jurisdocs

newsletter of the AALL government documents section

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JURISDOCS is a publication of the Government Documents Special Interest Section (GDSIS) of the American Association of Law Libraries (AALL).

JURISDOCS seeks to provide librarians with useful and current information on government documents in the areas of law and legislation. Unless otherwise noted, the opinions expressed are not those of GDSIS or of AALL.

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MEMBERSHIP

Membership in AALL is a prerequisite to joining GDSIS. Active individual members and designated institutional members of AALL may affiliate with GDSIS upon payment to AALL of an annual fee of $5.00. For information about becoming a member of AALL contact: American Association of Law Libraries / 53 West Jackson Boulevard / Chicago, IL 60604 (312) 399-4764.

SUBSCRIPTION AND CONTRIBUTION INFORMATION ON PAGE 18
CONSUMER NEWS CEASES PUBLICATION

One of the most useful and informative periodicals dealing with the consumer activities of the Federal government, the CONSUMER NEWS, has announced that it will cease publication with its June 15, 1979 issue (volume 9, no. 12).

CONSUMER NEWS provided its readers with such helpful items as the news of latest government recalls, the status of pending consumer legislation, directories of state and local consumer related offices, and announcements of new consumer publications and services. A regular feature, the "Consumer Register", provided a listing of currently proposed federal agency rule changes that affect consumers. In effect, acting as the consumer's own Federal Register.

The termination of the CONSUMER NEWS was somewhat softened by the announce ment that its publisher, the U.S. Office of Consumer Affairs (OCA), plans several new publication this year. The Consumer Resource Handbook, expected this fall, will include a complaint handling section, a guide to Federal Government Consumer services, and a directory of state and local consumer-related offices. OCA also publishes a monthly NATIONAL CONSUMER BUYING ALERT, which is available free, by writing each month to Esther Peterson, Consumer Information Center, Pueblo, CO 81009.

For information about being placed on OCA's mailing list to receive special mailings and publications, please contact: Consumer Information Division, U.S. Office of Consumer Affairs, Washington, DC 20201.

OFR INCREASES FREQUENCY OF PL LIST

In response to comments and suggestions from Federal Register readers, the Office of the Federal Register (OFR) has decided to increase publication of the cumulative list of public laws to three times a year--one in July, November, and a final at the end of the session.

In reaching its decision, OFR said that they ruled out monthly and quarterly lists because "the volume of public laws during the six months of 1979 was so low" that they would be impractical.

The second list appears in the 21 November 1979 issue, and a complete list will appear at the end of the first session.

OFR has decided to keep the current arrangement, which includes: the approval date, the bill number, the Public Law Number, the U.S. Statute at Large cite, the subject matter and the price.

Public law numbers will continue to be announced after enactment in the "Reader Aide" section of the Federal Register under the heading "List of Public Laws".

Comments are still welcome on the list, and should be mailed to the Director, Office of the Federal Register, Washington, DC 20408.

HR 5424

Now is the time for all good documents librarians to write to the members of the House Administration Committee with comments on the bill -- indicating your support and concerns, and encouraging prompt action. Please stress the need for access to government information (including scientific and technical materials) in audio and visual formats and machine readable data files in addition to print and microform. The Committee is planning a hearing on the bill, November 14th, for administration witness, and is now scheduling markup for January 24 and 31, 1980. Send copies of your letters (and ask others to write, also) to the Committee members, to your own Congressperson to enlist his/her support, to Senator Pell (Chairman, Senate Rules Committee), to the ALA Washington Office and to me if possible. Although all Committee members need to hear of interest in this legislation--especially from constituents in their district or state--a few that are of high priority are Frank Thompson (D-NC), Augustus Hawkins (D-CA), Lucien Nedzi (D-MI), John Brademas (D-IN), Charles Rose (D-NC), John L. Burton (D-CA), William Dickinson (R-AL), Bill Frenzel (R-MN), and Newt Gingrich (R-GA).

Francis Buckley/Chairperson, GODORT/ Detroit Public Library/ 5201 Woodward Avenue/Detroit, Michigan 48202
GDSIS Membership News by Judy Gecas

KURT ADAMSON, will be the chairperson of the New Mexico Depository Library Council for 1979-1980. The state of New Mexico has recently established a depository system.

CAROL BOAST, Acquisitions and Reference Librarian at the University of Illinois Law School Library, will be on sabbatical September 1, 1979 to July 1, 1980. After October 15 her address will be:

C. Boast
§ Dr. Georges Vachaud
Universite Scientifique et Medicale
Institut de mecanique
Boite Postale 53, Centre de tri
38041 - Grenoble Cedex
FRANCE

SHIRLEY PARIS, has been promoted to Senior Librarian at the Municipal Reference and Research Center in New York City.

Rutgers (Newark) Law School Library is pleased to announce the appointments of CHRISTINE M. BODINE as State Documents Librarian and JILL SCHOENBERG as Federal Documents Librarian.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY PROJECT UPDATE (See 1 Jurisdoc 45)

The Committee on the GDSIS Legislative History Project met with the AALL Publications Committee in San Francisco and agreed to the Committee's suggestion to alter the proposal so that we would work in segments, with the first segment to include all laws passed by Congress between the 76th Congress (1945-46) thru the 91st Congress (1969-70) for which legislative histories have been compiled. A new proposal will be submitted before we continue on to another segment.

With that modification and with the submission of a tentative budget, the committee reported favorably on the project to the Executive Board. Approval was granted by the Board and "seed" money was appropriated pending contractual agreements with CIS as publisher. We were asked to report back to the Executive Board at the mid-winter meeting.

The Committee hopes that by the first of 1980 we can have people actually collecting the information and checking its accuracy. Format decisions must be firm so that a worksheet can be constructed.

Your response has been tremendously encouraging. The Committee hereby acknowledges your offers to help and assures you that at some near future date a specific request will be made of you individually. We have had some letters from outside the Law Library community which reinforces the idea that the need for this publication is broadly based. We welcome your support, your questions and your comments. Be assured that every suggestion will be closely examined and that we will make use of them as best we can. In case we don't have your name, please use the form below.

Emelyn House.

GD/SIS LEGISLATIVE HISTORIES PROJECT
PLEASE CHECK RESOURCE AVAILABLE TO YOU

Compiled legislative histories, especially for public laws prior to 76th Congress, 1945-44.

GAO legislative history file.

Congressional Record and its predecessors.

Superintendent of Documents numbers.

Suggested Title:

Name:
Library:
Address:

Mail sheet to: Emelyn House
The Law Library
The University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Mich. 48109

Desire to help.
HOW TO:
LOCATE A PRESIDENTIAL EXECUTIVE ORDER

IS IT NUMBERED? IF IT IS: E.O. 1-7315

FULL TEXT:
Office of the Federal Register, Washington, D. C. (copies on request)

ABSTRACT:

E.O. 7316 --


1976-- : Title 3, CFR, Annual Compilation
From the latest cumulation: the Federal Register

* IF IT IS NOT:
IDENTIFY BY DATE OR SUBJECT IN:

List and Index of Presidential Orders, Unnumbered Series, Newark, N. J., Historical Records Survey, Works Projects Administration, 1942 (mimeo) (indicates printed sources of full text of these orders)

IDENTIFIED ORDERS


Executive Orders Relating to Indian Reservations, From May 14, 1855 to July 1, 1922, Washington, D. C. Government Printing Office, 1912-1922; Reprint edition; Wilmington, Del, Scholar Resources, 1975


and other printed sources, or

National Archives, Civil Archives Division, Legislative and Natural Resources Branch, Washington, D.C. 20407

UNIDENTIFIED ORDERS

National Archives, Civil Archives Division, Legislative and Natural Resources Branch, Washington, D.C. 20407

*estimated 50,000 unnumbered orders

cont'd
Once located and identified, verify the order's current status in the CFR table "Presidential Documents Affected by Documents" found in all Title 3 multi-year compilations, annual compilations, and the Title 3, 1956-1965 Consolidated Tables volume.

From the last compilation use the "List of Sections Affected" (LSA pamphlet) of the Federal Register.

Finally, check the cumulative "CFR Parts Affected" Table in the latest or last Federal Register for each subsequent month.

Prepared by: Law Branch Staff/Natural Resources Library/US Dept. of the Interior

BEST BETS

ENERGY INSIDER

For keeping current on happenings in and around DOE and in the energy field in general, ENERGY INSIDER, the biweekly newspaper of the U.S. Department of Energy, is an excellent source. And it is free! Among some of its regular features are:

-- "In and Around FERC," a biweekly wrap-up of Federal Regulatory Commission decisions.
-- "DOE Briefs," news items about DOE activities and about technological developments in the energy field.
-- "Publications," biweekly list of DOE publications including a brief review as well as full ordering information.
-- "DOE Calendar," major upcoming speech and conference activities.

In addition, there are reports on proposed regulations, agency reorganizations, consumer activities, etc.

To be placed on a mailing list to receive ENERGY INSIDER free of charge, contact: DOE, Mail Stop 8G-031, Washington, DC 20585, (202) 252-5508.

FTC MAILING LIST

For keeping current on what the Federal Trade Commission is doing and what reports it is issuing, one of the best sources is the agency's own news summaries and calendars of events.

To be placed on a free mailing list--one to receive news summaries and one for agency's calendar of events--contact: Public Information Office, Federal Trade Commission, 6th & Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Room 496, Washington, DC 20580, (202) 523-3830.

STATE LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP, COMMITTEES & STAFF

A handy directory which contains the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of legislative leaders, committee and staff members of all state legislatures. In addition, it features a complete list of State Legislative Reference Libraries, and of State sources of Bill Status information, including the names, addresses and phone numbers of contact persons.

STATE LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP, COMMITTEES AND STAFF is available for $13 from the Council of State Governments, Iron Works Pike, Lexington, KY 40578 (Publication No. 84-664).
CHECKLIST

BUYERS’ GUIDE TO STORAGE AND WORK AREA EQUIPMENT SYSTEMS is available free of charge from the Bernard Franklin Co., 5224 Paul Street, Philadelphia, PA 19124.

Guide to various types of shelving, racking, storage retrieval systems, lockers, etc.


V. 1 "Oil, Gas and Coal (stock #052-070-05092-6) for $4.75;
V. 2 "Electric & Nuclear" (stock #052-070-05093-4) for $4.75;
V. 3 "Energy Conservation" (stock #052-070-05094-2) for $6.00; and
V. 4 "Selected Appropriations, Authorizations & Other Legislation (stock #052-070-05095-1) for $4.00.

CONGRESSIONAL INFORMATION SERVICE is offering a free 15x10 inch wall chart illustrating the documents of Congress indexed by, or available on microfiche from CIS.

Contact: CIS/America, PO Box 33056, Washington, DC 20013

DESIGNING AND SPACE PLANNING FOR LIBRARIES by Aaron and Elaine Cohen, is now available from: R.R. Bowker Company, PO Box 1807, Ann Arbor, MI 48106, for $24.95.


Explains the legislative process in detail and traces the path legislation takes on its way to becoming a law. Includes examples of bills, acts, reports and conference reports.


HOW TO COMPLY WITH EMERGENCY BUILDING & TEMPERATURE RESTRICTIONS is a free 16 page pamphlet available from the Department of Energy, National Energy Information Center, 1725 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20461; (202) 634-5610.

INFORMATION POLICY: PUBLIC LAWS FROM THE 95TH CONGRESS, 22 pages, is now available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, for $1.30 (stock #052-070-01807-7)

Compilation of 74 new information laws enacted during the 95th Congress ranging from energy to ethics in government.

ISSN CONSUMER INFORMATION, 9 p., is available free on request, from National Serials Data Program, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Guide for librarians on the uses of the International Standard Serial Number (ISSN).

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS: A BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1979 (ISSN 0162-6426) is available free upon request from the Library of Congress, Central Services Division, Washington, DC 20540.

32 page summary of ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS for the fiscal year ending 30 September 1978, includes reports on LC reorganization and on Copyright Office's increased activities under new copyright law.

PRESERVE, 1979 (9 pages) may be obtained by writing to the Preservation Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Information on preservation techniques.

cont’d
Checklist (cont'd)

SOLAR ENERGY LEGAL BIBLIOGRAPHY/FINAL REPORT, 160 pages, is available from National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161, for $3.00 (microfiche) or $9.00 (paper), or from GPO (stock #061-000-00302-9).

Abstracts of 160 publications dealing with solar energy development and the law. Emphasis on legal barriers and incentives. Categories include: antitrust, building codes, local legislation and programs, state legislation and programs, tax law and tort liability. Updated in SOLAR LAW REPORTER (below).

SOLAR LAW REPORTER, bimonthly periodical published by Department of Energy's Solar Energy Research Institute (SERI), PO Box 5400, Denver, CO 80227, is available on a subscription basis from SERI, for $7.50.


Essential. Belongs in every law library.


Single reprints of the Special Guide are available in a limited supply for $1.00 from Women's Rights Law Reporter, 15 Washington Street, Newark, NJ 07102.

PHONEBOOK

The U.S. House of Representatives' BILL STATUS OFFICE has a new phone number (202) 225-8646. The number can be used to find the current status of a bill, who sponsored it and what committees and subcommittees have had hearings on it.

The English Department at Emporia State University in Emporia, Kansas offers a DIAL-A-WRITER service which will attempt to answer punctuation, grammar and spelling questions that can be handled over the telephone. In Kansas, call toll free (800)362-2575. In other states (316)343-1200, ext. 380. Before making the long distance call, you might try the English Department at a local university. (Source: "Washington Researchers").

The Office of Education offers a toll-free recorded telephone message on current topics and developments in the education field. In Washington, DC, call 202-472-2729. Outside DC, toll free 800-421-0214.

Questions on President Carter's temperature order should be directed to the National Energy Information Center hotline 800-424-9122. In Washington, DC, 202-252-4795.

The Department of Energy CONSUMER COMPLAINT HOTLINE for reporting violations by gas stations, heating oil companies, etc, is toll-free 800-424-926.

The JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE has a telephone service that provides key economic indicators as they are released. Included are: unemployment rate, housing starts, wholesale price index, and total retail sales. Dial (202) 224-3081.

The LIBRARY OF CONGRESS has changed its telephone exchange number from 426 to 287. The area code and last four digits remain the same. Here are some of the numbers you might have been using in the past, with the new prefixes:

  Public Information--------------------------(202) 287-5108
  Office of Law Librarian-------------------(202) 287-5067
  American-British Law Division------------(202) 287-5077
  Law Library Gallery (Legisl. Docs)--------(202) 287-5083
  European Law Division--------------------(202) 287-5090
  Far Eastern Law Division-----------------(202) 287-5085
  Hispanic Law Division--------------------(202) 287-5070
  Near Eastern and African Law Division----(202) 287-5073

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LETTERS

January 12, 1977

Carl A. La Barre, Esq.
Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. La Barre:

I strongly urge that the G.P.O. put on the cover or title page (in the case of bound volumes) of all the government documents it publishes the appropriate SuDoc number.

This simple task will save hundreds of government document librarians all over the nation, thousands of hours per year of the needless work of putting on the SuDoc number on the document. I'm positive that at least 90% of government document librarians use SuDoc numbers as their classification scheme.

The few digits on the cover or title page will not detract from the attractiveness of the printing job. The G.P.O. knows the SuDoc number when it publishes the item.

Your putting the SuDoc number on government documents will be a major blessing for all us overworked, under-staffed, librarians.

I trust you will realize my idea as an excellent one and take the necessary steps to put it into effect. Thank you.

Gene Teitelbaum

February 4, 1977

Mr. Gene Teitelbaum
Law Librarian and Assistant
School of Law Library
University of Louisville
Louisville, Kentucky 40208

Dear Mr. Teitelbaum:

This is in response to your letter of January 12, 1977, concerning the addition of Superintendent of Documents classification numbers to all Government documents.

The Government Printing Office is the printer and the Superintendent of Documents the sales agent for documents published by various agencies of the United States Government. The agencies issuing the publications are solely responsible for the contents and design of these publications, and we are not authorized to add anything to them.

This suggestion has been offered from time to time, and a few agencies have cooperated in the past by calling us for classification numbers when they were preparing their publications. This worked satisfactorily in some cases, but in others we were given insufficient or incorrect information and the resulting classification number was printed incorrectly in the publication. At the present time, we are supplying classification numbers to Library of Congress for cataloging-in-publication, and often run into the same difficulties.

While your suggestion is an excellent one for documents librarians using our classification numbers, I am sorry that we are unable to comply with your request.

Thank you for writing.

C. A. LaBARRE
Assistant Public Printer
(Superintendent of Documents)

"Perhaps, if Mr. La Barre heard from enough of us, government document librarians, my suggestion will be adopted. It would save us so much time and energy. Remember: 'In time, water wears down the stone'."

Gene Teitelbaum

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DISCARD LISTS
by SANDRA SADOW

Under the present law, a depository library can discard U. S. government documents after retaining them for five years, but only after offering them to other libraries. Generally, this is done through a discard list.

These lists can be quite useful for new depositories. Someone always seems to be discarding documents that would be impossible to get otherwise. Though the discard lists usually state that local libraries will receive preference, most documents I request usually are forthcoming...and the only direct cost is postage.

Most of the discard mailing lists I know of were listed at one time or another in GPO Documents Highlights. Below are the addresses for those lists. (In some states, regional depositories gather the lists and publish them together for their state.) If you know of others in other regions of the country, send them in to this newsletter to share with your colleagues.

Colorado

Government Documents
Pueblo Regional Library
100 E. Abriendo Avenue
Pueblo, Colorado 81004

Connecticut

University of New Haven Library
P. O. Box 1306
New Haven, Connecticut 06505

New Jersey

Farleigh Dickinson University
Messler Library
Rutherford, New Jersey 07070

New York

Government Documents Librarian
Milne Library
State University College
Genesco, New York 14452

North Dakota

Ms. Kathryn A. Hollenhorst
Documents Librarian
North Dakota State University Library
Fargo, North Dakota 58102

Pennsylvania

Government Publications Section
General Library Bureau
State Library of Pennsylvania
P. O. Box 1601
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17126

Virginia

Earl Gregg Swem Library
College of William and Mary
Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

Wisconsin

Mrs. Phyllis Peterson
Documents Division
Milwaukee Public Library
814 W. Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53233
AALL Convention Report

Depository Library Council

Report of Richard Hutchins, Law Librarian, University of Miami Law Library, Member of Depository Library Council

Government Documents SIG Business Meeting, July 2, 1979, Fairmont Hotel, AALL 72nd Annual Meeting.

The Depository Library Council acts as an advisory board to Public Printer and in the long run to facilitate access to public documents. The Council is composed of 15 librarians appointed by the Public Printer. It meets twice a year - Fall (Washington, D.C.) and Spring. Sites are chosen by their geographic location and their accessibility to librarians. Next Spring the Council will meet in the midwest. The Council will not meet in any non-ERA state.

One of the concerns of the Council deals with the delay in the publication of federal statutes. The Council has asked the Public Printer to study current procedures in publishing slip laws and to report on each step involved. The Council has also asked the Public Printer to study the feasibility of publishing public acts in the Congressional Record. The Public Printer will report on it at the October meeting.

Another concern of the Council has been the delay in fully implementing the law which made law school libraries eligible for depository status. The problem was a lack of communications, not on part of the GPO, but on the OMB. The OMB failed to notify the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the request for supplemental funds. Representative Benjamin was surprised and, henceforth, the request was not approved. However, some law schools are receiving documents because GPO had some available funds. GPO still hopes to get a supplemental appropriations bill passed this Congress. Since full funding has been appropriated for next Congress, all law school libraries should definitely receive their documents beginning October 1, 1979.

The third concern of the Council is the revision of Title 44, U.S. Code. The Council is trying to keep abreast of the developments. Since the Council will not be able to be involved in the July hearings, the members urge depository librarians to get involved.

The Council is involved with revising the Guidelines and their suitability to law libraries. Dick will contact five librarians to review the Guidelines and make recommendations.

In summary, the Council is divided into four sections: Bibliographic, Government Printing Operations, Depository System, and Micropublishing. Both Dick and Verdie Wolfe, University of Tennessee, welcome input from depository librarians.

Nancy Johnson

Title 44 Revision

An information session on the revision of Title 44 was held on Tuesday, July 3, 1979 in the Fairmont Hotel. Terry Martin, Chairperson, AALL Legislation Committee, led the discussion on the provisions of the Public Printing Reorganization Act of 1979 (H. R. 4572 and S. 1436).

Terry highlighted several important sections of the bill. The bill defines "public document" as information produced in many formats, rather than just the printed word.

Under the bill, the G. P. O. is an independent agency under the policy direction of a Board of Directors rather than under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing. The Board appoints the co-equal offices of the Public Printer and the Superintendent of Documents. The Board shall be responsible for prescribing regulations.

All public printing shall be centralized, rather than the now existing unsatisfactory policy of decentralised agency printing. An interesting provision relates to private publishing of government documents. Private publishing of public documents is permitted if the individual agrees to bear all costs of printing and distribution (including distribution to depository libraries). Congress will still control Congressional printing. The daily and permanent form of the Congressional Record will remain the same, but the index will be cumulative. (cont'd)
The bill emphasizes the role of the Superintendent of Documents and the distribution of documents. The Superintendent of Documents is in charge of maintaining a complete collection of public documents in addition to distribution, oversight, inspection, and support of the depository program.

The section on the depository library program provides key improvements to the depository system. The Superintendent of Documents shall furnish documents to depository libraries and in addition shall provide reference and referral service. Depository libraries are able to choose the degree of selectivity and delivery of documents. However, the bill does not mention retention of documents or proper disposal of unwanted documents. Depository libraries are designated in the same manner as the existing law with the addition of the Board designating 100 libraries based on geographic consideration. Of course, depositories must demonstrate the ability to provide adequate custody and service for documents and permit free public access to documents.

There is the possibility that prices might rise since the documents shall be equal to the cost of production and distribution.

The Superintendent of Documents shall maintain a Comprehensive index of public documents (does not mention Monthly Catalog specifically). The provisions for indexing & cataloging are stated in general terms and possibly will be promulgated by regulations.

The requirement of designating an information resources manager is an extremely helpful provision. This person should aid in the bibliographic control and distribution of agency and departmental publications.

All attended were urged to read the bill carefully, write to their own Representatives, Senators, Chairman Hawkins, with copies to Terry Martin. Nancy Johnson

Superintendent of Documents: GPO


In his address delivered at the American Association of Law Libraries' annual meeting, Deputy Assistant Public Printer (Superintendent of Documents) William J. Barrett discussed the status of the GPO appropriation for the depository library program; the profile of selections being made by new law school libraries; information on a core depository collection; the micropublishing program; GPO's depository library automation plans; GPO/LC cooperative efforts; and the revision of Title 44.

1) GPO appropriation for the depository library program

Mr. Barrett provided a chronology of events to explain the current status of the GPO appropriation for the depository library program. Public Law 95-261, which was enacted on April 17, 1978 and took effect on October 1, 1978, provides for the designation of all accredited law schools as depository libraries. The authorizing legislation was approved after the Superintendent of Documents had submitted to Congress the salaries and expenses appropriation request for fiscal year 1979, and therefore no funds (cont'd)
were allocated for the additional law school library designations. Nevertheless, the law schools' requests for depository status were accepted and processed beginning on October 1, 1978 and concurrent with this, the Superintendent of Documents presented Congress with a supplemental appropriation request of $980,000 for fiscal year 1979. During the February 22, 1979 hearings on the supplemental appropriation request, the House Appropriations Committee, Legislative Branch subcommittee asked GPO to re-examine the anticipated cost of the new designations, based upon experience acquired since October 1, 1978. While GPO proceeded to reduce the request by $166,500 to $813,500 and informed the Chairman of this step on March 2, 1979, it appeared, as a result of the hearings, that Congress might not approve any supplemental appropriation for fiscal year 1979. Because of this possibility, GPO continued to accept and process new requests for designation, but stopped adding the new designations to the shipping list. Therefore, libraries acquiring depository status and receiving depository shipments prior to March 1979 continued to receive them, while new designees did not.

Mr. Barrett stated that GPO believes that part of the supplemental appropriation request will be approved before the end of the fiscal year 1979; moreover, the fiscal year 1980 appropriation does include adequate funding to support all designated depositories.

As of July 4, 1979, 76 of the total depository designations made in fiscal year 1979 are for law school libraries, and all of the 76 have been accepted. Due to the appropriations shortfall, 26 law school libraries have not been added to the depository distribution process. Item selection cards have not been returned by 24 other designated libraries. There are currently 1324 depository libraries: 48 are regionals; 770 are in academic institutions; 280 are public libraries; 68 are in federal agencies; 40 are state appellate court libraries; and the remainder are special libraries.

2) Profile of selections being made by new law school library depositories

While GPO's initial review of item selection practices by law libraries was done only on a manual basis and limited to those libraries added to the system before the moratorium went into effect, the information gathered thus far indicates that newly designated law libraries are choosing primarily regulatory materials. The majority select the Code of Federal Regulations; daily Congressional Record; Federal Register; Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents; journals and calendars of Congress; nuclear regulatory issuances;
decisions and opinions of various regulatory agencies; and issuances of the
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. To date, an average of 350 to 400
items (out of approximately 4300 available) have been selected by each law
library, including such available microform products as the Code of Federal
Regulations and the bills, amendments and resolutions of both houses of
Congress.

3) **Information on a core depository collection**

The Depository Library Council to the Public Printer has recommended
that each depository library should maintain a basic collection of 23
publications. The core publications are: the Budget of the United States
Government; Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance; Census Bureau Catalog;
Census of Housing (for the state in which the depository is located); Code of
Federal Regulations; Congressional Directory; Congressional District Data Book;
Congressional Record; County-City Data Book; Federal Register; Historical
Statistics of the United States; Monthly Catalog; Numerical Lists and Schedule
of Volumes; Publications Reference File; slip laws (public); Statistical Abstract;
Statutes at Large; Subject Bibliographies; Supreme Court Reports; United States
Code; U.S. Government Manual; and the Weekly Compilation of Presidential
Documents.

4) **Micropublishing program**

Mr. Barrett emphasized that the Superintendent of Documents intends to continue
the selective conversion to microfiche format of those government documents
preferred by depository libraries. The 13,964 titles which have been
converted to a fiche format since October 1977 have been primarily what was
formerly known as non-GPO, non-depository material. For those titles being
considered for conversion, depository libraries will be offered a choice of
either conventional hard copy or microfiche. Members of the Depository Library
Council are considered as the "user audience" by the Superintendent of
Documents, who requests their guidance in considering potential title
conversions. The American Association of Law Libraries is represented
on the Council by Bardi Wolfe of the University of Tennessee Law Library
and Richard Hutchins of the University of Miami Law Library.

5) **GPO's depository library automation plans**

GPO's depository library automation plans consist of the initial project
of automating the item book documentation and a three-phase modernization
process.
As a result of automating the 4300 item books, which are the only source of prior selection information available in the GPO, a printout of each library's selections is being mailed this summer. The librarian will check library records against GPO's records, amend those selections to reflect library needs, and mail the printout back to GPO. This step will be repeated a second time, with GPO keyboarding initial changes and shipping a second printout for changes to be made again by the librarian. These steps will continue until the GPO's records match those of the 1324 depository libraries. This GPO/depository libraries data base will make possible the creation of national depository union lists of all depository libraries' selections, thus reducing selection duplication by libraries in the same geographical area.

Phase I of GPO's three-phase modernization process consists of two projects. The first involves the creation of computer-based files of the depository distribution and information system which will contain bibliographic, descriptive, and selection data for over 5000 categories of documents, and over 1300 depository library records; this system should be fully operational after September 1980. The second project of Phase I is the mechanization of the publications distribution line, sometime in 1981.

Phase II involves the cataloging function, with plans being for GPO to create automated files and tapes of current cataloging entries, while continuing to enter data into OCLC and to make tapes available to other library networks. Implementation date is early 1980.

Phase III, the acquisition, classification, and shipment processing system, is scheduled to begin in late 1979. Computer-based files will provide the means for ascertaining a publication's status from the time it is ordered until an entry is prepared for the Monthly Catalog.

6) GPO/LC cooperative efforts

Mr. Barrett listed a number of GPO/LC cooperative cataloging efforts which are making progress:

- constant communication to resolve serials cataloging problems and for application of the Conser editing guide;

- LC's agreement to support a GPO application to become a Conser participant;

- constant contact for purposes of interpreting and clarifying usage of LC subject headings;

- GPO's access to all LC "unit" files which are otherwise inaccessible to the public;
GPO
(cont'd)

- GPO receipt of all updates and weekly decision lists for the subject cataloging material;
- cooperation in the establishment of geographic name headings and future cooperative efforts in the establishment of subject headings;
- LC's marketing of the Monthly Catalog computer tapes for GPO and distribution of GPO name heading information as part of the LC automated name authority file;
- LC/GPO meetings for the past year (usually weekly) to resolve differences on descriptive cataloging rules;
- GPO establishment of U.S. corporate, private corporate, and personal name headings for GPO and LC on all federal documents which GPO catalogs in AACR form;
- cooperative effort underway to build a common authority file of AACR-2 name headings;
- transfer of responsibility for cataloging federal documents to GPO with the implementation of the new rules in 1981.

7) Revision of Title 44

In summarizing some of the significant features of the proposed bill to revise Title 44, Mr. Barrett read from a publication entitled The Capital Letter, volume V, number 16, May 29, 1979. Among those excerpts were: GPO will continue its role of providing the federal government's printing services and of distributing government publications; a Presidentially-appointed 7-voting member board of directors will replace the Joint Committee on Printing; the board will develop and implement the printing and distributing policy for government publications, and will issue regulations covering GPO's printing and distribution of government publications (those regulations will be subject to legislative veto, and the Administrative Procedures Act will apply to GPO); a Public Printer and a Superintendent of Documents will be appointed by the board to coordinate, respectively, printing and distribution of government publications; Congressional printing will be under the jurisdiction of the House Administration and Senate Rules committees, who will issue any necessary regulations; Executive printing will continue to be supplied by or through GPO, with each Executive office being required to appoint someone to manage all printing services and maintain a comprehensive index of his agency's publications; the Superintendent of Documents' position will be elevated, with additional responsibilities being to set bibliographic and indexing standards for the government, to continue the Monthly Catalog, and to
Superintendent of Documents (continued from p. 16)

create a National Documents Center to furnish agencies, libraries and the public with access to and distribution of government publications.

CONCLUSION:

For law librarians who are weighing the benefits and disadvantages of selective depository status, Mr. Barrett's remarks early in his speech should be considered: while the depository program provides 'free' copies of governmental publications, the receiving library must bear the cost of their storage, processing, and reference service. To process and service each publication costs the individual library ten dollars, in addition to the expenses of supplemental commercial bibliographic tools and indexes, and equipment.

In his concluding remarks, however, Mr. Barrett emphasized the increasing speediness and easiness in locating government documents through electronic means, and the fact that they cover almost every area of information. It is a challenging time in which to work with government documents.

(Reports continued in next issue)

Job Listing

LAW REFERENCE LIBRARIAN

Librarian IV position available with the Law/Legislative Reference Unit of the Connecticut State Library. Person will be responsible for providing advanced reference service to the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive branches of state government, and to the general public. Related duties include: book selection, supervision of professional and non-professional staff, and special projects. Minimum qualifications: MLS Degree and three years' employment in a specialized area of library work. Strong law and/or legislative reference background preferred. Personal attributes of adaptability, self-motivation and ability to work under pressure are desired. Starting annual salary $15,000 plus fringe benefits. Collective bargaining salary increase of 7% expected prior to January, 1980. Submit resume to David Peck, Personnel Officer, Connecticut State Library, 231 Capitol Avenue, Hartford, CT 06115.

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TO OUR READERS

Due to unforeseen circumstances, we were not able to publish an issue this summer. Volume 1 will therefore consist of: no. 1 (September 1978), no. 2 (January 1979) and no. 3 (June 1979).

Volume 2 no. 2 will be published in late February and volume 2 no. 3 in late May—early June (prior to AALL Convention). DEADLINE for submission of articles for our next issue is FEBRUARY 1, 1980.
CONTRIBUTIONS

Contributions, comments, news items or inquiries about or for publication in JURISDOCS should be addressed to:

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or to any member of the newsletter staff listed on the verso of the title page. All contributions submitted for publication are subject to editorial review.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

JURISDOCS is sent free of charge to members of GDSIS. Subscriptions are accepted on a per volume basis only. Volume 2 is $5.00. Please make checks or money orders payable to AALL/GDSIS. Subscription orders and claims for missing issues, as well as change of address should be sent to:

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