representation in our archives of the different
cultures that inform the nation.

I speak from my own experience as a student of Latin American literature.
Availability of Latin American texts has never been as wide and easy as
it promises to be in electronic form. Until now, learning about Latin
American literature often becomes reading *only* those texts which are
scarcely available in libraries. Factors that include problems faced by
small printing presses that do not have the support of an international
distribution system account for the limited number of texts that survive.
Even at wealthy institutions such as archives sponsored by the Ivy-league
universities, the representation of Latin American texts often reflects
simply, what Daniel Boorstin calls, the biases of survival. You will
recall how Boorstin explains that "The historian can rediscover the past
only by the relics it has left for the present...My own experience as a
historian has brought me vivid reminders of how *partial* is the
remaining evidence of the whole human past, how casual and how accidental
is the survival of its relics." (Boorstin, Daniel J. _Hidden History:
Exploring Our Secret Past._ New York: Harper & Row, 1987, 4, emphasis
added.)

Thus, that if in the past, the diffusion of Latin American books has been
partial and almost impossible, it could now be remedy by sponsoring a
channel that will allow inexpensive and communal efforts to aid in the
preservation and sharing of archives that reflect the broad base of our
society. Let the biases that in the past have determined our ignorance
of Latin America, stand no more in our search for knowledge.

Sincerely,
Maria Ramos
Hispanic and Italian Studies Department
Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, MD
Ramos_Md@jhuvm.hcf.jhu.edu

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MASSACHUSETTS

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Date: Wed, 6 Apr 1994 12:07:24 -0500 (EST)
From: Marnie Oakes <moakes@clsn1231.noble.mass.edu>
Subject: NII Use
To: alawash@alawash.org

1. What is your library doing now with NII technology?
    Saugus MA Public Library currently has an Internet collection
    through our automated system cluster. All full-time staff members
    and most part-time staff have been trained to telnet to other
    systems and to use Gopher and Veronica technology.
2. What concrete applications is your library involved in to benefit the
    community? Our building, suitable for a community of about
    8,000 pop., serves a town of 25,000. We have no space for CD-ROM
        equipment, etc. Through the Internet we are able to use terminals
    whose main purpose is for circulation or online catalog to access
    databases like FirstSearch and the variety of Internet resources,
    including government information that we could never dream of
    purchasing. If we could afford it, we would have no room to store it.

3. What do you see as your library's role in the future?
    Our library will increasingly be asked to serve those patrons who
    because of inclination, lack of training or economics have no access to
    electronic information. Saugus is a blue-collar community with
    an average age of 36 years. Our schools have few computers, so even
    our young people have a way to go to reach computer literacy.

4. Tell your best story.
    A patron was looking for information on hydrated methane, a subject
    which, to say the least, is not a focus of our collection. Within
    five minutes our Reference Librarian was able to direct the patron to
    three or four sources located on the internet.

5. What barriers hinder your use of NII technology or applications?
    Our library has not yet been able to afford a printer for the
    terminals which are connected to the Internet. The above patron
    had to take notes from the Reference terminal screen. The patron
    was not able to do his own search through lack of skill; our staff
    member's time and skills were required.

6. What federal policy changes should be made?
   Inexpensive access must be available for informational needs. Libraries,
   schools, and state and local governments must be able to use the
   Internet both as suppliers and users of information. I have no doubt
   that commercial interests will look after our entertainment wants. I am
   worried about the patron who wants to know if congress is holding
   hearings on a bill and how that s/he can make his/her opinions known.

7. Why is federal funding important to you?
   We are struggling to maintain existing library services. While some
   local funds can be freed up by replacing purchase of hard copy reference
   materials with online materials, the amount is not significant compared
   to ongoing telecommunication and equipment costs. (It also will not
   build us a new building large enough to house the number of terminals
   we currently need) Our automated cluster depends upon government
   funding from LSCA passed through the Massachusetts Board of Library
   Commissioners for innovative projects involving technology. To
   realize the Information Highway as more than a muddy, rutted trail
   in Saugus, we will need funding for staff training, patron training,
   equipment and telecommunications.
   ****

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-----------------------------------------------------------------------
Marjorie H. Oakes              | Saugus Public Library
Director                       | Saugus, Massachusetts
moakes@college.noble.mass.edu  | *North of Boston Library Exchange*
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Date: Thu, 14 Apr 1994 14:45:34 -0400 (EDT)
From: C2_LEVLIB@NELINET.ORG
Subject: Contribution to Senate Hearing April 19
Sender: C2_LEVLIB@delphi.com
To: alawash@alawash.org

Date: Wed, 13 Apr 1994 20:40:16 -0400 (EDT)
From: David P Miller <dpmiller@world.std.com>
Subject: alawon query
To: c2_levlib@nelinet.org

In response to the "Invitation to Contribute to Senate Hearing Record",
publihsed in ALAWON, April 5, 1994:

1) What is your library doing now with NII technology? At present, we purchase an Internet address through NELINET. We subscribe to four library-related discussion groups and receive several professional newsletters (such as ALAWON). We use personal email for a number of purposes related to running our library, particularly correspondence with potential automated system and database cleanup vendors.

2) What concrete applications is your library involved in to benefit the community? Because we have a single address for which we pay by the hour (and haven't the budget to make publically available), our direct Internet service to our public is limited. We were able to provide useful information and contacts for one of the College's Honors students, by subscribing to a discussion list which was of relevance to his project, and passing the daily digests on to him on disc. We have also retrieved information from the EDGAR database for students (SEC info).

3) Library's role in the future: our campus is now being networked, which will allow for campus-wide Internet access. We will recommend networked information sources to professors and students, help provide training, maintain selected resources as part of our library's "collection," and work with campus computing to select resources for inclusion in a future campus Gopher or CWIS.

4) Best story: probably the Honors student story above. His thesis project is on the subject of Hydrogen as an alternative fuel, and the list we subscribed to was exactly on this subject. He was introduced to his "invisible college."

5) Barriers: at this point, the major barrier is our College's historically recalcitrant attitude toward developing new technology. That is changing, and rapidly. Soon, the major barrier will be that Internet resources are unorganized and unindexed, and that even tools such as Gopher and WAIS are far too crude to allow for rapid *and useful* retrieval. Students expect the Internet to work like a CD-ROM database.

6) Federal policy changes. The NII must not become a video arcade/shopping mall. Policy initiatives which give priority to the concepts of common carriage, universal availability (a la POTS), full interactivity and interconnection are essential.

7) Federal funding will become increasingly important as we get past our first stage of campus technology development. Once we're ready to develop more sophisticated services, we'll need Federal money as a way to leverage scarce private resources.

David Miller
Head of Technical Services, Levin Library
Curry College, Milton, MA
c2_levlib@nelinet.org

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MISSISSIPPI

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Date: Thu, 14 Apr 1994 14:59:29 +0600 (CST)
From: Carol West < west@mc.edu >
Subject: Hearing - Libraries and Their Role in the NII
To: alawash@alawash.org

I am providing these responses for the April 19th hearing on behalf of the
Mississippi Library Commission.

1. What is your library doing now with the NII technology?

The Mississippi Library Commission serves as the hub of a statewide
resource sharing network using pc-based interlibrary loan software linked
to a CD-ROM union catalog. MLC is the primary interlibrary loan resource
for public libraries.

2. What concrete applications is your library involved in to benefit
community? bulletin boards? lending software? electronic jobs information?
electronic government information? other?

MLC produces the union catalog and manages the Mississippi Booksharing
Network including the pc-based ILL software and fax network. As a partial
federal depository library, the state document depository library, and the
state's only Patent & Trademark Depository Library, MLC maintains a
variety of CD-ROM reference products. Dial-in access to MLC collections
is also available. A collection of shareware software is maintained.

3. What do you see as your library's role in the future?

MLC would serve to facilitate the development of library
telecommunications in Mississippi and coordinate the library network. As
the agency designated to assist public, academic and special libraries,
MLC would serve as the focal point for implementation of a statewide
information network for Mississippi libraries.

4. What barriers hinder your use of NII technology or applications?

Development of Mississippi, in general, and libraries, in particular, is
hindered by a lack of funds. Also we lack the necessary expertise to
initiate such development independently. The state also suffers from a
lack of political leadership in this area and by the lack of a coordinated
effort by any other state agencies. We also lack local level staff with
the training needed to provide system administration.

Sent on behalf of the Mississippi Library Commission by Carol C. West,
member of the Board of Commissioners of the Mississippi Library
Commission. Prepared by the staff of the Mississippi Library Commission,
Mary Ellen Pellington, Director.

Carol C. West   e-mail: west@mc.edu
Mississippi College Law Library   phone: (601) 944-1970
151 E. Griffith Street   Jackson MS 39201

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NEBRASKA

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Date: Wed, 13 Apr 1994 22:05:26 -0500 (CDT)
From: Michael Sundermeier < micsun@bluejay.creighton.edu >
Subject: Information superhighway
To: alawash@alawash.org

The most important service that the information network can supply is
helping individuals tap into and contribute to the immense riches of
information that already exists and is being generated everyday. This
requires access (if not free at least no more expensive than local
telephone service); organization (the internet's present complexity
limits its usefulness); and a constant process of re-creation (the
internet itself is a kind of knowledge that must continue to grow in
order to manage the needs and visions imposed upon it. The least
important service that this network can supply is an infinite replication
of situation comedies, soft porn, and shopping shows. The interstate
highway system works because it is open to everyone. It has served us
well, both commercially and personally. A combination of support, taxes
and user fees for the heavy commercial users, and taxes for the rest of
us, have worked pretty well. Modest user fees are not an insuperable

problem, but they should be modest. We don't want the information
network to be open only to those with deep pockets and Washington
influence. This can work for us all.

Michael Sundermeier
Creighton University
Omaha, Nebraska

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NEW HAMPSHIRE

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Date: Thu, 14 Apr 94 17:53 EST
From: "Kenyon F. Karl" <0001771813@mcimail.com>
To: American Library Association <alawash@alawash.org>
Subject: RE: April 15th Superhighway Hearings

Handling:

I am responding to the following request (EXCERPTS):

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Date: Wed Apr 13, 1994 9:40 pm EDT
From: Project Gutenberg Email List
          EMS: INTERNET / MCI ID: 376-5414
          MBX: GUTNBERG@vmd.cso.uiuc.edu

Subject: April 15th Superhighway Hearings

Actually the hearing is the 19th, during National Library Week,
but they requested your notes be sent to:

alawash.alawash.org <American Library Association>

by April 15th so your comments can be included in their Senate Report.

I fear that 1994 may end up being the year of the Superhighway Steamroller,
which will flatten all of us little people and turn the highway over to the
megabyte and megabuck maniacs who feel that gigabytes being sent over some
multimedia systems should have priority over sending a few megabytes of
Etext to the whole world free of charge to improve education and literacy.

Michael S. Hart, Professor of Electronic Text
Executive Director of Etext
Illinois Benedictine College, Lisle, IL 60532
No official connection to U of Illinois--UIUC
hart@uiucvmd.bitnet and hart@vmd.cso.uiuc.edu

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The best that I can do is to echo Professor Hart's concern about the fate of the Internet as we know it today!

We DO have a public library in the small mountain town of Wentworth, NH But because of the limited resources of the town, it is only open on three days per week for a few hours at a time.

It has an impressive collection of books for a town of our size. But in a world of ever increasing technological change, its collection of books is hopelessly obsolete. Interlibrary loan helps somewhat, but the State Library van only comes to town once a week!

Last but not least, handicapped folks STILL have great difficulty using the resources of this tiny library for reasons that range from sheer inability to leave the house to an inability to read traditional books.

Electronic mail seems to be the lowest common denominator of our current 'Information highway'. Internet E-mail reaches well beyond the limits of the TCP/IP system that is the core of the Internet, to reach a wide variety of sometimes ancient and sometimes proprietary mail systems. Thus, Internet E-mail also includes the Bitnet network (many colleges), the UUCP network (many Unix systems).

But very important, the major consumer online systems like CompuServe and Prodigy are now including E-mail from the Internet as a low-cost extension of their low-cost basic services package.

If you happen to live in a major metropolitan area or even a small city, a mere $10-15/month will purchase basic news, weather, and even a variety of consumer reference services, as well as a generous allowance for E-mail usage. Unfortunately, rural and small town users must make expensive long-distance phone calls to utilize these services. Note in particular that Compuserve can be used with ANY personal computer and modem, even those that are hopelessly obsolete!

MCI Mail is an obscure E-mail service offered by the well advertised Long Distance phone company with the similar name, and marketed primarily to business people. But surprisingly enough, MCI Mail is a low-cost E-mail service that is available on a toll-free basis in EVERY telephone exchange of the continental

US. But even better yet, MCI Mail can likewise work with ANY personal computer and modem. Unfortunately, the business world seems to prefer the simplicity of FAX machines.

Because E-mail is on the 'trailing edge' of technology, the high tech folks find it rather 'boring'. Thus it has become the most neglected part of our current system. For instance, most major FTP archive sites (public and private) simply REFUSE to accomodate requests submitted by E-mail. Conversely, the last time that I tried the one FTP-by-mail service that is publicly available, the machine was so overwhelmed that it took 5 days to respond to my request. For some reason, I can't even persuade MCI Mail to add FTP-by mail to their other E-mail services!

However, I believe that it is this 'trailing edge' of information technology that has the best chance of serving those folks that had used the traditional public library in previous generations.

It is the one service that 'computer backward' folks have the best chance of understanding. It is the one service that poor people can use AT HOME with the hopelessly obsolete machine that they bought at a yard sale. It is the one service that handicapped people have the best chance of using AT HOME with their special adaptive equipment. Last but not least, it is the one service that CAN still be delivered to the most rural parts of our great nation!

Wealthy people certainly have the money to support the PRIVATE inititives into the leading edge technologies of 'Multi-media'. Beyond question, fat wallets are a prerequisite for acquiring and constantly updating the fancy computers required for these leading edge technologies. But the rich clearly have the money to purchase whatever PRIVATE services might strike their fancy. The rural rich can even afford expensive long distance calls to reach those services offered primarily to urban folks!

Professor Hart's 'Project Gutenberg' produces ordinary texts in common ASCII format. It is just one of an incredible variety of' reading materials' that are now available by 'ordinary E-mail' to both the rural and urban poor and even the handicapped at very low cost. Thus, I think that we must be very careful to insure that our 'Superhighway funds' support and improve ordinary E-mail, JUST because it is the most widely available and easiest to use part of our emerging 'Information Superhighway System'.

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NEW YORK

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Date: Thu, 7 Apr 1994 14:14:09 EDT
Reply-To: CNYBERG@law.uiuc.edu
Sender: UB Libraries Distribution List <UBLIB-L@UBVM.cc.buffalo.edu>
Comments: Resent-From: ellen gibson <LWLELLEN@UBVM>
Comments: Originally-From: "Nyberg, Cheryl" <CNYBERG@law.uiuc.edu>

From: ellen gibson <LWLELLEN@UBVM.cc.buffalo.edu>
Subject: FW: Internet Stories for Hearing
To: Multiple recipients of list UBLIB-L <UBLIB-L@UBVM.cc.buffalo.edu>

1.   What is your library doing now with NII technology?

The staff of HSL at UB perform a good percentage of their daily work via
email on the internet, connecting with staff in HSL, staff in the rest of
UB's libraries, and staff across the U.S. and the world through participation
in discussion lists such as MEDLIB-L (we have subscribers from Slovenia)
and ANTHRO-L (subscribers from Russia, Australia, New Zealand, etc.). We
set meeting dates, forward relevant information for all to see, send minutes
of meetings, and keep informed about what is happening in our field.
In addition, we have access to ftp sites to download government documents
and other information.

2.   What concrete applications is your library involved in to benefit the
     community? bulletin boards? lending software? electronic jobs
     information? electronic government information? other?

HSL is a partner with the UB Medical School and the affiliated Teaching
Hospitals in HUBNET, a local LAN system which provides no-charge access for
our patrons to full MEDLINE, CINAHL, Health Planning and Admin. Database,
full-text journals, expert systems, internet-gopher access, and email.
The benefit to those involved in direct patient care is enormous, and has
direct impact on issues in health care reform vis-a-vis cost savings.

3.   What do you see as your library's role in the future?

Comtinued expansion and use of electronic resources to directly assist in
the delivery of health care to the citizens of the U.S. As HUBNET expands,
more and more full-text will be available immediately to users at their
offices, hospitals, and homes. In addition, we expect to take advantage
of internet resources to provide "maps" via bookmarks using gopher, veronica
and archie (and mosaic for graphic) software to further expand the
information universe. Liaison with academic departments will become closer,
as lines between educators and librarians (who are after all educators ALL
the time) blur and information retrieval becomes a necessary skill.

4.   Tell your best story.

HSL's Information Dissemination Service provides document delivery to area
non-affiliated institutions and individuals, frequently hospital based
physicians and researchers. More than once, a physician has called the

department with a document request WHILE A PATIENT WAS IN THE EMERGENCY ROOM OR ABOUT TO UNDERGO SURGERY. The request in each case was delivered by fax to their location within the hour, resulting in radically different treatment regimens based on the information, with concomitant improved results for the patient in question. The value of this kind of information delivery CANNOT be overstated!

5. What barriers hinder your use of NII technology or applications?

Dollars and training opportunities. Staff shortages in libraries continue to overburden existing staff who must constantly tread water, rather than be able to stroke steadily towards enhanced information retrieval skills.

6. What federal policy changes should be made?

Libraries are critical to the information network in teaching and learning. The current Clinton plan to freeze indirect costs received by universities should not be implemented! Library support is one component of indirect costs, and as universities across the country lose a percentage of public support they must increasingly rely on grant funded dollars. In addition, federal support for National Library of Medicine IAIMS projects should be increased.

7. Why is federal funding important to you?

Although I have worked in libraries for over 25 years, I am just completing my MLS, and anticipate a glorious career in the new electronic information environment as part of a health care delivery team. With the advent of health care reform, and a brightening future for information truly being available to all at the push of a button, I very much want to have the opportunity to be part of that future. Federal funding is critical to maintaing the health of the existing library infrastructure, and with increased support, can allow medical libraries to develop to the full potential that the American public expects and deserves.

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Date: Tue, 12 Apr 94 22:08:44 EDT
From: "Dr. C. M. Pyle" <CMPGC@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU>
Subject: Library Funding
To: American Library Association <alawash@alawash.org>

To bolster your requests for funding of United States libraries (of all types), let me suggest that nothing less than the future of the country depends on two

things: education and libraries. The latter are clearly a function of the former. The decrease of reading levels and general levels of education over the past 50 years is a danger, which has already begun to operate in this society. Young people whose brains are like sponges before puberty are given no food for thought. The idleness and meaninglessness generated by this enormous void feed crime and mischief. Libraries are a crucial element in the training of the minds of young people. People without trained minds become subject to the wills of others with trained minds. This is the ground for the development of tyrannical forms of government, the antithesis of the ideals on which this country was founded. Other needs filled by libraries include the sustaining of research, which provides new ideas and shapes old ones according to scientific standards of determining truth by critical evaluation of written thought. They also include the solace given to people of some education who are no longer active in their professions or jobs. Libraries, in short, are the life-blood of the human mind, and consequently of society. Any view less comprehensive than this is short-sighted and can be based only on infantile immediate gratification, financial or political. Yours truly, Dr. C. M. Pyle.

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Date: Thu, 14 Apr 94 15:31:03 -0500
To: ALAWASH@alawash.org
From: "Joshua Cohen" <ny000862@mail.nyser.net>
Organization: MHLS
Subject: LIBRARY'S ROLE

1. Because of the Mid-Hudson Library System's TeleCat project people from five counties can locate resources such as books, videos and periodicals with a PC and modem. They can even see if a book is on the shelf. The Mid-Hudson Library System serves as a resource center and a coordinating organization for sixty-five public libraries in New York State located between New York City and Albany. The TeleCat project makes it possible for users to search the holding of all sixty-five libraries, the Audio-Visual collection and a state database of films and videos. By building on this we can become an Internet gateway and provide a gopher with local information so that libraries, businesses and individuals in the region will have inexpensive access to local, nationwide and international information.

2. Currently the system is supporting several projects which benefit the community, and the ability to provide electronic access to these resources will greatly enhance their effectiveness. Three such projects are:

HELPING PEOPLE FIND JOBS
The EJICs offer career and educational information to people. Electronic

capability being implemented this summer will allow users to access job banks and training information directly.

PREVENTING DISABILITIES
Forty percent of disabilities can be prevented. The Growing Together project provides information about pre-natal and early child care as a means for prevention or lessening of disabilities through recognition and early intervention. By providing electronic access people could easily find ways of recognizing symptoms and locating community support.

FIGHTING SUBSTANCE ABUSE
The SAVE project provides video titles for information on health related issues. The ability to access these titles quickly would be an asset to people planning programs.

3. Will libraries be included? That is the question regarding the future of libraries. We see two possible futures for libraries. One is that libraries will not be able to afford to play a significant role in the NII. If this occurs libraries will fade into the background of our communities and struggle to survive. The other is that libraries will be key components of the NII, not only providing access, but also collecting, organizing and disseminating information.

4. Image receiving news before the media from across the country.
The Woodstock Library has received requests via internet for information regarding the upcoming Woodstock II festival. In response the library will be posting regular new releases. Internet users will be able to find out the latest news before the media. They will also answer any questions about the festival, the area, tourist needs, etc. all through the public library.
The Seattle Public library will be reposting these messages.

5. Three barriers that we face are:

LACK OF NEW FUNDING for the role libraries should play in the NII.
Library funding has remained stable, but this has been used for the traditional services which still are vital to our communities.
    *The cost of books has risen above the rate of inflation.
    *more titles are being published every year.
    *new formats for information such as video and CD have been added.

These forces have stretched our budgets, and they do not include NII technology or applications.

TRAINING. This new world of information has created new technologies and techniques for classifying, storing and retrieving information. Card catalogs are

disappearing and with them the traditional concept of subject classification. Keyword searches and boolean logic are concepts that this technology has made possible changing the traditional methods of information retrieval. Searching the Internet using gophers, Veronicas and Jughead, World Wide Web and WAIS, mosaic and other methods still in development all require new navigational techniques for librarians.

PUBLIC ATTITUDES about libraries. Many people still consider libraries as the place for story hours and after school homework. This still is true and should always be true, but the public has not recognized the value of libraries in this information age. The ability of libraries to support businesses, hospitals, human service organizations, and cultural organizations has not received the recognition and credibility they deserve.

6. Will the NII cost more than is necessary? The answer will be yes if the federal government fails to recognizes the value of libraries as cost effective information providers. Federal policy regarding libraries must change from one of support for special programs to one of insuring libraries role in the NII. The ability of libraries to locate material nationwide has existed for many years without recognition. When the Vice President speaks of a nationwide infrastructure he is referring to something libraries have been developing for years. Federal policy should recognize and include the groundwork libraries have provided.

7. What is wrong with connecting libraries to the NII? When the President and Vice President speak about connecting libraries, hospitals and schools to the NII they are missing a significant point. Hospitals and schools use information, libraries classify, store and disseminate information. This is an important distinction. Libraries need to be included in NII development rather than simply be connected: We have an important role to play. Libraries can insure equity of access, libraries can prevent censorship, and libraries can help organize the information in useable ways. Federal funding is needed to insure libraries can play these roles.

Joshua Cohen
Mid-Hudson Library System

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To: alawash@alawash.org
From: "Tom Terefenko" <TTEREFNK@newschool.edu>
Date: 15 Apr 94 12:17:21 EDT
Subject: Senate Report about NII

RE: Senate Report
National Information Superstructure

ALA

I am writing both as an interested library employee and as a perennial user of libraries and as a relatively new user of the Internet through my affiliation with the New School for Social Research here in New York City. Certainly you know and the Senate should be mindful that the decisions made today will have far reaching effects for generations to come. What can be done with the free flow of information and in particular Etext, is enormous and awesome and should not be monopolized by commercial interests. Commercial enterprises have their places and deserve compensation for the services they may provide as needed. But a good citizen is an informed citizen.

In the past I have always counted on libraries, public libraries, school libraries, and private libraries to be there to help me with my need to know and to understand and to experience what is available on stored leaves from the tree of knowledge. To me the Information Highway can be an extension of that need to know in still to be discovered dimensions.

What we are putting in place here is the groundwork. It is important that public access be maintained. And it is important that public works remain public for the seeker and do not become fodder for some kind of moneymaking scheme that ignores the public interest.

Sincerely,
Thomas Terefenko
Assistant to the Librarian
Raymond Fogelman Library
New School for Social Research

tterefnk@newschool.edu

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Date: Sun, 17 Apr 1994 11:25:25 -0400 (EDT)
From: Bob Carterette <BOB@clevxd.cpl.org>
To: alawash@alawash.org
Cc: BOB@clevxd.cpl.org
Subject: Public Libraries and the NII

1. What is your library doing now with NII technology?

Cleveland Public Library and its associated institutions (CLEVNET) have been using Internet connectivity to deliver information services directly to patrons since 1989. The CLEVNET system currently includes 18 public libraries in 7 Norther Ohio counties, including urban, suburban, and rural populations.

2. What concrete applications is your library involved in to benefit the community? bulletin boards? lending software? electronic jobs information? electronic government information? other?

Telnet to Library.Cpl.Org to visit the Cleveland Public Electronic Library. Direct access to hundreds of information resources are available, both those obtained freely and others for which the libraries buy access. A list of current offerings is appended.

3. What do you see as your library's role in the future

To continue to provide the best public access to information resources, to find ways to merge access to electronic and traditional library resources, and to become a network publisher of information, when appropriate.

4. Tell your best story.

Instead of my best story, some typical comments E-mailed to us by users are appended.

5. What barriers hinder your use of NII technology or applications?

Providing network access over a large geographic range (even as large as a city) is extremely expensive. Ongoing telecommunications costs are the single greatest deterrant to the fullest use.

6. What federal policy changes should be made?

There should be preferential telecommunications rates for libraries and schools; copyright laws need reform so that libraries can provide electronic access to material pubishers have let fall out of print.

7. Why is federal funding important to you?

It will be important in providing startup monies to develop demonstration projects proving the worth of networked information, and exploring the role libraries may have in insuring Everybody has access.

Bob Carterette
Automated Systems Manager   VOICE: (216) 623-2810
Cleveland Public Library   FAX: (216) 623-7120
325 Superior Ave.   INTERNET: bob@library.cpl.org
Cleveland, OH   44114 USA

APPENDICIES:

1) E-MAIL COMMENTS FROM USERS:

TO ELECTRONIC LIBRARY STAFF
I READ WITH TREMENDOUS INTEREST YOUR PLAIN DEALER ARTICLE THIS WEEK, AND
WITHIN DAYS I HAD A NEED. I ALREADY CALLED A MAJOR COMPANY FOR INFORMATION
C...THEN I CALLED THE LIBRARY COMPUTER, AND I HADTHE INFO I NEEDED IN MINUTE
FOR THE PRICE OF A LOCAL CALL!!! THIS SERVICE IS GREAT!!

I have to say that the new interface is _way_ cool. It actually makes me happy
to see the tax dollars going for something good. That's why I vote for every
library levy.

...I've been using the CPL since I was 6 years old. This is the most fun I've
had since the Old Quincy Library stoped doing Story Hour.

I really appreciate the additional services you are offering on line with
your new system...In my more recent experience, I have accessed the Federal
Register and found information pertinent to my business, in which I deal with
the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. Thanks to the information I obtained,
I attended a hearing in Washington regarding suggested changes in the
U.S. patent laws to effect INTERNATINAL HARMONIZATION...in the patent laws.

A FEW MONTHS BACK I DOWNLOADED THE COAL OVERVIEW FROM THE ENERGY STATISTICS.
I WANTED TO UPDATE THE FILE AND HAVE BEEN TRYING TO DOWNLOAD THE INFORMATION
AGAIN, BUT KEEP GETTING AN INSUFFICIENT DISK SPACE ERROR MESSAGE. CAN YOU
PROVIDE ANY HELP?

Dear Electronic Library Staff,

We are 6th graders at Willowick Middle School.
We are studying how to use the Dial Up Access.
Strange things have happened.
Ms. XXXX, our librarian, still doesn't know how to download
off of the Clevenet. Is she computer illiterate or what?
Please send us a present.

There's a book I want that I found using the Library of Congress Catalog. How
can I go about submitting an electronic request for an inter-library loan
using service?

I would like to comment about your electronic library service.
I think that this is fantastic. As a youngster I spent many
many hours in both the school library as well as the public
library. I am finding that I am doing the same now, with your
electronic library service! Keep up the excellent work.
P.S. My faborite is Ready Reference! THe online databases in
First Search are truly an excellent resource.

2) CURRENT CONTENTS OF THE CLEVELAND PUBLIC ELECTRONIC LIBRARY:

CLEVELAND PUBLIC ELECTRONIC LIBRARY
DIRECTORY OF SERVICES
April 13, 1994
(Items marked with an * are available to registered borrowers only)
(Items marked with a " = = > " are new resources)

Cleveland Public/CLEVNET Libraries Catalog
Cleveland Public/CLEVNET Libraries KEYWORD Catalog
Cleveland News Index
About this service and Help -- README!
Arts and Humanities
= = >   The All-Music Guide
        American Music Resource
        American Folklife Center Publications
        *Art Index
        *Arts & Humanities Search
        Digital Tradition (Folk Songs)

Ethnomusicology Digest
*Humanities Index
*Modern Language Association Bibliography (MLA)
== >   Movies
Popular Music
    The AC/DC FAQ alt.rock-n-roll.acdc
    Alternative Media Alternative Music
    AM/FM (British Radio)
    American Pie Lyrics & Annotation
    Beatle's Novelty Items List
    Best 150 Jazz Recordings
    Billboard Top Ten
    Book of Metal (from UMN)
    collins.phil
    Derivations of Rock Band Names
    Discographies by artist (from wiretap.spies.com)
    Family Tree of Rock
    Fender Stratocaster FAQ
    Grateful Dead
    Japanese Pop Listing
    Led Zeppelin FAQ
    Live 105 Top 300 Modern Rock Songs
    MTV Gopher
    New Music
    Notes on Various Beatles Songs by Alan Pollack
    Progressive Rock Magazines List
    Satan, Drugs, and Rock & Roll
    Screams of Abel (Christian Music Journal)
    Wedding Songs
    Worst 100 Singles of last 25 Years
Business, Economics and Labor
    Agricultural Market News
    *Business Organizations
    Business News (from Singapore) (Journal)
    *Wilson Business Periodicals Index
    *Commerce Business Daily
        Archive of Past Issues
        Most Recent Issues
        Current CBD Class Codes
        Notices of Contract Awards
        Notices of Foreign Government Standards
        Readers Guide
        Requests for Procurements
        Search Commerce Business Daily (45 days) by Keyword

Special Notices
Surplus Property Sales
Country Reports: Economic Policy/Trade Practies -- UM-St.Louis
*Disclosure Corporate Snapshots
Economic Bulletin Board
==> Economic Conversion Information Exchange
Exporting: A Basic Guide to Exporting (NTDB Version, From UM-St. Louis)
GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade)
==> Gross State Product Tables from US Bureau of Econ. Analysis (UMi
==> Industrial Outlook 1994 (UMich)
International Business Practices Guide (UM-St. Louis)
Management Working Paper Archive
NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement)
Overseas Business Reports (OBR) (UM-St.Louis)
Security & Exchange Commission Filings (EDGAR)
Small Business Administration Industry Profiles (UM-St. Louis)
Small Business Administration (SBA) State Profiles (UM-St.Louis)
Trade News (Journal)
U.S. Industrial Outlook - 1993 (NTDB Version, From UM-St. Louis)
*Wilson Business Periodicals Abstracts
*Disclosure/Worldscope Snapshots
Government and the Law
1995 Proposed Federal Budget
Americans With Disabilities Act Regulations
Browse the Proposed US Budget for 1994
Budget FY 1995 (Proposed)
Budget of the United States Government
Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1995
Bureau of Justice Statistics Documents
Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance
Congressional Committee Assignments for 103rd Congress (UMich)
Congressional Directories
Constitution
Economic Reports of the President: 1992-1993 (UM-St. Louis)
Executive Branch Addresses
Federal Communications Commission
Federal Reserve Banks Publications
Federalist Papers
Freedom of Information Act (FOIA): Guide to Use
General Accounting Office (GAO) Reports
*Government Printing Office Catalog
Job Openings in the Federal Government
Legal Bytes (Computer Law) (Journal)

Legi-Slate Gopher (Bill and Federal Register Info - 103rd Congress)
Multilateral Treaties (courtesy of Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts
University)
NASDAQ Financial Executive Journal
National Archives of the U.S.
National Information Infrastructure (NII)
National Institute of Justice
National Health Plan
National Health Reform Plan
Health Care Reform Agenda
Health Security Plan: Executive Summary
Preliminary Health Plan Summary
President's Speech: as delivered
President's speech: as prepared
The Need For Reform
National Performance Review - Reinventing Government (browse)
Office of Science and Technology Policy
Office of Technology Assessment, U.S. Congress
Office of the Vice President -- Available Information
Search Supreme Court Decisions
Social Security Administration
State of the Union Speech 1994 (as delivered)
= = >   SuperFund Reauthorization Bill Proposal
Supreme Court
Supreme Court Decisions (WWW)
= = >   Treaties and Other International Covenants
= = >   U.S. Copyright Office
U.S. State Department Releases
UN Criminal Justice Country Profiles
United States Federal Register
USDA Statistics (Via Cornell University Gopher)
U.S. Federal Budget 1993
= = >   West's Legal Directory via WAIS
White House Frequently Asked Questions
White House Information Service (Texas A&M Univ.)
World Constitutions
Selected Internet Resources on the U.S. Congress
Literature, Theater, Film, Library studies
ALAWON (American Library Assoc. Washington Office Newsletter)
Aesop's Fables
Austen, Jane. Pride and Prejudice.
Barrie, J. M. Peter Pan.
*Book Review Digest
Bronte, Emily, 1818-1848. Wuthering Heights.

Browning, Elizabeth Barrett. Poems (1844).
Browning, Elizabeth Barrett. Sonnets from the Portuguese.
Carroll, Lewis. Alice's Adventures in Wonderland
Carroll, Lewis. Hunting of the Snark.
Carroll, Lewis. Through the Looking Glass.
Cather, Willa. O Pioneers!
Cather, Willa. Song of the Lark.
Chapman, George, trans. 1857. The Odysseys of Homer.
Dickinson, Emily. Poetry.
Douglass, Frederick. Narrative of the life of Frederick Douglass.
Fiction Digest (Book Reviews)
Gilman, Charlotte Perkins Stetson. Herland.
Grimm, Jacob. Grimms' Fairy Tales.
Hardy, Thomas. Far From the Madding Crowd
Hawthorne, Nathaniel. Scarlet Letter.
Henry, O. Gift of the Magi.
Irving, Washington. Sleepy Hollow.
Keats, John. 1884. Poetical Works.
Lantern, The (Newspaper from OSU Journalism School)
*Library Literature
London, Jack. 1982. Novels & Stories.
Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth. Song of Hiawatha.
Melville, Herman. Moby Dick.
Millay, Edna St. Vincent. Renascence and Other Poems.
Milton, John. Paradise Lost.
OSU Electronic Magazine
Poe, Edgar Allan. Works.
Postmodern Culture (Journal)
Shakespeare, William. Complete Works
Shelley, Mary Wollstonecraft. Frankenstein.
Sophocles. Oedipus Trilogy.
Stevenson, Robert Louis. Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.
Wells, H. G. Time Machine.
Wells, H. G. War of the Worlds.
Wilde, Oscar. 1881. Poems.
Wordsworth, William. 1888. Complete Poetical Works.
Yeats, William Butler. Selected poetry.
1994 Winter Olympics
Other Library Catalogs
Bowling Green State University
Case Western Reserve University
Cleveland State University
College of Wooster
Cuyahoga County Public Library

John Carroll University
Kent State University
Kenyon College
Lakewood Public Library
Library of Congress Information System (Washington, DC)
Oberlin College
Porter Public Library (Westlake)
*WorldCat (OCLC Database)
Ready Reference
1994 World Cup Soccer Schedule
Acronym Directory (WWW)
ACRONYMs dictionary
==>   Airlines- Tollfree Phone Numbers to Airlines
American English Dictionary
*ArticleFirst Periodical Index
*Biography Index
C-SPAN Gopher
Congressional Committee Assignments for 103rd Congress (UMich)
Congressional Directories
*Consumers Index
*Contents1st Periodical Index
Destination Discovery - Discovery Channel Magazine
*Concise Columbia Electronic Encyclopedia
*EventLine
*A Matter of Fact
French Language Press Review
Historical United States Documents (ie Freedom Shrine)
Local Times Around the World
*Newspaper Abstracts (UMI)
Occupational Outlook Handbook (From UM-St. Louis)
Online Career Center
*Periodical Abstracts (UMI)
Public Dialup Internet Access List
Radio Free Europe news
*Readers Guide to Periodical Literature
*Readers Guide to Periodical Literature Abstracts
Recipes
CENSUS: Selected Ohio Census Data
Somalia News Update
Sports Schedules: Major League Baseball
Sports Schedules: National Basketball Association
Sports Schedules: National Football League (93-94 season)
Sports Schedules: National Hockey League
TLC Monthly - The Learning Channel Magazine

Today's Events in History
US Info Agency - East Asia/Pacific Wireless Files
CENSUS: United States Census Data -- Text Files
US Government Agency Phone Directories
U.S. Telephone Area Codes
VOA News and English Broadcasts Wire Service
VOA Program and Frequency Schedules
WEATHER: Canada
WEATHER: Cleveland
WEATHER: Miscellaneous data
WEATHER: Ohio
Weather Underground
WEATHER: United States
WEATHER: Cleveland Climatology Report
Webster's Dictionary (login as "webster")
= = >   West's Legal Directory via WAIS
= = >   World Telephone Code Information (Melbourne)
   Science and Technology
      Agriculture
         *Agricola
         Search Agricultural Market News
         Bean Bag: Leguminosae Research Newsletter
         Biological & Agricultural Index
         Search Cover-Crop Handbook
         PenPages (Agriculture, Food & Nutrition)
         Search Showcase of Sustainable Agr. Info. & Education Materials
         Search Sustainable Agr. Research & Education (SARE) Projects
         Search Water Quality Database from US Cooperative Extension System
      Ecology and Environment
         ACCESS EPA (login as "public")
         Access EPA
         Clean Car Agenda Information
         Conservation Online (CoOl)
         Delta (Canada Global Change Program)
         Energy Info
         Energy Ideas
         Environmental Fact Sheets
= = >   E_Magazine
         Rachel's Hazardous Waste News
         Tiempo (Global warming and the Third World)
      Gardening and Horticulture
         Master Gardener Information
         U of Missouri Horticulture Guides
      Health and Medicine

AIDS Related Information
    AIDS Tx News
    AIDSNews
    CDC Daily Summaries
    CDC National AIDS Clearinghouse
    CDC Statistics
    Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR)
    National Commission on AIDS
    NIAID Press Releases
    Study Recruitment Information
    UCSF FOCUS: A Guide to Research and Counseling
    Veterans Administration AIDS Information Newsletter
AIDS Book Review Journal
*Biological Digests
*BIOSIS
CancerNet Information
Chronic Fatigue Syndrome Newsletter
==>   Computers and Health
Daily AIDS Summaries from the Centers for Disease Control
Drug & Alcohol Information
General Health Information
Genome Project
    DOE - BioInformatics - Draft, version 2.0
    DOE Human Genome Program Report
    Educational Resources in Genetics: Organizations and Databases
    The Genome Data Base (GDB)
    Human Genome News
Health Infocom Network
Human Radiation Experimentation Information
LymeNet Newsletter
*MEDLINE
==>   National Toxicology Program (NTP)
NLM Publications...
Repetitive Stress Injuries (Newsletter)
==>   Wisconson "Health" Directory [gopher.adp.wisc.edu]
Physical Sciences
    ALICE - CERN Databases
    *Applied Science and Technology Index
    Computer Underground Digest
    Earthquake Information
    Edupage
    *Concise Engineering and Technology Index
    Federal Information News Syndicate
    *General Science Index

Hott off the Tree
IEEE Computer Society
*INSPEC (Physics, Electronics, and Computing)
==>   International Telecommunications Union (ITU) Information
Periodic Table of the Elements
*Microcomputer Abstracts
Mini Journal of Irreproduciple Results
NASA News
Periodic Table of the Elements--Alphabetic listing
Physical Constants and Equations
Physics News articles. Updated weekly
Public Access Computer Systems News
Public Access Computer Systems Review
What's New (Washington Report from the APS)
Earthquake Information Gopher
Recipes
==>   The Scientist
Social Sciences (Education, Psychology, Sociology, etc.)
1994 Annual Report on Human Rights by the U.S. State Department
Academe This Week (Chronicle of Higher Education)
==>   ASKEric
Bible (King James Version)
CONTENTS: The Religious Studies Publications Journal
*Education Index
==>   EDUCOM Review Magazine
*ERIC (Educational Resources Information Center)
Human Rights Country Reports, 1993
Marx and Engels Online Library
Mother Jones Magazine
*PAIS Decade (Public Affairs Information Service)
*PsycFirst (American Psychological Association Abstracts)
Psycoloquy
*Sociological Abstracts
*Social Science Index
United Nations
    United Nations Conference on Environment & Development (UNCED)
    United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Documents
    United Nations Press Releases (UN DPI)
    United Nations Resolutions (General Assembly, Sec. Council)
    United Nations System Directories
    United Nations System Telecommunications Catalogue
    The United Nations, what it is and what it does
Wired (Magazine)
==>   Clipper Information

Getting Wired!
WIRED E-text
General WIRED Information
WAIS search of all files
Womens Studies
World Bank
History, Travel and Geography
Army Area Handbooks
Background Notes (Country Information) -- UM-St.Louis
Bryn Mawr Classical Review
Bryn Mawr Medieval Review
CIA World Factbook 1992
world-factbook93.src
Electronic Antiquity : Communicating The Classics
Genealogy Research Resources [uoft02.utoledo.edu]
Geographic Name Server: Search by City or ZIP code
Historical Documents of the U.S.
Israel Information Service Gopher
Singapore Daze
Soviet Archives
State Dept Travel Advisories

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PENNSYLVANIA

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Date: Mon, 18 Apr 1994 08:30:41 EDT
From: iddingsd@clp2.clpgh.org
To: alawash@alawash.org
Cc: ulcdir-l@clp2.clpgh.org, iddingsd@clp2.clpgh.org
Subject: Senate Hearings

The Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh is pleased to submit the following in response to the questions posed by Sen. Paul Simon and his staff.

THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH AND THE NII

Recognizing the importance of global electronic information, the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh established our own Internet node in April of 1993. Since that time we have provided access to local, national, and international resources for our staff, the staff of The Carnegie Museums, and that of 31 independent municipal libraries throughout Allegheny County, PA.

The Internet allows the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh branches and small public libraries access to government information in a timely manner that would otherwise be much more difficult for them to obtain. It equalizes access for libraries in outlying areas and allows them to locate hard to obtain resources for their patrons. It gives the financially strapped public library access to some of the most up-to-date medical information (specifically CancerNet). This is an extremely important information source when you consider that the American Medical Association directs libraries to weed out all medical information that is more than 3 years old. Through "Online Careers" and federal job databases, our Internet access allows our Job and Career Education Center to obtain up-to-the-minute job postings for an area hard hit by unemployment.

Within the next six months, the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh will extend access to the public, so that the Internet information resources are accessible in the homes, workplaces, and schools throughout our area. We will also launch the "Three Rivers Free-Net", a local public telecomputing network of locally created community resource databases. Both the Internet access and the Free-Net were partially funded by LSCA grants. The LSCA grants have provided the funding needed to get these projects off the ground. Without LSCA
funds our ability to connect to the Internet would have been severely curtailed.

The Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh sees its role as the primaryinformation provider for the community with the responsibility to ensure that most information, but particularly government information, is accessible to all patrons and not just to those who can afford it. We take our role as the creator of an informed citizenry very seriously, believing, as the Vice President does, that it is the lifeblood of a democracy. As more and more information becomes available electronically, it is vital that the library be capable of providing access to it. all public libraries must adapt to accomplish this. Federal support for public library technology and training is absolutely essential for us to meet these goals yet even minimal funding is being eliminated. The Administration says it is committed to providing hospitals, libraries and educational institutions with connections to the data highway at educational institutions with connections to the data highway at low cost. The connection will not be of much use without the equipment, training and staff resources to take advantage of it.

Dan Iddings Assistant Director
Automation and Techincal Services
Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh
Phone: 412/622-6502
Fax: 412/622-6278

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SOUTH CAROLINA

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Date: Fri, 15 Apr 1994 10:05:00 EST

From: STEVE WALTER <SWALTER@a1.tricounty.tec.sc.us>
Subject: National Information Infrastructure
To: ALAWASH@alawash.org

Tri-County Technical College is participating in the National
Information Infrastructure in several ways: (1) through participation
in the APPNET consortium of public and technical college libraries to
share access to resources and expand availability of information to the
public, (2) by using the Internet to locate and retrieve for students
information which would other wise be unavailable, (3) to support
students experiences not otherwise available, and (4) to support
faculty scholarship and research through the same means.

We are now using electronic communications to facilitate location and
retrieval of information for students and faculty. Faculty are using
e-mail to communicate with peers, to retrieve data and software, and to
subscribe to electronic journals, many of which are not available in
any other form.

In the future, our library will become the information broker for our
students and faculty, as well as for our community. We will be one
point of access to the National Information Infrastructure for those
citizens without home computers. Our role will, increasingly, be to
explain and facilitate access to electronic communications.

Our best story is of developmental education students who are
corresponding with similar students elsewhere in the Nation and the
world. These students are learning writing skills by corresponding
electronically with their peers in France. They are improving math
skills by comparing the cost of living (of products of interest to the
age group,) calculating means, medians, etc. and charting the results.
The College is new to the Internet, and this connection to the world
has excited and refreshed students and faculty alike.

The major impediment to our full use of the National Information
Infrastructure is adequate availability of appropriate equipment. We
are also greatly concerned about the possibility that the "electronic
superhighway" might be privatized. While the College has budgeted for
our institutional connection to SURANET, connect-time charges would
almost certainly eliminate access to the resource for our students and
faculty.

We would like to see federal policy support access to the NII for
libraries of all types, so the the College can work in conjunction with

the public libraries to make this resource available to our citizens.
Learning doesn't stop when our students leave the campus, and it's
important that access to the NII be widely available.

Please continue federal funding for NSFNET, the backbone of the
National Research and Education Network (NREN.) As I mentioned earlier,
connect-time fees for use of the Net, in the current climate of
decreasing state and federal support for higher education, would almost
certainly cut off access to our students and faculty.

Dr. Steve Walter, Dean
Academic Support Services
Tri-County Technical College
P.O. Box 587
Pendleton, SC 29670-0587
803/646-8361 ext. 2253
FAX 803/646-8256
swalter@tricty.tricounty.tec.sc.us

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TEXAS

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To: alawash@alawash.org
Subject: Information Superhighway
Reply-To: jbednar@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu
From: jbednar@slip1.telesys.edu (James A. Bednar)
Date: Thu, 14 Apr 94 17:58:10

Regarding:
    Sender: Project Gutenberg Email List < GUTNBERG@VMD.CSO.UIUC.EDU >
    From: "Michael S. Hart" < HART@VMD.CSO.UIUC.EDU >
    3. We were forwarded a note from the American Library Association, in
       conjunction with National Library Week, indicating they would like
       your email suggestions for library applications on the Information
       Superhighway, which they can then present to the Senate, April 19.
       They ask that you send your email to the following address, by the
       15th, so they will have a chance to sort it out for presentation.

Perhaps the most useful function for the Senate with regard to the
threatened Information Superhighway is to have the courage not to jump

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in and start organizing things. Someday, maybe, once everything is
sorted out, there could be some opportunity for the government to make
a further improvement by smoothing out some of the rough edges of the
institutions that develop. Until that day arrives, if it ever does, I
can't imagine the government accomplishing anything positive through
legislation.

Jim Bednar
The University of Texas at Austin

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Date: Sat, 16 Apr 94 13:17:29 CDT
From: "brian" <bjackson@mail.utexas.edu>
To: alawash@alawash.org
Subject: "Information Superhighway"?

I don't know if this is too late, but I didn't have a chance to check my
mail for the past few days, and I just saw the message today.

I really don't care about selecting the movie I want at any time I want(as
teh AT&T commercial states) if it mews I have to give up the other
resources on the net. I can understand the need to go "commercial", but
not at the sacrafice of the other information.

I see the internet on the verge of becoming a really useful tool here in
the near future. I know it is already useful, but the possibilities are
much greater than most people can think of. As a future LIS grad student,
I forsee a service which will allow online texts in a matter greater than
the Gutenberg Project can provide. While there is a lot of information on
the net, the majority just points to where a hard copy is attainable. The
existance of a true library computer, will not only provide information
about the books a library has in its collection, but allow a service which
will allow the actual books to be available online. If a library has
aquired a work, I think they should be allowed to provide that work to the
same people who can use the library as regular patrons. Just because you
have a library card, doesn't mean that you have to check out the actual
book. That limits the number of users of the reference to one(unless
multiple copies exist), but with online texts, it allows a greater
population to have access to the work.

AT&T had an "Information Superhighway" show at my university a few months
ago. They had a system which had online, searchable journals which an
organization could subscribe to for $10,000 plus the cost of the journals.

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I can see why they would charge for the service, but I don't see why a
library couldn't have electronic copies of their journals and magazines
available for the partons to use. I believe there can be a better way to
handle the distribution of resources throughout the internet. The library
could restrict access only to their patrons. Only people associated with
the University of Texas-Austin and have an identification card can access
the online encyclopedia we have on our libraries computer.

I just think there is a better way around the Big Companies clogging the
net with stuff and charging outrageous fees for teh services they wish to
provide. I feel libraries should work with publishers on developing a
standard format for the information they publish, so libraries are
available to offer the work to more of the patrons. I know I have repeated
myself a few times, but I just feel that the people who have been providing
us with information for decades(libraries) shouldn't be held back with the
emergance of the new technology and should continue to provide the
information regardless what media it comes on. I think we are in a
transition period right now with information access, and we shouldn't jump
on the first thing that comes along. The information will get out, but we
have to think about how we want to provide that information. The process
has to be looked at carefully, the technology is not cheap, we(also the
Congress or whoever) has to look into the future and see what technological
changes and advancements lie ahead of use. Thank you for the time. I
just hope this gets in before everything is compiled.

brian---
bjackson@mail.utexas.edu
bjackson@utxsvs.cc.utexas.edu
Brian Jackson

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WASHINGTON

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Date: Fri, 15 Apr 1994 08:23:22 -0700
From: "Gerald W. Edgar" <gwe3409@halcyon.com>
To: alawash@alawash.org
Subject: Testimony for National Information Infrastructure Hearings
Cc: gwe3409@atc.boeing.com

I wish to have the following entered into the record as testimony on the
National Information Infrastructure hearings.

I name is Gerald W. Edgar, I live in Wasington State. I want to say that
I consider it very important for all people to have access to the
information infrastructure developed in this country. I take the saying
by Jefferson- "that information is the currency of democracy", to be very
important. My son, who turned seven this year, is learning this
"currency of democracy". He is using the current beginnings of the
National Information Infrastructure. The range of information -
from astronomy to weather maps is very interesting to him. The range
of reading and other material is important to me. I am sending this
note from my personal "internet" account. To me the information provided
is important and this results from the free and open access to it. I
would be disappointed were the promise of this commumications medium
to be under the control of a few special interests. The free and open
access to the medium has a flavor that in my eyes comes to appoximate
the free and open access to speach and communications people in this
country experienced in the first few years - in the time of Jefferson,
Adams and Thomas Paine. There are a number of issues to deal with in
developing the National Information Infrastructure, and I'm sure there a
number of people who are interested in these other aspects, but I am
interesed most in the free and open access to it, and I'm looking
forward to seeing my son benefit from it as he grows.

As a technical note I and my son have internet access from home using a
personal computer using World Wide Web. Even if my son is only seven
years old, he has no trouble in starting the computer and accessing the
world of internet and the promise it has now.

I am, Sincerly yours,

Gerald W. Edgar
351 Bronson WY NE
Renton, WA 98056

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MISCELLANEOUS

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Date: Thu, 14 Apr 1994 08:54:28 -0700 (PDT)
From: "Keith H. Reeves" <kreeves@CLASS.ORG>
Subject: National Information Superstructure
To: alawash@alawash.org

I want to express my concern that the internet not be overrun by commercial sources. What we have is a wonderful system whereby information is freely available (emphasis on free). Whatever else happens, I do not want to see that changed.

Thank you.

Keith H. Reeves, Ph.D. (kreeves@class.org)
Department of Religion and Philosophy
Azusa Pacific University

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Date: Thu, 14 Apr 94 13:45:08 EDT
From: pam@workgroup.com (Pamela Shannon)
To: alawash@alawash.org
Subject: Project Gutenberg

I want to add my voice to others who support Project Gutenberg. It and other Electronic Public Library resources should be preserved.

I think it is important for Email to be readily available to all individuals.

Pam Shannon

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Date: Fri, 15 Apr 94 11:40:12 PDT
From: Ed.Falk@eng.sun.com (Ed Falk)
To: alawash@alawash.org
Subject: suggestions

Hi; I hear from the Project Gutenberg people that you're looking for
suggestions. The most important thing I can think of is that libraries
(perferably *all* the libraries) connect their electronic card catalogs
to both the internet (if you're familiar with Mosaic, it's a *great*
interface), and via dial-in lines. If I could call my local library
branch and see if they have a certain book, or if not, who does; that
would be great.

One more thing: all the libraries should use the same user interface,
so I don't have to learn a new one every time I connect to a different
library. The interface should be screen-oriented, and understand a wide
variety of terminal types.

Yours truly,
-ed falk, sun microsystems
falk@sun.com

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Date: Fri, 15 Apr 1994 17:58:49 +0000
To: alawash@alawash.org
From: rmcdonell@UCSD.EDU
Subject: SuperHighwayToll

Taxpayers all, we have paid for the development of the information
exchange universe and now will be denied the access our underwriting
deserves. Instead, having developed this virtual frontier by inhabiting it
and integrating it into our daily work and leisure, we face the prospect of
seeing what has become a part of our lives transformed into a commodity,
owned by corporations profiting from what we, in good faith, had welcomed
as a part of the public technological commons. Should this SuperTollRoad
become reality, it will constitute nothing less than the basest political
betrayal of the commonweal--a betrayal motivated by greed that will
inevitably prove more costly than we as a nation can afford. As surely as
day follows night, when elected politicians function as hacks for
privateers of the net, the net will become the site of escalating _vertical
interdiction_ by a growing force of hackers with an arguably just cause.
In turn, this will precipitate increased corporate net security (and the
loss of ours) with costs of all passed along to us. This is not about free
access versus paid access; this is about freedom versus the totalitarianism
born of greed.

rmcdonell@ucsd.edu

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COUNTRIES

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Australia
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Date: Thu, 14 Apr 1994 10:56:20 +1000 (EST)
From: Paul W McRandle < pwm613@huxley.anu.edu.au >
Subject: Info Superhighway
To: alawash@alawash.org

To whom it may concern,

I'd just like to add my support to Project Gutenberg's efforts create etexts freely available to all with internet access. The more that stechnophilia infects the library system the more that user-pays mentality creeps into library policy - with the accompanying belief that the user should pay for what Microsoft or some other software company has created since these are such handy products. Project Gutenberg should receive the support and funding appropriate for its efforts to get the world's literature out to the world; its idealism is praiseworthy at a time when the world-wide connection of computers only means a vastly increased market to most involved.

Paul McRandle
ANU

Canada
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From: Andrew KUCHLING < fnord@binkley.cs.mcgill.ca >
Subject: NII Statement
To: alawash@alawash.org
Date: Thu, 14 Apr 1994 20:31:36 -0400 (EDT)

Good day!

I would like to submit the following as a statement for the ongoing Senate hearings. If you would like to request clarifications or changes to any portion of it, please feel free to contact me.

Thank you very much.

Andrew Kuchling
fnord@binkley.cs.mcgill.ca

I believe too much attention is being to the flashier aspects of a National Information Infrastructure (NII), such as interactive television and teleconferencing, but two more important issues are being neglected:

1) Too much emphasis is being placed on audio and video data, which requires very costly networks to transmit. Audio/video is more expensive to transmit for two reasons: first, the amount of information in a single second of music or a single frame of video is very large. Data compression will help somewhat, but still, very high-speed networks are required to

transmit information quickly enough. Secondly, the network must operate in real-time; it cannot delay packets of data for half a second, because this will mean a half-second pause in the audio/video. This requires cleverly designed protocols and more elaborate equipment. The current structure of the Internet is fairly simple, mostly because it doesn't attempt to provide real-time data transfer. Instead, you know that the data will get to its destination eventually, depending on how heavily used the network links are at the moment, but you have no guarantee as to how much time it will take.

But surely audio and video is the most important form of data we can send over the network? I'm not convinced of that. Plain text is very inexpensive to
transmit, because it can be compressed to about 30-40% of its orginal size with little difficulty, and because it doesn't need to be sent with real-time constraints. In addition, the current form of the Internet can easily transmit text faster than a human can read; rates of 1000 characters/second are easily attained (and are, in fact, slower than the achieved average), and you can sometimes get results of 20000 characters/second or more, even across the continent. Indeed, if we wanted to give every person in North America Internet access, while still keeping the network's performance at current levels, it wouldn't be too difficult; we'd simply have to buy more backbone machines and build more connections between them. Little _new_ development would need to be done; current technology would be quite capable of handling it. Audiovisual data, however, requires a leap to new levels of performance, that may not be attainable except at exorbitant cost.

Plain text can be used for almost any kind of document, and is more efficient for many of them. (One cannot imagine sending a copy of Shakespeare's plays, or a table of census data, in video format; text is the natural medium for this sort of thing.) Plain text's major advantages are:

* It's portable; any computer can handle ASCII text, while there are numerous incompatibilities between the formats in which different machines encode floating point numbers, bitmapped graphics, and audio data. Any computer can search, display, and print ASCII text easily using a text editor, word processor, or a textual database program; manipulating more specialized forms of data requires special software (and possibly hardware).

* We can define custom markup languages, which extend the power of pure text greatly. For example, we could define a markup which would indicate italicized text by the following: \emph{Italic text} We can define markups for typographical enhancements (such as italics, boldface, etc.), mathematical formulae, indices, references, footnotes, hypertext-style references, and even simple line drawings. Software running on the receiving computer could then translate the markup into italics, equations or drawings for display purposes. (A well-designed markup language may even be quite readable in its raw, unprocessed state.) It isn't useful to define a markup language to encode music, photographs, or paintings, because the information content is too great; it's more efficient to transmit a digitized image or melody. (One solution is to include a markup reference to a digitized film or performance, which neatly links the domains of audiovisual data and textual data.) This doesn't limit the possibilities of marked-up text very much: works of fiction; mathematics, chemistry, and physics textbooks; tables of census data;

directories of people, places, things; all could be elegantly encoded as plain text, in a suitable markup language, and transmitted much faster than corresponding audiovisual data.

* ASCII text can be produced with a word processor or text editor, on even the simplest, cheapest computers. Audio and video requires recording equipment such as video cameras and microphones, and fairly great skill in their use. This means that private individuals will find it much easier to produce textual data than audiovisual data, which will remain the province of corporate entities and a few of the wealthier individuals. It's relatively easy to sit down and type out a good short story or a well-written essay; it's much harder to make a videotape, and to make one that can compete with commercial offerings is practically impossible. Ignoring the possibilities of plain text is to ensure that the users of the NII will remain mostly passive observers.

* Because of the ease of producing text, it's also more common to find text documents that are freely redistributable. For example, consider the Gutenberg
Project and the Online Book Initiative, two informal volunteer groups that aim to provide electronic copies of useful texts (such as the Bible, Shakespeare, the works of Mark Twain...). The goal is to provide a collection of books which can be read, modified, and can be freely given away to others. Another example are the Frequently Asked Questions lists for the various Usenet newsgroups, which are collections of useful information; they can be freely copied, with no significant restrictions. Much of the usefulness of the Internet comes from the vast quantity of software and text that is accessible, and that has been made freely redistributable by its authors. If plain text is not an important component of the NII, then such useful collections of public domain information will not exist; all the data will have been copyrighted by some entity, and thus will not be legally copyable.

2) Another important issue that has been mostly ignored is that of searching and indexing the information available. If the NII is operated in the same way that television is, there will only be some small number of information providers, and each of them will produce catalogs of their offerings. Third parties can also produce complete listings of everything offered by all the providers (think of _TV Guide_ magazine).

This model fails utterly for public domain information. There are too many providers, because every single user is potentially a provider. Let's say I write an interesting document, such as a collection of poetry, an algebra textbook, a novel, or a book on the natural history of the area where I live. Let's assume that you would find this document interesting. How will you find out about it? Corporate providers will not be interested in telling people about my document; they have their own wares to sell, and won't want to promote my work at their expense, possibly damaging their own sales of similar offerings. Perhaps third parties will offer a service similar to the classified section of the newspaper; for a fee, they'll maintain a listing of my work for some set time. People could come across my listing, and, if interested, they could go about getting a copy. If I have no money to pay a third party service, however, no one will learn about my work. If there are many such third party services, you may not hear about

my work because you didn't look in the right places. Imagine going to the library to look for a book and not finding it, and learning that this is because you didn't look in the special Catalog of Natural History Books, which is kept completely separate from the library's main catalog, and isn't even in the same room!

We need a single master index of the available information. It may not necessarily be centralized, but the effect should be the same: a single place where I can search for pointers to relevant information. Some work is proceeding on this front: Internet services such as Gopher and the World Wide Web are steps in this direction, but searching for information is still a chore in which success is more dependent on experience and luck than the power of the available indexes; also, making people aware of the information I have to offer is not easily done. I do not believe enough attention is being paid to this issue; what's the point of having megabytes of information available if you can't locate the data you need? The NII may end up being a huge unstructured mess of random bits of data, which would render it effectively useless for serious use (as opposed to idle amusement).

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Date: 15 Apr 94 14:57:22 EDT
From: Jason Scheide <73552.3124@CompuServe.COM>
To: Americian Library Association <alawash@alawash.org>
Subject: NII Suggestion

Thank you for this opertunity to voice my suggestions about the NII.

I agree with Mr. Hart of project Gutenberg that the individual is likely to be shadowed by companies and governments on the information superhighway.

To fix this problem I think each individual home should be a node of this network. I mean that all the individual's information will be at his or her home only so that he or she has total control over access to it.

This is impractacal for some information but not all. Information that is kept out of the individuals home should only be accessable through the individuals home node. For example if a creditor wants to access a credit history on the person the creditor must go through the person's home node to do so.

Furthermore, the NII should be setup in such a way that individuals are in control of the network and not large business and governments. Don't forget about "We the people..."

Thank you.

Sweden

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Date: Fri, 15 Apr 94 08:32:12 +0200
From: ath@linkoping.trab.se
To: alawash@alawash.org
Subject: Re: Info Superhighway library applications
Cc: ath@linkoping.trab.se

Dear ALA,

I just see in a e-mail note from Michael Hart, Project Gutenberg, that you want email suggestions for library applications on the Information Superhighway.

Here's mine:

* Developing catalogue coverage

At least, provide the same level of library catalogue coverage that exists just now. Having Library of Congress and the major university library catalogues on-line is an incredible resource for net users.

However, the current state of affairs - lots of separate services - can't continue for very long. Some kind of 'information packetizing' will be necessary.

Some kind of net-based union catalogue would thus probably be the next logical step. At a first glance it seems such an effort would provide very valuable research into how to provide other 'union' services to net users, no matter if the basic service is library catalogue information or anything else.

* Digital microfilm

I've seen somewhere that Library of Congress (?) have started working on 'microfilming' documents electronically rather than photographically by using scanners instead of microfilm cameras.

I hope I'm right about this. If not, perhaps they should start ...

Anyway, since this information is digital, it could easily be made available both on CD-ROMS (which I think was the medium mentioned in the article), as well as over networks. It seems the Information Superhighway would be just the right distribution medium for this kind of information.

It would probably *also* require that e-text copyright philosophy need be researched, as well as e-text royalty mechanisms for networking, both of which areas will be fundamental to a working Infobahn.

Hope this is of any help to you. Good luck with your presentation!

Anders Thulin   ath@linkoping.trab.se   013-23 55 32
Telia Research AB, Teknikringen 2B, S-583 30 Linkoping, Sweden

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