

REMARKS OF SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR INFORMATION SCIENCE
BICENTENNIAL CONFERENCE

Washington, D.C.

April 12, 1976

I am very pleased to be here today. This conference represents an important opportunity to underscore the significance of information and information technology in the public and private sector.

I note that for this unique program leaders from every facet of the information community have been willing to give their time and their talents to the many information specialists assembled here. This conference of professionals in the academic, research and governmental fields is of great significance in addressing an increasingly complex and urgent problem: that of assessing the role of information in national policy formulation and governmental management.

As our Nation begins its Third Century, the tasks and responsibilities of national and world leadership multiply more rapidly than ever before. The challenges of the future can be met only through effective use of information and the varied capabilities of its technology. Above all we need to remember that the most vital factor in this process is people.

I am reminded of something President Johnson used to say: "A man's judgment is only as good as his information." This is a message we all need to remember in the age of the computer, mass media and instant analysis.

There are two important elements in this statement. One is that reasonable solutions to the problems which confront us can be formulated only on the basis of accurate and timely information. Secondly, regardless of the accuracy or volume of information, regardless of the sophistication of the information transfer techniques, the decisions affecting our lives ultimately are made by informed men and women.

Intelligible communication of vital information, however, is the absolute foundation stone in building the structure of knowledge that leads to human progress. Failure to master the scientific revolution in information control contributes to unknown duplication and tragic, intolerable wastes of men, money and material. Despite major accomplishments in the sphere of information, I regretfully find all too frequently that my criticism still stands.

For example, the Federal government over the years has increased significantly its investment in biomedical research and in finding the causes and cures of major diseases. It has been my belief consistently that this investment should be multiplied. At the same time, however, the effective interpretation and transmission of the information gained from this widespread research remains an elusive goal.

Moreover, we have not moved very far toward sharing this knowledge beyond national borders.

Over the past decade, we witnessed significant improvements in the international sharing of information in various science disciplines. Certainly, to promote these networks is to strengthen the bonds of international peace.

But the harsh facts remain -- widespread malnutrition, even starvation, and disease affecting major sectors of the world's population; and international scientific research communication too often is at a rudimentary level.

The crisis in food affairs in recent years has demonstrated again the inadequacy of information available to U.S. policy makers. Both Congress and the executive branch have been caught short of knowledge about world supplies and prospective demands.

The conflicting responses and approaches of the many interests involved have made clear the need for a national food policy, a government structure to effectively coordinate its implementation, and the need for improvements in the United States and in international food and agricultural information systems.

This subject has been under study by the Office of Technology Assessment under the direction of its supervisory board, of which I am a member. The food, agricultural and nutritional information need of Members of Congress reflect the problems faced throughout our government in developing a national food policy.

Jurisdiction over this important area is split among a host of Congressional committees.

During the 93rd Congress, over 1800 bills and resolutions dealing with food, agriculture and nutrition were introduced. Less than half of this legislation was referred to either the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry or the House Committee on Agriculture. The remainder was referred to 32 other House and Senate committees having jurisdiction over the particular issues addressed in the bills: Finance, Labor and Public Welfare, Judiciary, Public Works, Foreign Relations, and Post Office and Civil Service, to name a few.

I long have believed that the effect of committee jurisdiction on Congress as a policy-initiating institution is crucial. We need to eliminate much of the overlap and fragmentation which now exists and see what else must be done if Congress is to reassert a strong role. I am pleased that the Senate recently agreed to do just that.

As Chairman of the Joint Economic Committee, I am acutely aware of the vital need for effective and comprehensive analysis of complex statistical information -- economic indicators such as the amount of business investment, the level of inventories, the total national output, the volume of retail sales and the percentage of unemployment.

Very often we fall into the trap of selecting one number where a range of numbers would be a more accurate reflection of the state of the economy.

The unemployment statistics which the Committee reviews each month are the best example of this. The official national rate of unemployment shows that about seven million people are out of work. When discouraged workers are reflected, however, this number rises to 10 million people. Discouraged workers are in the same financial boat as those included in the official number.

Last month we were told that the official unemployment rate was 7.5 percent, showing a continued decline. Yet in Minnesota 24,000 additional persons were added to the unemployment insurance rolls.

What we really need is a series of statistics compiled on a regional and local basis using standardized criteria so that more effective policies and programs to meet the varying needs of this nation can be implemented.

To the extent that all numbers are guides to public policy it is crucial that they be compiled and analyzed in an objective, factual and informative manner. The code of ethics demanded of the information specialist and the statistician must be above question.

The surest way to ruin confidence is through distortion or manipulation of statistics for political or economic reasons. Only through accurate, objective statistics and information can we then have meaningful debate on what course of action to take.

A 20th century Congress cannot be content with employing 18th and 19th century techniques.

The quality of Congressional information and communications has a major direct bearing on the decisions we make. Perhaps the most glaring deficiency has been our failure to keep abreast of the innovations in the field of communication, a field so basic to the duties of a Congressman. Large organizations have benefited from modernized technical facilities, and such changes in Congress are long overdue.

Advances in the field of video recording offer great potential to Congressional offices. An Office of Communications would include a video library of news programs, documentaries and other appropriate broadcasts. It could establish a network of television facilities within the Capitol itself and in Members' offices to allow monitoring of Congressional hearings, floor proceedings and other Congressional business. News wire service facilities also would be available.

Such innovative measures hopefully would make the Congress a better informed body, better able to make the important decisions we continually face.

Better and more effective review of current government programs also is needed. Some have outlived their usefulness, some have been abused, some need to be restructured to meet new needs.

But effective legislative oversight and program evaluation require accurate and timely information so that the existence and extent of problems may be assessed and corrective action may be taken.

There is one more thought I would like to leave with you today. We hear a great deal about the problems of big government. But what America needs is not an endless debate on "big government" versus "small government," but a firm commitment to better government:

- government that offers America a full employment policy -- to assure decent jobs and decent wages for all Americans;

- government that will reform our welfare mess so that help goes only to families who actually need it;

- government that encourages the creation of a national health care system that provides quality health service for all at the lowest possible cost;

- government with a housing program designed to replace slums with sound, low-cost, high quality housing with interest rates that make home ownership a reality for working people once again;

- government that makes it possible for all Americans to pursue excellence through improving the quality of education and the way it is financed.

- government with a tax system which eliminates the glaring tax loopholes that make it possible for the super-rich and the giant corporations to pay little or nothing, while the middle-income taxpayer bears the major burden of government expenditures;

- government with the wisdom to design a transportation policy to meet the needs of urban and rural people alike; and

- government with the determination to pursue an energy program that will guarantee energy resources at reasonable prices to American industry and families for decades to come.

We need a process which makes more explicit all the facts needed to make these decisions and achieve these objectives.

But all this takes information -- good information in the hands of men and women with compassion and understanding and whose vision of America includes a commitment to the well-being of all America's citizens.

We have made a great deal of progress in this regard. This conference represents an important opportunity to look to the future and provide options for a national information policy which strikes a reasonable balance between the public's right to know and the individual's right to privacy.

The founding fathers of our great country have left us a priceless legacy. It is most appropriate that as we celebrate our Nation's birthday we engage in a searching discussion of the role of information and information change in national policy formation and government management.

We have accomplished a great deal.

We have much more to do.

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I AM VERY PLEASED TO BE HERE TODAY. THIS CONFERENCE REPRESENTS
AN IMPORTANT OPPORTUNITY TO UNDERScore THE SIGNIFICANCE OF INFORMATION
AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR.

h I NOTE THAT FOR THIS UNIQUE PROGRAM, LEADERS FROM EVERY FACET OF
THE INFORMATION COMMUNITY HAVE BEEN WILLING TO GIVE THEIR TIME AND
THEIR TALENTS TO THE MANY INFORMATION SPECIALISTS ASSEMBLED HERE.

h THIS CONFERENCE OF PROFESSIONALS IN THE ACADEMIC, RESEARCH AND
GOVERNMENTAL FIELDS IS OF GREAT SIGNIFICANCE IN ADDRESSING AN
INCREASINGLY COMPLEX AND URGENT PROBLEM: THAT OF ASSESSING THE ROLE
OF INFORMATION IN NATIONAL POLICY FORMULATION AND GOVERNMENTAL
MANAGEMENT.

h AS OUR NATION BEGINS ITS THIRD CENTURY, THE TASKS AND
RESPONSIBILITIES OF NATIONAL AND WORLD LEADERSHIP MULTIPLY MORE
RAPIDLY THAN EVER BEFORE.

THE CHALLENGES OF THE FUTURE CAN BE MET ONLY THROUGH EFFECTIVE USE
OF INFORMATION AND THE VARIED CAPABILITIES OF ITS TECHNOLOGY. ABOVE
ALL WE NEED TO REMEMBER THAT THE MOST VITAL FACTOR IN THIS PROCESS
IS PEOPLE.

Information explosion

L I AM REMINDED OF SOMETHING PRESIDENT JOHNSON USED TO SAY:

"A MAN'S JUDGMENT IS ONLY AS GOOD AS HIS INFORMATION." THIS IS

A MESSAGE WE ALL NEED TO REMEMBER IN THE AGE OF THE COMPUTER,

MASS MEDIA AND INSTANT ANALYSIS.

L THERE ARE TWO IMPORTANT ELEMENTS IN THIS STATEMENT. ONE IS
THAT REASONABLE SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEMS WHICH CONFRONT US
CAN BE FORMULATED ONLY ON THE BASIS OF ACCURATE AND TIMELY
INFORMATION.

Accurate - Timely Information

L SECONDLY, REGARDLESS OF THE ACCURACY OR VOLUME OF INFORMATION,

REGARDLESS OF THE SOPHISTICATION OF THE INFORMATION TRANSFER

TECHNIQUES, THE DECISIONS AFFECTING OUR LIVES ULTIMATELY ARE MADE

BY ~~INFORMED~~ MEN AND WOMEN

hopefully informed

L INTELLIGIBLE COMMUNICATION OF VITAL INFORMATION, HOWEVER,

IS THE ABSOLUTE FOUNDATION STONE IN BUILDING THE STRUCTURE OF

KNOWLEDGE THAT LEADS TO HUMAN PROGRESS. FAILURE TO MASTER THE

SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION IN INFORMATION CONTROL CONTRIBUTES TO

UNKNOWN DUPLICATION AND ~~TOTAL~~ INTOLERABLE WASTES OF MEN, MONEY

AND MATERIAL. DESPITE MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN THE SPHERE OF

INFORMATION, I REGRETFULLY FIND ALL TOO FREQUENTLY THAT MY

CRITICISM STILL STANDS.

*@ Info : how used - ~~IT~~
abstracting, collating, indexing
evaluating - transmission*

FOR EXAMPLE, THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OVER THE YEARS HAS
INCREASED SIGNIFICANTLY ITS INVESTMENT IN BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH
AND IN FINDING THE CAUSES AND CURES OF MAJOR DISEASES. IT HAS
BEEN MY BELIEF CONSISTENTLY THAT THIS INVESTMENT SHOULD BE
MULTIPLIED. AT THE SAME TIME, HOWEVER, THE EFFECTIVE INTERPRETATION
AND TRANSMISSION OF THE INFORMATION GAINED FROM THIS WIDESPREAD
RESEARCH REMAINS AN ELUSIVE GOAL.
MOREOVER, WE HAVE NOT MOVED VERY FAR TOWARD SHARING THIS
KNOWLEDGE BEYOND NATIONAL BORDERS.
OVER THE PAST DECADE, WE WITNESSED SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENTS
IN THE INTERNATIONAL SHARING OF INFORMATION IN VARIOUS SCIENCE
DISCIPLINES. CERTAINLY, TO PROMOTE THESE NETWORKS IS TO
STRENGTHEN THE BONDS OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

Science

L BUT THE HARSH FACTS REMAIN -- WIDESPREAD MALNUTRITION, EVEN
STARVATION, AND DISEASE AFFECTING MAJOR SECTORS OF THE WORLD'S
POPULATION; AND INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH COMMUNICATION
TOO OFTEN IS AT A RUDIMENTARY LEVEL.

L THE CRISIS IN FOOD ^{supply} ~~ASSETS~~ IN RECENT YEARS HAS DEMONSTRATED
AGAIN THE INADEQUACY OF INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO U.S. POLICY
MAKERS. L BOTH CONGRESS AND THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH HAVE BEEN CAUGHT
SHORT OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT WORLD SUPPLIES AND PROSPECTIVE DEMANDS.

L THE CONFLICTING RESPONSES AND APPROACHES OF THE MANY
INTERESTS INVOLVED HAVE MADE CLEAR THE NEED FOR A NATIONAL FOOD
POLICY, A GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE TO EFFECTIVELY COORDINATE ITS
IMPLEMENTATION, AND THE NEED FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES
AND IN INTERNATIONAL FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS.

USSR. China. FAO

h THIS SUBJECT HAS BEEN UNDER STUDY BY THE OFFICE OF
TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT UNDER THE DIRECTION OF ITS SUPERVISORY BOARD,
OF WHICH I AM A MEMBER. h THE FOOD, AGRICULTURAL AND NUTRITIONAL -
INFORMATION NEEDS OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS REFLECT THE PROBLEMS FACED
THROUGHOUT OUR GOVERNMENT IN DEVELOPING A NATIONAL FOOD POLICY.

h JURISDICTION OVER THIS IMPORTANT AREA IS SPLIT AMONG A HOST
OF CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.

DURING THE 93RD CONGRESS, OVER 1800 BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
DEALING WITH FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND NUTRITION WERE INTRODUCED.
LESS THAN HALF OF THIS LEGISLATION WAS REFERRED TO EITHER THE
SENATE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY OR THE HOUSE COMMITTEE
ON AGRICULTURE.

Duplicate

THE REMAINDER WAS REFERRED TO 32 OTHER HOUSE AND SENATE COMMITTEES
HAVING JURISDICTION OVER THE PARTICULAR ISSUES ADDRESSED IN THE
BILLS: FINANCE, LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE, JUDICIARY, PUBLIC WORKS,
FOREIGN RELATIONS, AND POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE, TO NAME A FEW.

I LONG HAVE BELIEVED THAT THE EFFECT OF COMMITTEE JURISDICTION
ON CONGRESS AS A POLICY-INITIATING INSTITUTION IS CRUCIAL. WE NEED
TO ELIMINATE MUCH OF THE OVERLAP AND FRAGMENTATION WHICH NOW EXISTS
AND SEE WHAT ELSE MUST BE DONE IF CONGRESS IS TO REASSERT A STRONG
ROLE. I AM PLEASED THAT THE SENATE RECENTLY AGREED TO DO JUST THAT.

Economics
AS CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE, I AM ACUTELY AWARE

OF THE VITAL NEED FOR EFFECTIVE AND COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF COMPLEX

STATISTICAL INFORMATION -- ECONOMIC INDICATORS SUCH AS THE AMOUNT OF

BUSINESS INVESTMENT, THE LEVEL OF INVENTORIES, THE TOTAL NATIONAL

OUTPUT, THE VOLUME OF RETAIL SALES AND THE PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

↳ VERY OFTEN WE FALL INTO THE TRAP OF SELECTING ONE NUMBER WHERE
A RANGE OF NUMBERS WOULD BE A MORE ACCURATE REFLECTION OF THE STATE
OF THE ECONOMY. - Data base - update

THE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS WHICH THE COMMITTEE REVIEWS EACH
MONTH ARE THE BEST EXAMPLE OF THIS ↳ THE OFFICIAL NATIONAL RATE OF
UNEMPLOYMENT SHOWS THAT ABOUT SEVEN MILLION PEOPLE ARE OUT OF WORK.
WHEN DISCOURAGED WORKERS ARE REFLECTED, HOWEVER, THIS NUMBER RISES
TO 10 MILLION PEOPLE. ↳ DISCOURAGED WORKERS ARE IN THE SAME FINANCIAL
BOAT AS THOSE INCLUDED IN THE OFFICIAL NUMBER.

↳ LAST MONTH WE WERE TOLD THAT THE OFFICIAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
WAS 7.5 PERCENT, SHOWING A CONTINUED DECLINE. YET IN MINNESOTA
24,000 ADDITIONAL PERSONS WERE ADDED TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
ROLLS.

Unemp Rate National + Local

Regional & Local info.

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WHAT WE REALLY NEED IS A SERIES OF STATISTICS COMPILED ON A
REGIONAL AND LOCAL BASIS USING STANDARDIZED CRITERIA SO THAT MORE
EFFECTIVE POLICIES AND PROGRAMS TO MEET THE VARYING NEEDS OF THIS
NATION CAN BE IMPLEMENTED.

Bureau of Labor Statistics

TO THE EXTENT THAT ALL NUMBERS ARE GUIDES TO PUBLIC POLICY IT
IS CRUCIAL THAT THEY BE COMPILED AND ANALYZED IN AN OBJECTIVE,
FACTUAL AND INFORMATIVE MANNER. THE CODE OF ETHICS DEMANDED OF THE
INFORMATION SPECIALIST AND THE STATISTICIAN MUST BE ABOVE QUESTION.

THE SUREST WAY TO RUIN CONFIDENCE IS THROUGH DISTORTION OR
MANIPULATION OF STATISTICS FOR POLITICAL OR ECONOMIC REASONS.
ONLY THROUGH ACCURATE, OBJECTIVE STATISTICS AND INFORMATION CAN
WE THEN HAVE MEANINGFUL DEBATE ON WHAT COURSE OF ACTION TO TAKE.

*But info means little if ignored
Reason 7 1974-75
Early warning!*

Congress

A 20TH CENTURY CONGRESS CANNOT BE CONTENT WITH EMPLOYING 18TH
AND 19TH CENTURY TECHNIQUES.

Congress +
info.

THE QUALITY OF CONGRESSIONAL INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS
HAS A MAJOR DIRECT BEARING ON THE DECISIONS WE MAKE. PERHAPS THE
MOST GLARING DEFICIENCY HAS BEEN OUR FAILURE TO KEEP ABREAST OF
THE INNOVATIONS IN THE FIELD OF COMMUNICATION, A FIELD SO BASIC TO
THE DUTIES OF A CONGRESSMAN. LARGE ORGANIZATIONS HAVE BENEFITED FROM
MODERNIZED TECHNICAL FACILITIES, AND SUCH CHANGES IN CONGRESS ARE
LONG OVERDUE.

ADVANCES IN THE FIELD OF VIDEO RECORDING OFFER GREAT POTENTIAL
TO CONGRESSIONAL OFFICES. AN OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS WOULD INCLUDE
A VIDEO LIBRARY OF NEWS PROGRAMS, DOCUMENTARIES AND OTHER APPROPRIATE
BROADCASTS.

IT COULD ESTABLISH A NETWORK OF TELEVISION FACILITIES WITHIN
THE CAPITOL ITSELF AND IN MEMBERS' OFFICES TO ALLOW MONITORING OF
CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS, FLOOR PROCEEDINGS AND OTHER CONGRESSIONAL

BUSINESS. NEWS WIRE SERVICE FACILITIES ALSO WOULD BE AVAILABLE.

SUCH INNOVATIVE MEASURES HOPEFULLY WOULD MAKE THE CONGRESS A
BETTER INFORMED BODY, BETTER ABLE TO MAKE THE IMPORTANT DECISIONS
WE CONTINUALLY FACE.

BETTER AND MORE EFFECTIVE REVIEW OF CURRENT GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS
ALSO IS NEEDED. SOME HAVE OUTLIVED THEIR USEFULNESS, SOME HAVE BEEN
ABUSED, SOME NEED TO BE RESTRUCTURED TO MEET NEW NEEDS.

BUT EFFECTIVE LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT AND PROGRAM EVALUATION
REQUIRE ACCURATE AND TIMELY INFORMATION SO THAT THE EXISTENCE AND
EXTENT OF PROBLEMS MAY BE ASSESSED AND CORRECTIVE ACTION MAY BE TAKEN.

*Library of Congress • Other Libraries
as information centers*

How information relates to Policy

THERE IS ONE MORE THOUGHT I WOULD LIKE TO LEAVE WITH YOU TODAY.

WE HEAR A GREAT DEAL ABOUT THE PROBLEMS OF BIG GOVERNMENT, BUT WHAT

AMERICA NEEDS IS NOT AN ENDLESS DEBATE ON "BIG GOVERNMENT" VERSUS

"SMALL GOVERNMENT," BUT A FIRM COMMITMENT TO BETTER GOVERNMENT:

-- GOVERNMENT THAT OFFERS AMERICA A FULL EMPLOYMENT POLICY --

TO ASSURE DECENT JOBS AND DECENT WAGES FOR ALL AMERICANS;

Employment

-- GOVERNMENT THAT WILL REFORM OUR WELFARE MESS SO THAT HELP

GOES ONLY TO FAMILIES WHO ACTUALLY NEED IT;

Welfare

-- GOVERNMENT THAT ENCOURAGES THE CREATION OF A NATIONAL HEALTH

CARE SYSTEM THAT PROVIDES QUALITY HEALTH SERVICE FOR ALL AT THE

LOWEST POSSIBLE COST;

Health

-- GOVERNMENT WITH A HOUSING PROGRAM DESIGNED TO REPLACE SLUMS

WITH SOUND, LOW-COST, HIGH QUALITY HOUSING WITH INTEREST RATES THAT

Housing

MAKE HOME OWNERSHIP A REALITY FOR WORKING PEOPLE ONCE AGAIN;

-- GOVERNMENT THAT MAKES IT POSSIBLE FOR ALL AMERICANS TO

educ

PURSUE EXCELLENCE THROUGH IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION AND

THE WAY IT IS FINANCED,

Tax

-- GOVERNMENT WITH A TAX SYSTEM WHICH ELIMINATES THE GLARING

TAX LOOPHOLES THAT MAKE IT POSSIBLE FOR THE SUPER-RICH AND THE

GIANT CORPORATIONS TO PAY LITTLE OR NOTHING, WHILE THE MIDDLE-INCOME

TAXPAYER BEARS THE MAJOR BURDEN OF GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES;

Transportation

-- GOVERNMENT WITH THE WISDOM TO DESIGN A TRANSPORTATION POLICY

TO MEET THE NEEDS OF URBAN AND RURAL PEOPLE ALIKE; AND

Energy

-- GOVERNMENT WITH THE DETERMINATION TO PURSUE AN ENERGY

PROGRAM THAT WILL GUARANTEE ENERGY RESOURCES AT REASONABLE PRICES

TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY AND FAMILIES FOR DECADES TO COME.

Good

WE NEED A PROCESS WHICH MAKES MORE EXPLICIT ALL THE FACTS
NEEDED TO MAKE THESE DECISIONS AND ACHIEVE THESE OBJECTIVES.

BUT ALL THIS TAKES INFORMATION -- GOOD INFORMATION IN THE
HANDS OF MEN AND WOMEN WITH COMPASSION AND UNDERSTANDING AND WHOSE
VISION OF AMERICA INCLUDES A COMMITMENT TO THE WELL-BEING OF ALL
AMERICA'S CITIZENS.

WE HAVE MADE A GREAT DEAL OF PROGRESS IN THIS REGARD. THIS
CONFERENCE REPRESENTS AN IMPORTANT OPPORTUNITY TO LOOK TO THE FUTURE
AND PROVIDE OPTIONS FOR A NATIONAL INFORMATION POLICY WHICH STRIKES
A REASONABLE BALANCE BETWEEN THE PUBLIC'S RIGHT TO KNOW AND THE
INDIVIDUAL'S RIGHT TO PRIVACY.

THE FOUNDING FATHERS OF OUR GREAT COUNTRY HAVE LEFT US A
PRICELESS LEGACY.

IT IS MOST APPROPRIATE THAT AS WE CELEBRATE OUR NATION'S BIRTHDAY
WE ENGAGE IN A SEARCHING DISCUSSION OF THE ROLE OF INFORMATION
AND INFORMATION CHANGE IN NATIONAL POLICY FORMATION AND GOVERNMENT
MANAGEMENT,

WE HAVE ACCOMPLISHED A GREAT DEAL,

WE HAVE MUCH MORE TO DO,

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