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<p>Information: private property or public resource? The growing issue of an entity “owning” knowledge of any kind</p>	<p>Issue: the U.S. courts are being tasked with making definitions for socio-economic relationships that are still forming</p>	<p>Shulman, Seth. <i>Owning the Future</i>. Business Week;</p> <p>France, Mike. “Why we don't need patent reform--yet.” <i>Business Week</i>, 12/20/99;</p> <p>“Shrink wrap licenses grow teeth.”</p> <p>Yeomans, Matthew. “The World’s Wide Web: Battle of the Gene Genies.” <i>The Industry Standard</i>, 10/28/99.</p> <p>Dugan, Sean M. “The War Over a Single Letter.” Infoworld, 1/7/00.</p> <p>“Tasini vs. New York Times”</p>	<p>As the U.S. Patent & Trademark and Copyright Offices continue to grant legally enforceable property rights for a widening range of “information”, there is greater precedence for ownership, encouraging even more entities to file for ownership. The U.S. Offices are supposed to determine what is eligible for private ownership and what is public domain, but as they become overburdened by patent applications for leading edge technology and applications, they lose their effectiveness, granting rights for things that are not even properly defined yet. Once property rights are granted, the courts become the main battle ground over intellectual property. Thus the courts are increasingly required to define what can be private property and what can be public property.</p>
<p>Ramifications of genetics throughout society and civilization</p>	<p>Issue: Human genetic engineering conceivably has the potential to fundamentally alter Homo sapiens and, more immediately, to alter social definitions of “normal” for everything from height to intellectual aptitude.</p>	<p>Hensley, Scott. “Pandora's genome box.” <i>Modern Healthcare's Millennium Issue</i>, 9/27/99</p> <p>Rose, Michael R. “Can human aging be postponed?” <i>Scientific American</i>, December 1999</p> <p>“Longer Life Gene Identified in Italy.” Xinhua, 11/17/99.</p> <p>“Lost Fragrance.” Environmental News Network, 1/17/00. (audio)</p>	<p>If anything promises to be a “slippery slope”, it’s the mass introduction of genetic engineering. Already scientists are experimenting and using gene therapies and cloning technologies as treatments. But repair of an individual is only one aspect of this revolution. The most profound applications will be preventive. How do we regulate genetic alterations to unborn humans? Where is the boundary between mitigating a disease or condition and “enhancing” an unborn? If people can directly influence physiological attributes, what will be “normal”? There will undoubtedly arise the argument that if we <i>can</i> give unborn children advantages, we should. And what parents would not want the “best” for their children?</p>
<p>Redefining public education: skill sets, tools, and access</p>	<p>Issue: New information and communication technologies alter</p>	<p>Loader, Brian D. <i>Cyberspace Divide: Equality, Agency, and Policy in the Information Society</i>. New York: Routledge, 1998.</p>	<p>Right now, the internet and the WWW are embryonic, yet we already hear about an impending educational and skill divide. Our “new” economy not only requires different skills,</p>

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	social and economic relationships, and the education needs of the public are called into question. How will students be trained and included in the emerging economy?	<p><i>Falling Through the Net: Defining the Digital Divide</i>. NTIA, 1999</p> <p>Brake, David. "Digital Dole." <i>The Industry Standard</i>, 11/22/99</p> <p>Fallows, James. "Frontier Days." <i>The Industry Standard</i>, 11/22/99.</p>	it is offering many sectors of society new ways of doing things. Thus companies and even governments are rushing to figure out how to move their functions and operations to the WWW. But what about the millions not online? What about those who don't want to get online? And what about those who need to learn new skills but have no opportunity to do so? If we want to continue defining the emerging "new economy", we need to make sure our people can be part of it.
Nationalism	Issue: Younger generations may feel decreasing loyalty to the state, with increasing loyalty to their own non-spatial affinity groups	<p>Kantor, Jodi. "Obstacles to E-voting." <i>The Industry Standard</i>. 11/15/99</p> <p><i>Code and Other Laws of Cyberspace</i></p> <p>Korn, David A. <i>Exodus Within Borders: An Introduction to the Crisis of Internal Displacement</i>. Washington: Brookings Institution Press, 1999</p> <p>"The Rise and Fall of an E-nation."</p>	Decades of post-modern and post-colonial philosophy have raised two generations (almost three, now) who question the status quo out of reflex. With new technology to communicate and organize, these new generations may embrace the notion of "nation" far more strongly than any notion of "state", thus drawing loyalty (and power) away from institutional governments and nation-states.
Separating space and identity in a world where physical location, proximity, and affinity have less importance	Issue: Most laws and concepts of citizenship are based on notions of geography or relationships to geography. Today, many relationships are becoming unhinged from their traditional physical or geographic parameters	Brady, Diane. "The Net is a Family Affair." <i>Business Week</i> , 12/13/99.	E-commerce is merely the first sector of society to explore the internet (and its lack of rules and definitions) on a massive and determined scale. Expect other sectors (religion, cultures, and conflict) to follow suit, creating new uses for the Web and redefining boundaries and rules.
Unprecedented population	Issue: with population densities	Alpert, Mark. "The Invisible Epidemic." <i>Scientific American</i> , November 1999	"Road rage", cancer rates, mental illness, anti-social behaviors, and resource depletion are

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	<p>higher than ever before in the history of the human race, humans are being forced to live in ways wholly alien to their evolution. Crime, depression, alienation, and toxic habitats are a few examples of the result. Courts will have to deal with increasing levels of disaffection and sociopathic (?) behavior that are the result of forces and situations far beyond the control of defendants and plaintiffs</p>	<p><i>GEO-2000</i>. United Nations Environment Programme, 1999</p> <p>Holloway, Marguerite. "The Aborted Crime Wave?" <i>Scientific American</i>, December 1999</p> <p>Brown, Lester R., Gary Gardner, and Brian Halwell. <i>Beyond Malthus: Sixteen Dimensions of the Population Problem</i>. Washington: Worldwatch Institute, 1998</p> <p>"Social Anxiety Disorder" and Paxil</p> <p>Feldman, Miriam Karmel. "Is shyness Catching?" <i>Utne Reader</i>, Nov-Dec 1999.</p>	<p>occurring on growing scales as the population densities increase. There is no precedent for having so many humans living and competing together, and the lack of precedent means that the human animal was not bred for an urban environment. Current American society rewards fairly specific types of behavior and success, but those rules may no longer accurately reflect what can be reasonably expected of individuals. Society may be judging behaviors based on unreasonable guidelines or society may be expecting more of its socio-economic system than that system can actually produce.</p>
New terrorism	<p>Issue: What is a crime? What is terrorism? As individuals attack--physically and electronically--in greater numbers and for increasingly irrational reasons, how will society define crime and defend itself?</p>	<p><i>Countering the New Terrorism</i>, RAND</p>	<p>Researchers have identified that not only is terrorism increasing, it is also evolving. The idea of "netwar" alters the methods and targets of terrorists while more and more individuals are striking out at institutions for reasons other than traditional politics. The nature of the emerging terrorist--who often does not claim credit--broadens the population of potential terrorists and makes it increasingly difficult for law enforcement agencies to prevent attacks. How far is society willing to go to prevent crimes against itself? Does terrorism become a viable social and political tool for the common man?</p>
Surveillance Society	<p>Issue: How should technology be employed by public</p>	<p>Norris, Clive, and Gary Armstrong. "The Maximum Surveillance Society: The Rise of CCTV." Oxford: Berg, 1999</p>	<p>As technology advances, privacy may become completely obsolete and practically impossible. Legally defining and controlling invasions of</p>

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	and private entities? What are the boundaries of individual privacy?	"Cops have eyes on X-ray vision." APBnews.com, June 4 1999.	privacy will be a daunting task.
Future of work and labor		"Robots reclaim the future." "Report on the American Workforce, 1999." U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics <i>An Overview of Economic, Social and Demographic Trends Affecting the U.S. Labor Market.</i> Urban Institute, 1999.	
Entertainment Economy		Wolf, Michael J. <i>The Entertainment Economy.</i> New York: Times Books, 1999. Pine II, B. Joseph, and James H. Gilmore. <i>The Experience Economy.</i> Harvard: Harvard Business School Press, 1999. Jensen, Rolf. <i>The Dream Society.</i> New York: McGraw-Hill, 1999. Sternberg, Ernest. <i>The Economy of Icons: How Business Manufactures Meaning.</i> Claire, Rodger W. <i>Entertainment 101: An Industry Primer.</i> Beverly Hills: Pomegranate Press, 1999.	Researchers and professionals from different disciplines have, in recent years, noticed that society is turning to stories and experience and away from simple, "commoditized" products. It is interesting to note that the technology that has brought society from industrialism and mass production to information and customization is the same technology allowing the story and experience of things to regain its traditional prominence.
U.S. government puts federal information on a single World Wide Web site linking all federal agencies, hundreds of government forms	Issues: equity, particularly for persons without computer access, particularly minorities.	http://dailynews.yahoo.com/h/ap/19991217/tc/government_internet_1.html Friday December 17 6:23 PM ET , "Government to Put Information Online," by Jonathan D. Salant Associated Press Writer <i>Falling Through The Net: Defining The Digital Divide.</i> A Report on the	Telecommunications access for all Americans and equity issues. More Americans have access to and are using the Internet. <i>Falling Through The Net</i> (1999, p. xiii) reports that, "Access to computers and the Internet has soared for people in all demographic groups and geographic locations.

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<p>available at the click of a mouse, and perhaps even the means to vote by computer.</p>		<p>Telecommunications and Information Technology Gap in America, July 1999, National Telecommunications and Information Administration , U.S. Department Of Commerce.</p>	<p>At the end of 1998, over 40 percent of American households owned computers, and one-quarter of all households had Internet access.” However, it also states that, “Accompanying this good news, however, is the persistence of the digital divide between the information rich (such as Whites, Asians/Pacific Islanders, those with higher incomes, those more educated, and dual-parent households) and the information poor (such as those who are younger, those with lower incomes and education levels, certain minorities, and those in rural areas or central cities).” The state of Virginia is ranked near the end of the “middle” range of access to households with telephones (#30 of 50 states) but ranks 12th (in the end of the high range) for the percentage of households with computers. Approximately 28% of the households (15th of 50 states) use the Internet in Virginia. In general, households that do not have access to the Internet cite cost as the primary reason. Without equitable access to all persons, all groups will not be ensured “socioeconomic success in the Information Age” (p. 42).</p>
<p>Increasingly violent acts by younger children, students in school settings, and increased violence by girls. Social service agencies cannot respond quickly to the changing situation.</p>	<p>Issues: More children sent to court, possibly tried as adults. Issues of penalizing parents for inappropriate or non-existent parenting. The courts must respond to social or community disintegration while social service agencies are ineffective.</p>	<p>http://jama.ama-assn.org/issues/v282n5/full/joc90430.html Nancy D. Brener, PhD; Thomas R. Simon, PhD; Etienne G. Krug, MD, MPH; Richard Lowry, MD, MS. Recent Trends in Violence-Related Behaviors Among High School Students in the United States. <i>Journal of the American Medical Association</i>, Vol. 282 No. 5, August 4, 1999.</p> <p>http://www.ed.gov/databases/ERIC_Digests/ed429419.html ED429419 98 Violence and Aggression in Children and Youth. ERIC/OSEP Digest</p>	<p>Children’s Behavior and Violence</p> <p>More children are being sent to court for acts of violence and aggression that appear to be more severe in than in the past (witness the various high school incidents of shooting), although there is evidence that violence decreased in high schools between 1994 and 1997 (Brener, et al, 1999). Prevention remains an issue and deserves greater study.</p> <p>Trends for younger girls are also changing, and “appears to have increased significantly in the last two decades” (Weiler, 1999). This</p>

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		<p>E572. Author: Fitzsimmons, Mary K. ERIC Clearinghouse on Disabilities and Gifted Education, Reston, VA. ERIC/OSEP Special Project on Interagency Information Dissemination.</p> <p>http://www.ed.gov/databases/ERIC_Digests/ed430069.html ED430069 99 Girls and Violence. ERIC Digest Number 143. Author: Weiler, Jeanne ERIC Clearinghouse on Urban Education, New York, NY.</p>	<p>phenomenon is less researched and less understood but is gaining more attention as more women have become scholars. Weiler's report states that, "In general, school failure increases young people's risk for violence and delinquency (Artz, 1998), although poor school performance appears to have a stronger effect on girls than boys (Rankin, 1980). While high grades and positive self-esteem seem to depress girls' involvement in violence and delinquency, boys' high grades raise their self-esteem, creating favorable orientations to risk-taking and thus greater delinquency (Heimer, 1995)." Little corporate giving addresses girl's delinquency issues. Programs are not gender and culture specific.</p> <p>When these children are sent to court, they risk being tried as adults; there appears to be a "drift" of making children responsible for their actions at younger ages than previous times. In addition, two-salary income parents may be penalized for inappropriate or non-existent parenting.</p> <p>When social service agencies are ineffective in dealing with these problems, courts may be the focus for review and enforcement of consistent treatment for these children. As Fitzsimmons (1998), summarizes, "Troubled students need habilitative services instead of haphazard punishment. A full continuum of educational, mental health, and other services should be available to them. Aggressive and violent behaviors do not develop overnight and cannot therefore be ameliorated or eradicated in short periods of time." In conclusion, "The entire community is better off when troubled students</p>

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			<p>are served more appropriately. “ And while courts can aid in this process, “Schoolwide discipline policies need to be formulated and taught to all students.”</p> <p>To address the problems of girls, courts could assure habilitative programs, as Weiler suggests, that provide “comprehensive counseling . . . [to address] the multiple problems of delinquent and at-risk young women, including sexual abuse and violence in teen relationships. Second, successful programs include educational and occupational support. Third, they address the needs of young women not able to remain with their families. Further, they provide young women with access to caring adults and organized community activities.”</p>
<p>Decrease in health indicators, particularly for children (i.e. obesity). Increased focus on improving healthy behaviors. More attention to collecting data on types of injuries, determining cause and assessing cost (i.e., gunshot wounds, traumatic brain injury, tobacco use, lead paint, HMOs managed care schemes, workplace depression, etc.)</p>	<p>Issues: whose responsibility is this anyway? What will individuals, parents, schools or education systems, employers or health care providers be required to do to assist in health improvement? Can healthy behaviors be legislated and enforced by health coverage measures? What issues does new data help clarify or open for judicial review?</p>	<p>http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/programs/disabil/objectives.htm Healthy People with Disabilities 2010. The reports, National Center for Health Statistics.</p> <p>Healthy People 2000 Review, 1998–99. Hyattsville, Maryland: Public Health Service. 1999, and “Healthy People 2010” (http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/programs/disabilities/objectives.htm provide goal statements and indicators on a national level for healthier living and environment and the subsequent associated reductions in economic cost for illness and disability.</p> <p>http://www.ed.gov/databases/ERIC_Digests/ed429053.html ED429053 98 Promoting Health Behavior Change. ERIC Digest. Author: Sullivan, Karen T. ERIC Clearinghouse on Teaching and Teacher Education, Washington, DC.</p>	<p>Healthy Lifestyles: A Matter of Choice?</p> <p>Healthy lives reduce medical costs and assure that individuals are more economically able. These beliefs are borne out by the growing body of public health literature and newspaper articles that focus on the costs for the individual and society in terms of poor health habits. For example, a recent report on obesity, a growing problem in the United States (Mokdad, <i>et al</i>, 1999) states that, “The prevalence of obesity (defined as a body mass index 30 kg/m²) increased from 12.0% in 1991 to 17.9% in 1998. A steady increase was observed in all states; in both sexes; across age groups, races, educational levels; and occurred regardless of smoking status. The greatest magnitude of increase was found in the following groups: 18- to 29-year-olds (7.1% to 12.1%), those with some college education (10.6% to 17.8%), and</p>

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		<p>Taxing Costs Of Gun Injuries Washington Tuesday, August 3, 1999 - 07:51 PM ET (CBS)</p> <p>http://jama.ama-assn.org/issues/v282n16/full/joc91119.html The Spread of the Obesity Epidemic in the United States, 1991-1998. Ali H. Mokdad, PhD; Mary K. Serdula, MD, MPH; William H. Dietz, MD, PhD; Barbara A. Bowman, PhD; James S. Marks, MD, MPH; Jeffrey P. Koplan, MD, MPH. <i>Journals of the American Medical Association (JAMA)</i> Vol. 282 No. 16, October 27, 1999.</p> <p>http://www.ed.gov/databases/ERIC_Digests/ed429053.html ED429053 98 Promoting Health Behavior Change. <i>ERIC Digest</i>. Author: Sullivan, Karen T. ERIC Clearinghouse on Teaching and Teacher Education, Washington, DC.</p> <p>http://www.nytimes.com/library/politics/scotus/articles/010400hmo-lawsuits.html, January 4, 2000, "HMOs Under Attack, Face Supreme Court Test," by Milt Freudenheim,</p> <p>http://psychiatry.medscape.com/SCP/DBT/1999/v11.n08/d5943.gree/d5943.gree-01.html "Workplace Burden of Depression: A Case Study in Social Functioning Using Employer Claims Data," Howard G. Birnbaum, PhD, Paul E. Greenberg, MA, MBA, Mary Barton, MBA, Ronald C. Kessler, PhD, Clayton R. Rowland, PhD, Todd E. Williamson, MSc.</p>	<p>those of Hispanic ethnicity (11.6% to 20.8%). . . . Recent estimates suggest that obesity-related morbidity may account for 6.8% of US health care costs" (Mokdad, et al, 1999).</p> <p>Health habits are created earlier in life (Sullivan, 1998) and school programs can promote appropriate behaviors and teach students "active problem solving" so that they can "establish cues and rewards for healthy behaviors and remove or minimize contact with triggers for unhealthy behaviors." This type of problem solving behavior can aid the adult in the rest of his/her life in the workplace as well as safeguarding one's self during non-work hours and activities.</p> <p>In the United States, cardiovascular diseases, (principally ischemic heart disease and stroke,) are the most common cause of death. All cancers are the second most common cause of death; one of every four deaths is from cancer. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is the fourth, and diabetes is the sixth most common cause of death. Seventy percent of all deaths in Virginia result from these diseases. The impacts of these chronic illnesses and other types of injury can be reduced or prevented. . . (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.)</p> <p>As of 1996, in the U.S., 17 workers died from injuries and 137 workers died ,on average, from work-related diseases. In that same year, approximately 11,000 workers were disabled each day due to occupationally-related injuries and the cost was estimated to exceed \$121 billion in 1996, according to the National Safety</p>

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<p>Page 9</p>		<p>U.S. Department of Labor. Report on the American Workforce. 1999.</p> <p>http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/statbook/pdf/va.pdf Chronic Diseases and Their Risk Factors. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (Virginia specifically).</p> <p>http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/statbook/pdf/us-burden.pdf (United States general information)</p> <p>http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/98va.html Occupational Safety and Health in Virginia. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. (updated: 10/9/98)</p>	<p>Council. In most recent data for Virginia (1997), there were 3,405,470 individuals in the workforce. About 151 workers in Virginia died each year (from 1984 to 1993) due to workplace injuries. The highest number of fatalities were in the transportation, communication, and public utilities industries, followed by manufacturing and construction. The state average annual rate of fatal workplace injuries was 5.1 deaths per 100,000 workers was similar to the national average of 5.0 deaths per 100,000 workers. From 1988 to 1992, 980 deaths occurred from dust-related lung diseases. During that period, the state had the fourth highest mortality rate in the country for coal workers' pneumoconiosis and the ninth highest mortality rate for asbestosis (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, 10/98).</p> <p>Courts are substantially more involved in these issues. There is evidence of trends across the U.S. that healthy behaviors are being legally mandated, (i.e., helmet laws, gun ownership restrictions, etc.) and companies that promote activities that are not healthy (i.e., tobacco and gun companies) are suffering increasing levels of attack in the form of class action suits (Freudenheim, 2000) for their responsibility in the resultant poor health of partakers of these goods.</p> <p>Similarly, courts are being asked, "Does an HMO, by linking what it pays its doctors with their success in holding down costs, ignore the best interest of patients in a way that violates its legal duty as defined by a federal law governing employer-sponsored health plans?" Class actions suits have been filed against major</p>

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			<p>health providers such as Aetna, Humana, Cigna, United Healthcare, Foundation Health Systems, PacifiCare Health Systems, and Kaiser Permanente. “The attacks may grow more intense. California, Georgia and Missouri have passed laws permitting suits against the managed-care companies. A two-year-old Texas law permitting such suits is being tested in the courts. And the attorneys general of Connecticut and Missouri also jumped in recently with separate suits against managed-care companies.” Some industry defendants argue that this is a public policy issue best left to legislators, not courts. The federal court decision by the Supreme Court relating to the Herdrich case will have important ramifications.</p> <p>Other data that is more recently available on the American workforce – particularly how people are using their time – could be useful in yet another arena relating to the courts. The Report on the American Workforce (p. 108) suggests, “For the judicial system, time-use data [i.e., how much time a person spends in work versus non-work activities] might be useful for estimating the economic damages in personal injury and wrongful death cases. Currently, economic damages include only lost earnings. Time-use data might provide a more complete picture.”</p> <p>In another article, Birnbaum et al (1999) explore the “the direct costs of depression (including hospitalization, outpatient care, physician visits, and prescription drugs) and the indirect costs of illness in the workplace (including the value of missed work days for disability and sick time, reduced on-the-job productivity, and the search</p>

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			and training costs resulting from depression-induced turnover.” This information can again be used, as it is available (and subject to issues of confidentiality) to “educate stakeholders concerning both the obvious and the subtle consequences of this debilitating and costly illness” and, ultimately, assist the patient with depression to overcome this illness and improve his/her productivity. The question remains, as it pertains to improving individual health, will treatment be required rather than a choice?
<p>Expansion of civil rights issues to access in a much broader way (i.e. pay for training, transportation, mobility in communities by travel and communication, access to government activities, equitable education, etc.)</p>	<p>Issues: what are the limits to civil rights and how does that play out with respect to popular philosophical concepts of communitarianism and the backlash against the ADA (Americans with Disabilities) in misunderstandings of cost to the community and lack of understanding full benefits to society? Limits to the ADA are feared by some advocates.</p> <p>Clarification of illnesses, conditions, injuries will be translated into functional descriptions of</p>	<p>http://www.eeoc.gov/press/11-06-99.html Jury Awards \$13 Million In Disability Discrimination Case. Largest Jury Verdict in the ADA's History Obtained by EEOC. Madison, Wis. -- A jury in the disability discrimination case against Chuck E. Cheese pizza chain returned its verdict on damages Friday, awarding a record \$13 million in compensatory and punitive damages to Donald Perkle</p> <p>http://www.usdoj.gov/opa/pr/1999/December/586cr.htm Justice Department Sues Law School Admission Council Over Testing Policies And Practices. U.S. Department of Justice, 12/6/99.</p> <p>Subminimum Wage Among Issues as Advocates Convene, by William Branigin, Washington Post, Staff Writer. Sunday, December 12, 1999</p> <p>Immigration Office Turning Its Back On Hearing Impaired, Group Alleges, by Teresa Puente, Tribune, Staff Writer, December 16, 1999</p>	<p>Disability and the Limits to Civil Rights</p> <p>People with disabilities have waited or patiently advocated for public behavior to change in accordance with the tenets of the Americans with Disabilities Act for almost ten years. It hasn't happened. There are substantially more lawsuits related to ADA issues as well as IDEA (Individuals with Disabilities Education Act) relating to employment discrimination (Chuck E. Cheese suit), immigration, and access to services generally (DOJ, law school admission, 12/99).</p> <p>Part of the problem may be reconciling “old” laws that provided segregated access to services or community (i.e., the Carl Perkins Act, the Department of Labor provisions for special wage certificates to pay less than prevailing wage – Branigin, 1999-- for persons with disabilities in training and potentially, for their entire working life, etc.) and the new philosophies espoused by the ADA, the Rehabilitation Act and IDEA. Similar to other issues that go to court, mediation is now an option for settlement in these cases as well. Nationwide, more than 450 professional</p>

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<p>Page 12</p>	<p>disability. This list will continue to grow.</p> <p>Additionally, there may be opportunities for new unions of groups to advocate and participate in civil disobedience activities for better community access, particularly for equity in the transportation arena.</p>	<p>http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/ada/julsep99.htm and http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/ada/julsep99.htm#anchor328183</p> <p>U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, Disability Rights Section. Enforcing the ADA. A Status Report from the Department of Justice. (July - September 1999)</p> <p>Greenhouse, Linda. Supreme Court Will Revisit States' Rights in Bias Case. January 22, 2000</p> <p>http://www.ncd.gov/publications/privileges.html</p> <p>From Privileges to Rights: People Labeled with Psychiatric Disabilities Speak for Themselves. National Council on Disability, January 20, 2000.</p> <p>The Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 and the new Public Law 105-178—June 9, 1998, "Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century" (the short title).</p> <p>http://www.theatlantic.com/issues/99dec/9912katz.htm</p> <p>http://www.theatlantic.com/issues/99dec/9912katz2.htm</p> <p>Bruce Katz and Jennifer Bradley. Atlantic Online. December 1999.</p> <p>Compass (heading), p. 16</p> <p>Utne Reader, Compass Section "Do-It-Yourself Bike Lanes," (March – April 1999, page 10) and "The Depaving of America," Jay</p>	<p>mediators are available to mediate ADA cases. In cases where mediation has been completed, over 80 percent have been successfully resolved.</p> <p>Although last year disability advocates were happy about the Olmstead ruling (which found that federal governments should work with people with disabilities receiving publicly-funded care in institutions to expand culturally appropriate home- and community-based supports in order for people to leave institutional care, and access an effective, flexible, consumer -driven system of supports and services in the community), there are major concerns about a perceived challenge to the ADA. "To decide the disability case, Florida Department of Corrections v. Dickson, No. 98-829, the [Supreme] court may have to define more clearly than it has in the past the level of constitutional scrutiny that should be applied to discrimination by public agencies on the basis of disability" and "is important because Congress' authority to make the Americans with Disabilities Act binding on the states, and to overcome the states' 11th Amendment immunity from suit in federal court, depends largely on whether the court sees the law as a proper exercise of Congressional authority to enforce the equal protection guarantee of the 14th Amendment" (Greenhouse, 1/2000).</p> <p>At the same time, there are growing opportunities for disability advocates to unite with other community advocates on a slew of issues related to transportation. Laws like ISTEA (1991) and the more recent TEA-21 (Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century),</p>

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		<p>Walljasper (p. 65).</p> <p>Bicycling, November 1998, P. 31. Advocacy by Christopher Ketcham Death On The Streets. Alarming Memorials Are Turning Heads In New York City And Making Activists Of The Deceased.</p> <p>Scott Ostler. "He Knows Where to Draw the Line," San Francisco Chronicle, Friday, June 4, 1999.</p>	<p>put a new face on transportation. Not only do they call for changes and for a new means of planning and developing community living space, but in the desire for "equity" they call attention to more options or alternatives to the personal automobile. Cities and streets will be friendly to not only the car, but to pedestrians, bicyclists and other public or private transportation users. There are no court cases yet, but there are new advocacy groups (i.e., for pedestrians, a number of organizations are collaborating under the guise of "WalkAmerica") across the nation. Forms of public protest (i.e., spray painting body silhouettes of pedestrians and cyclists killed on the curbs or streets in New York city and San Francisco as well as "critical mass rides" by bicyclists) are gaining notice from the car drivers and the media. Bicyclists in other nations (i.e., Poland, France, The Netherlands, and Australia) have had spontaneous events protesting the lack of transportation alternatives (Utne Reader, March-April 1999).</p>
<p>Increasing financial pressure and solicitation of non-court alternatives to conflict resolution</p>	<p>Issues: Is it really a final solution when courts are the back-up? Can the mediation systems be all things to all people (i.e., sensitive to diverse cultural demands – including people with disabilities, many cultures, etc.)</p>	<p>http://www.directionservice.org/cadre/articles/keys.htm Keys to Access. Encouraging the Use of Mediation by Families from Diverse Backgrounds. November 1999. By Anita Engiles, Cathy Fromme, Diane LeResche, Philip Moses</p> <p>From Employment in the Mainstream, Vol. 24, No. 4, Fall 1999, pp. 13-16. Alternative Dispute Resolution. New ADA Employment Mediation Practice Standards Released for Trial and Comment. By Anne B. Thomas. Ms. Thomas is Director, Office of Equal Opportunity at the University of New Mexico.</p>	<p>Mediation as Customized Justice</p> <p>The evolution of "customized justice" (to coin a phrase from Alvin Toffler's concept of customized service – where the consumer is the producer too, from a 1/2/2000 discussion on Fox News, The Futurists with John Snow). Will there be "just in time justice" too? Will the effect be to create personalized justice, responding to the time, place, situation and conditions of the particular event and relationship of the people involved? How will this ultimately affect law and precedence, if at all?</p>

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<p>Access to (and coverage of) healthcare: right or privilege</p>	<p>Issue: ongoing debates over health insurance coverage and payment exposes a basic and crucial issue of determining what individuals are responsible for and what society may owe individuals--a social contract</p>	<p>Lamm, Richard, and Stuart Altman. "Between a rock and a hard place." <i>Healthplan</i>, Nov/Dec. 1999.</p>	<p>There are not enough healthcare resources to fulfill every healthcare desire. This necessitates rationing, which ideally should be done according to clearly defined and agreed upon guidelines. This also raises fundamental questions of how health resources should be distributed.</p>
<p>Right to live or die, euthanasia, access to abortion, or even medical care (when, who, how, payment, professionals perform the act, etc.) and the intersection with technology, particularly bioengineering.</p>	<p>Issues: Courts will be asked to make guidelines because there is no public forum or means to develop a national, state or local understanding of the issues and actively make choices. Additionally, legislators often follow the money – decisions favor those with deep pockets and lobbyists. Courts may be asked to equalize the situation or enforce spending limits.</p>	<p>A Professor's Lively Ideas on Euthanasia. By Paula Span <i>Washington Post</i>, Staff Writer Thursday, December 9, 1999; Page C1</p> <p>http://www.denverpost.com/news/news1218i.htm <i>Denver Post</i>, Dec 18, 1999. Ill infant loses her home care. By Jim Hughes, <i>Denver Post</i> Staff Writer</p> <p><i>The New York Times</i>. December 6, 1999. Health Industry Sees Wish List Made Into Law, by Robert Pear</p> <p>http://www.wired.com/wired/archive/8.01/forever.html "Don't Die, Stay Pretty. Introducing the ultrahuman makeover," by Brian Alexander, January 2000 issue of <i>Wired</i> Magazine online.</p> <p>http://www.sacbee.com/news/calreport/calreport_story.cgi?N100.HTML Court OKs different disability coverage for physical, mental disabilities, San Francisco</p>	<p>Limits to Health Coverage</p> <p>The correct balance between cost containment, new technology and customer service is a quagmire for the nation. The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation report, "Cost Analysis of Cost Containment Strategies Involving Medical Technology" (4/1997) drew these (selected) final conclusions about evaluating medical technology after a twenty-one month study:</p> <p>"There is still no strategy for evaluating the safety, effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of new medical technology. The federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA) evaluates the safety and effectiveness of new drugs and devices, but not their cost-effectiveness. At present, cost-effectiveness also does not factor into decisions by the federal Health Care Finance Administration (HCFA) to cover new technology under Medicare or Medicaid.</p> <p>The lack of a formal process for controlling the introduction of new surgical procedures into clinical practice is a serious weakness in existing policy and warrants consideration of a process parallel to those employed by the FDA</p>

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		<p>(AP), 1/4/2000</p> <p>The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. "Cost Analysis of Cost Containment Strategies Involving Medical Technology," grant report from Boston University School of Management. April 1997. http://www.rwjf.org/health/fulltext/026077e.htm</p> <p>Speed Weed. "Outfront [section]. Chimp Change." <i>Mother Jones</i>. September/October 1999: 17.</p>	<p>for the regulation of drugs and devices. Currently, evaluation of new surgical procedures falls to doctors and hospitals and can lead to diffusion without adequate evaluation of the risks and benefits."</p> <p>On another front, procedures for human trials and participation in research are under increased scrutiny (Weed, September/ October 1999).</p> <p>Clearly, at the national level there is no single standard or set of standards for making these decisions. With the increased possibilities associated with medical technology, particularly genetic research, the complexity of choice and associated ethical, cost, political, social and economic implications expand at a vast rate.</p> <p>The default may be that the legislators will take the advice of health care industry officials. However, due to the lack of consensus and the impact on individual lives, the decisions may ultimately be brought before the courts.</p>
<p>Impact of the globalizing economy and "reach" of the U.S. courts. National needs and worker demands may be in conflict.</p>	<p>Issues: Gaps the haves and have-nots are getting still wider. Can legislation and training programs assure that the national need to compete in a global economy can be maintained over a longer period of time? Can the playing field be leveled so that everyone can play,</p>	<p>U.S. Department of Labor. <i>Report on the American Workforce</i>. 1999.</p> <p>http://www.ssa.gov/work/factsheet.htm Fact Sheet: Ticket To Work And Work Incentives Improvement Act Of 1999.</p> <p>http://www.ssa.gov/work/redbook99.html Redbook On Work Incentives. A Summary Guide To Social Security And Supplemental Security Income Work Incentives For People With Disabilities, Social Security Administration. SSA Pub. No. 64-030, ICN 436900, November 1999</p>	<p>National need to compete in globalized workplace and worker demographics and needs.</p> <p>Over the last 20 or 30 years, the economy, the workforce and the kinds of skills people need to perform work have changed. These changes are complex, not necessarily well understood, and the data to analyze it is not always available in a consistent timeline (US DOL, 1999).</p> <p>Public expectations for all citizens to participate in the workplace have been reinforced by legislation on the federal and state level.</p>

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Page 16	find the incentives to improve skills and training, and maintain a quality of life?	http://www.wired.com/news/culture/0,1284,32929,00.html?tw=wn20000103 and Upgrading the Temp Life by Lindsey Arent, 3:00 a.m. 3.Jan.2000 PST	<p>Welfare-to-work programs have been implemented. Additional recent legislation – The Work Incentives Improvement Act of 1999 – hopes to eliminate traditional barriers to employment for persons with disabilities. Even Social Security has published a new “redbook” with the intent of assisting persons with disabilities to access work opportunities. Clearly, the message, whatever the content, is that everyone should be working and supporting him/herself.</p> <p>Traditional unions set in place to protect workers in the workplace are outdated in this new world of work. Possible solutions that are in the process of emerging:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New unions for blue collar workers • Calls for laws limiting the kinds of work persons on welfare can be forced to do, assurances for their safety in performing this work and some stipulations for humane treatment on the jobs (Harpers, 1998) • New ergonomics law. • New codes of ethics emerging for a new class of workers. <p>Even within the United States, there is a need for new guidelines to deal with the newly emerging underclass in the information age economy: the “permanent temp.” This new class of underclass has begun to argue for a “code [that] includes clauses for a living wage, access to insurance, training, fair administrative treatment, vacations and holidays, and swift placement in permanent positions as they become available. . . . There's also a clause that demands that all applicants and employees will be treated courteously, with respect and</p>

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<p>Philanthropy, Non-profits – new roles, new expectations, and government privatization schemes</p>	<p>Judicial decisions will be made in the middle of an increasingly complicated relationship between state demands and the realities of non-profit organizations.</p>	<p>http://www.best.com/cgi-bin/byteserve/~redf/public/nse/nse.pdf New Social Entrepreneurs: The Success, Challenge and Lessons of Non-Profit Enterprise Creation Edited by Jed Emerson, and Fay Twersky, Research. San Francisco, California, 1996.</p> <p>http://newfederalism.urban.org/html/discussion99-08.html New Federalism and Research: Rearranging Old Methods to Study New Social Policies in the States (99-08), by Stephen Bell , The Urban Institute, 1999.</p> <p>http://www.nytimes.com/library/politics/123099wis-welfare.html The <i>New York Times</i> on the Web December 30, 1999. Life After Welfare. Bold Effort Leaves Much Unchanged for the Poor. By Jason DeParle.</p> <p>http://ocfo.ed.gov/Coninfo/00R0005.htm H.R. 1180 / Public Law 106-170. Ticket to Work and Work Incentives Improvement Act of 1999. (Dec. 17, 1999; 113 Stat. 1860; 92 pages)</p> <p>RFP ED-00-R-0005, Study to Assess the Participation and Outcome Patterns in Postsecondary Occupational Education. Solicitation Number: RFP ED-00-R-0005 DUE DATE: January 7, 2000 2 P.M. E.S.T. POC: Lawrence Taylor, Contract Specialist at (202) 260-9987</p>	<p>dignity.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better data. <p>Reports are already pointing out the devolution from federal to state responsibility for social services and costs. However, the public search for avenues to provide social services to persons who are poor, homeless, elderly, disabled, young or others in need at less <u>direct</u> cost to the taxpayer will not end there. Private non-profits and other volunteer agencies will step in or be created to fill the void. Indirectly, taxpayers will provide money to programs that suit their personal agenda for tax-deductible contributions and philosophical leanings.</p> <p>Another issue: indirectly, the reduced cost of providing services will be born by the employees of the non-profits who receive fewer tangible benefits (i.e., sick and vacation days, disability or health insurance, long-term options for and contributions to retirement) because these people have fewer options for employment elsewhere. Typically the direct care worker at these types of institutions and organizations has less education, training, fewer skills and substantially fewer requirements for professional credentials than those that were required by government agencies who provided similar services.</p> <p>At the same time, participants who are in these categories are expected to do more for themselves, do more for less, and perform some kind of work or make work in the community if at all possible.</p> <p>Programs providing any and all types of human services that receive either public or private grants or funds are tottering under the new and somewhat foreign task of appropriately and critically evaluating the effectiveness and</p>

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<p>Page 18</p>		<p>http://ocfo.ed.gov/Coninfo/SLIIDEA.htm Draft Performance Work Statement - Study of State and Local Implementation of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (SLIIDEA). The US Department of Education is required to evaluate the implementation and impact of the 1997 reauthorization of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA).</p> <p>Commerce Business Daily Issue Of December 1, 1999 PSA#2486 U.S. Department of Education, Contracts and Purchasing Operations, CPO, 7th & D Streets SW, Room 3616, Washington, DC 20202-4443 Complete Title -- Evaluation Of The State Grants Program And Teacher Recruitment Grants Program Of Title Ii Of The Higher Education Act SOL ED-00-R-0010 DUE 011400 POC Janet V. Mata-Hitz, Contract Specialist, 202-260-0092. Pending the availability of funds, the U.S. Department of Education has a requirement to evaluate two of the three Title II programs of the Higher Education Act. Specifically, the purpose of this 40-month evaluation is to assess the impact, effectiveness and ineffectiveness of the State Grants Program and the Teacher Recruitment Grants Program.</p>	<p>efficiency of program services. This could be a possible area of conflict when funds are won and lost on performance – a relatively new battleground for private non-profits.</p>
<p>Demands for culturally sensitive and equitable (“fair”) services, including justice</p>	<p>Issues: development of tools to assess cultural competence, service competencies with culture, and funding that may or may not follow.</p>	<p>http://ericacve.org/docgen.asp?tbl=digests&ID=94 <i>ERIC Digest</i>, Culturally Sensitive Career Assessment: A Quandary, by James T. Austin, 1999.</p> <p><i>Futurework: Trends And Challenges For</i></p>	<p>The publication, <i>Futurework</i> (1999, p.2), states, “By 2050, the U.S. population is expected to increase by 50 percent, and minority groups will make up nearly half the population. Immigration will account for almost two-thirds of the nation’s population growth. The population of older Americans is expected to</p>

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	<p>Cultural sensitivity is expansive: language, ethnicity, race, notions of concepts that are provided by service agencies, in order to avoid ethnocentric errors. This area is still judged, by some, to be in its "infancy."</p>	<p>Work In The 21st Century. U.S. Department of Labor, September 1999.</p>	<p>more than double. One-quarter of all Americans will be of Hispanic origin. Almost one in ten Americans will be of Asian or Pacific Islander descent. And more women and people with disabilities will be on the job."</p>
<p>Equity issues related to non-sustainable resource mining and use: coal, water, fish, land.</p>	<p>Issues: ownership, stolen property from past generations (i.e., Indians, Hawaiians, aboriginals), and fairness of income streams.</p> <p>Issues of "fairness" and resource ownership, particularly "commons" type disputes over shared resources of clean drinking water, air, wastewater and solid waste disposal and transportation systems needs to be associated with increased and continuing urbanization. Important aspects of</p>	<p>http://lists.essential.org/corp-focus. Focus on the Corporation, weekly column written by Russell Mokhiber and Robert Weissman. 12/22/99</p> <p>http://www.futurenet.org/11powerofone/responses.html</p> <p>United States Environmental Protection Agency, Science Advisory Board. Beyond the Horizon: Using Foresight to Protect The Environmental Future. January 1995, publication number EPA-SAB-EC-95-007.</p> <p>Sierra Club. "Solving Sprawl, The Sierra Club Rates States." http://www.sierraclub.org/sprawl/report99. Also see "The Dark Side of the American Dream: The Costs and Consequences of Suburban Sprawl" at http://www.sierraclub.org/sprawl/</p> <p>Utne Reader, January-February 2000, p. 28-29, "Sacred Nature," Will the courts declare deep ecology a religion? by David Brauer.</p>	<p>Means to determine best methods for resource management, depletion and use over time are not determined. Disputes surrounding open space protection, land use planning, transportation planning and community revitalization are beginning to gather more attention but no less conflict. Methods for determining or assisting with consensus are definitely lacking. New definitions of "consensus" (i.e., majority rules and minorities suffer, not agreeing entirely but being able to live with the decision, etc.) are common however inaccurate. There are indications that new and inappropriate behaviors are associated with the continued physical packing of people and cars into limited space, such as "road rage" are being institutionalized in our language and will possibly enter into future laws.</p>

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	<p>these conflicts focus on the impact on food production, human health, risk for illness, injury, exposure to multiple environmental stressors and their impact as well as chronic disability, socio-economic impacts.</p>	<p><i>Utne Reader</i>, January-February 2000, p. 17, Terminal Trash. We're drowning in obsolete electronics, but help is on the way, by Mark Engebretson.</p> <p>Maryanne Vollers. "Razing Appalachia," <i>Mother Jones</i>, July/August 1999, pp. 36-43.</p> <p>Jon R. Luoma. "System Failure," <i>Mother Jones</i>, July/August 1999, pp. 62-66.</p>	
<p>Can "old" laws that were developed to deal with situations in the past effectively meet the complexity of issues in the future and be enforced by a government that cannot be trusted?</p>	<p>Issues: Patent law, antitrust suit. Issues of ownership, rights to names (i.e., domain names on the Internet) and creation. Privacy (further below)</p>	<p>20 Dec 1999, chapman@lists.cc.utexas.edu Gary Chapman, LA Times column, "Digital Nation," Holiday Wishes for Moderation and Sensibility, 12/20/99</p> <p>http://www.wired.com/news/politics/0,1283,33435,00.html?tw=wn20000105 updated 3:35 p.m. 5.Jan.2000 PST from Wired Online, Strike One Against Cybersquatting by Chris Oakes</p> <p>http://www.theatlantic.com/unbound/digicult/dc991215.htm The Unacknowledged Legislators of the Digital World, by Charles C. Mann</p>	<p>In a recent article discussing the lack of Internet regulation, Harvard Law School professor, Lawrence Lessig notes, "We have lost the idea that ordinary government might work . . . and so deep is this despair that not even government thinks the government should have a role in governing cyberspace" (Mann, 1999).</p>
<p>The Census: what it is, what it isn't and how others will use or abuse it to suit their purposes</p>	<p>Issues: the federal census that is completed every decade becomes the backbone of information about population in the United States. Problems noted in a</p>	<p>http://www.gao.gov/new.items/gg00006.pdf United States General Accounting Office Staff Study, <i>Service Methodology. An Innovative Technique for Estimating Sensitive Survey Items</i>. November 1999.</p> <p>United States General Accounting Office Staff Study, Report to the Subcommittee on the Census, Committee on Government Reform,</p>	<p>This does not bode well for programs or people that could go in and argue the validity of the results and subsequent funding.</p> <p>For the 2000 Census, the Bureau is expecting a 61-percent mail response rate, which is 4 percentage points lower than what it achieved in 1990. [Dress rehearsal rates – pilot -- showed rates of return at about 55%.] A substantial</p>

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	<p>recent review are: Key to a successful census is the level of public participation, as measured by the questionnaire mail response rate. A high mail response rate helps the Bureau obtain more accurate census data and reduce its costly nonresponse follow-up workload. However, the response rate has been declining since 1970, in part because of various demographic and attitudinal factors, such as more complex housing arrangements and public mistrust of government.</p>	<p>House of Representatives. 2000 Census. Contingency Planning Needed to Address Risks that Pose a Threat to a Successful Census. December 1999.</p> <p>http://www.ncd.gov/publications/lift_report.htm I Lift Every Voice. Modernizing Disability Policies and Programs to Serve a Diverse Nation. National Council On Disability, December 1, 1999.</p>	<p>portion of the advertising is to be directed at minority groups.</p> <p>Through the end of fiscal year 1999, for example, of the \$16.4 million allocated for media purchases, about \$7.3 million (45 percent) was to be used to target specific race and ethnic groups. [During the pilot, advertising effectiveness was rated as “modest.”]</p> <p>Operational Uncertainties Surround the 2000 Census</p> <p>Motivating Public Participation Will Be a Formidable Task</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Achieving the Bureau’s mail response rate objective will be difficult ·Outreach and promotion program may have only a modest impact on the mail response rate <p>Field Follow-up Efforts Will Be Costly and May Produce Unreliable Data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Operational challenges could undermine nonresponse follow-up efforts ·The Bureau may be challenged to meet field staffing goals ·Post-census day coverage improvement initiatives offer little hope of resolving the undercount
<p>Access to and use of technology for medical enhancement, life extension, previously “untreatable” mental and emotional illnesses,</p>	<p>Issues: who decides what gets used on whom, how much will insurance pay for it,</p>	<p>http://www.eurekalert.org/releases/utsw-vns121499.html Ann Harrell, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas. Vagus Nerve Stimulator successful for depression. DALLAS - December 15, 1999</p>	<p>Yet another case of trying to deal with rapid technological advances.</p>

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return of medical procedures that had fallen out of favor (i.e., electro-shock therapy) . . .			
<p>Protection of personal privacy on the Internet -- should the market rule? What is the proper price for information when people have incomplete information on its worth?</p>	<p>Issues: demands for data use and privacy of information that are put into question by the evolution of the Internet, particularly the demands for individual consumer information.</p>	<p>http://search.npr.org/cf/cmnmnps01fm.cfm?PrgDate=12/27/1999&PrgID=2 Debunking the Millennium Bug – Commentary Gary Beach, publisher of CIO Magazine, says that the origin of the Y2K bug is not what most people believe. (3:00), 12/27/99</p> <p>http://search.npr.org/cf/cmnmnps05fm.cfm?SegID=46576 The Limits Of Privacy. The host of the National Public Radio program, "All Things Considered," contemplates privacy and American society with sociologist Amitai Etzioni author of the book, "The Limits of Privacy". Etzioni says that Americans want privacy for themselves, but also want to be able to delve into other people's backgrounds, for example when choosing a pre-school or a nursing home. (7:30)</p>	<p>A legal authority, Lawrence Lessig, commented that people should consider the purchase (or conversely, the sale) of their private information as a type of property. People should see that they have a need to control who has access to that data and consider the sale of the data -- it is a human rights issue. It is assumed that people want privacy of information, although there are glaring examples like the Jerry Springer show or individuals having conversations on their cellular phones in the middle of a grocery store that are in total contradiction. He then went on to quote from A. Etzioni's newest book about privacy.</p> <p>He concludes that law cannot keep up with the rapid rate of change of information that is available on individuals and how that is accessed properly or improperly. In addition, people are not consistent or perhaps have not had opportunities to think out whether their privacy is being invaded or whether companies accessing it should provide payment in return for the information.</p>
<p>Equitable circumstances for children born and raised in the United States</p>	<p>Issues: The Right Start (1999) report notes, "A greater percentage of kids born in America's big cities are born with high risk factors than is true for America as a whole or for more affluent suburbs in</p>	<p>http://www.aecf.org/kidscount/kc1999/index.htm Kids Count 1999 Data. The Annie E. Casey Foundation , 701 St. Paul St. Baltimore, MD 21202. December 20, 1999.</p> <p>http://www.aecf.org/kidscount/rightstart/index.htm The Right Start: A New Report on Infants in Largest U.S. Cities. The Annie E. Casey</p>	<p>The Coalition on Human Rights reports (1999) that "poverty continues to be higher than in most other industrialized nations, including Canada and most western European countries. And more than one in every three black and Hispanic children remain poor." Additionally, poor families are poorer than they were in previous years.</p> <p>The America's Children report notes, "America's</p>

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<p>Page 23</p>	<p>particular.” “As a report from the National Research Council warned, millions of American youth are still ‘growing up in circumstances that limit the development of their potential, com-promise their health, impair their sense of self, and generally restrict their chances for successful lives. . . The contexts of their everyday lives fail to provide the resources, supports, and opportunities essential to healthy development and reasonable preparation for productive adulthood.’ “(Kids Count, 1999).</p>	<p>Foundation , 701 St. Paul St. Baltimore, MD 21202. December 16, 1999.</p> <p>From: Coalition on Human Needs <chn@chn.org> Subject: Poverty Rate Analyses Date: Thu, 30 Sep 1999 16:04:27 -0400</p> <p>Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics. <i>America’s Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 1999.</i> Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics, Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office..</p>	<p>children continue to grow in racial and ethnic diversity. In 1998, 65 percent were white, non-Hispanic; 15 percent were black, non-Hispanic; 15 percent were Hispanic; 4 percent were Asian/Pacific Islander; and 1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native. Hispanic children slightly outnumber black, non-Hispanic children.”</p>