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Letter from the Editor

Special thanks goes out to all of you who contributed articles, news, or ideas to help make this issue of JURISDOCS possible. A few words about some features of this issue are in order.

Kevin Fredette, Indiana University Law Library in Bloomington, has agreed to author a series of articles on publications of interest to law librarians produced by various Federal agencies for JURISDOCS. This issue includes an article on the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Looks like Kevin is off to a fantastic start.

Mary M. Anthony, Supreme Court Library in Syracuse, N.Y., has offered to monitor a feature on state and local government documents. This issue includes her article on the development of an union list of local codes and charters undertaken in the state of New York. I encourage anyone who has ideas relating to state and local documents to share them with other law librarians. Materials for the State and Local Government Documents should be submitted to Mary Anthony in Syracuse.

Lynn Foster, Ohio Northern University, has written an article titled "Documents Converted to Fiche." A related article, "Documents Titles with Scattered Fiche Issues," appeared in our last issue, 7 JURISDOCS 14-19 (Fall 1984).

Special recognition goes out to Lovisa Lyman, Brigham Young University Law Library, [that's right! Lovisa Hurtado got married over the holidays], for her bibliography of "Interesting Reading." In order to meet our deadline, Lovisa completed the article on her honeymoon while her husband watched a football game. She visited a public library with notebook paper in hand, and typed it on their less-than-perfect typewriter. Now that's a dedicated documents librarian! Lovisa has agreed to complete a follow-up column for our next issue.

I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the work and commitment of Linda Dent and Sheryl Stanley of The University of Tulsa College of Law Library. Without their efforts, materials submitted for JURISDOCS would never get off of my desk and into your mailbox.

JURISDOCS continues to seek short articles and news items of interest to librarians working with documents in a law library setting. Our next issue's deadline for submission of materials is April 15, 1985. Remember, it will take all of our efforts if we are to succeed in our goal of making JURISDOCS the best newsletter possible.

F.ill Varga
Arms Control and Disarmament Agency
by Kevin Fredette

The forerunners of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency were the position of Special Assistant for Disarmament (1955–1957) and the U.S. Disarmament Agency (1960–1961). Dwight D. Eisenhower appointed Harold Stassen to the post of Special Assistant in 1955 "with responsibility for developing, on behalf of the President and the State Department, the broad studies, investigations and conclusions which when concurred in by the National Security Council and approved by the President, will become basic policy toward the question of disarmament."

Stassen eventually resigned as a result of policy disputes with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles in 1957 and the position effectively disappeared following a transfer to the Department of State. Arms control became a significant issue in the 1960 presidential election campaign, with John Kennedy characterizing the Eisenhower administration's lack of effort on arms control as "the most glaring omission in the field of national security and world peace of the last eight years."

In September of 1960, President Eisenhower created the U.S. Disarmament Administration, responsible to the Secretary of State, to coordinate planning for negotiations and research.

President Kennedy, in a letter to Congress in June 1961, asked for the "establishment of a strengthened and enlarged disarmament agency" that would "function under the direction of the President and the Secretary of State." The bill that passed the House called for an independent agency, while the Senate version would have made the agency a bureau of the Department of State. The compromise that was reached in conference committee stated that the agency was to be independent and allowed the director to go directly to the President on policy issues, but also stipulated that the director was to be "under the direction of the Secretary of State."

The Arms Control and Disarmament Agency was thus created as a semi-autonomous agency connected to the Department of State at the same level as the Deputy Secretary by the Arms Control and Disarmament Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 651, 22 U.S.C. 2251).

The basic organizational structure of ACDA has changed very little over the last twenty-three years. The director and deputy director are appointed by the President and subject to approval by the Senate. The main activities of the agency are divided between four bureaus, with each bureau headed by an Assistant Director appointed by
the President and subject to Senate approval. In the current ACDA, there are five office level units that cover administration, operations analysis, legal matters, congressional affairs, and public affairs. It is the Office of Public Affairs that has the responsibility for the preparation and dissemination of agency publications. There are also a number of "special assistants" employed by the agency. The most prominent of these special assistants are Edward L. Rowny, Special Representative for Negotiations (START) and Paul Nitze, Special Representative for Negotiations (INF). It should be noted that both the START and INF negotiations have been suspended since November 1983, as a result of a dispute between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. Paul Nitze has recently been appointed as adviser to Secretary of State Shultz for the January 1985 "umbrella" talks in Geneva, leading some commentators to speculate that Nitze may eventually oust Rowny and Kenneth Adelman, the director, as the chief of arms-control official.6

The activities of the agency can be examined briefly in the context of two of its statutory responsibilities, "the preparation for and management of United States participation in international negotiations in the arms control and disarmament field" and "the conduct, support, and coordination of research for arms control and disarmament policy formulation."7 As noted earlier, the four bureaus provide the staff to carry out these functions. The four bureaus have stayed in roughly the same shape over the history of ACDA. There have been several reorganizations, but by and large this has represented a reshuffling of responsibilities from one bureau to another and not a transference of activities to another agency.8 Perhaps the most substantive changes have been the abolishing of one of the original bureaus, the Economics Bureau, in 1975 and the emergence of specific bureaus for verification and non-proliferation in 1976.

The Reagan administration has revamped the four bureaus. These now include the Bureau of Strategic Programs, Multilateral Affairs Bureau, Nuclear and Weapons Control Bureau, and the Bureau of Verification and Intelligence. The Bureau of Strategic Programs provides staff and support for the START and INF negotiations while the Multilateral Affairs Bureau has a similar role for United States participation in such United States forums as MBFR (Mutual Balanced Force Reductions) and CSCE (Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe).9 The Nuclear and Weapons Control Bureau
is assigned the task of researching
"the symbiotic relationship between
nuclear non-proliferation and arms
transfers" and "technology transfer
issues, including space and missile
technology."10 The Bureau of
Verification and Intelligence, as
its name implies, researches the
verifiability of current and
projected arms control agreements.

One of ACDA's primary statutory
obligations is "the dissemination
and coordination of public informa-
tion concerning arms control and
disarmament."11 However, the agency
has not been a prolific publisher
over the years. This was primarily
due to a fear that Congress would
view a large public information pro-
gram as overzealous advocacy of arms
control and disarmament to the det-
riment of national security.12

Statutory language prohibiting the
dissemination of propaganda existed
from 1963 to 1975.13 In 1971, a time
of great interest in arms control,
ACDA issued only five press re-
leases.14 Still, over the years, the
agency has developed three fine pub-
lications: Documents on Disarm-
ament, Arms Control and Disarmament
Agreements: Texts and Histories of
Negotiations, and World Military
Expenditures and Arms Transfers.

Begun with 1945/59, Volumes
for 1945/59-60 issued by the
Dept. of State, Historical
Office; 1961- by the Arms
Control and Disarmament
Agency.

This is a valuable historical
compendium of foreign policy
documents related to arms control.
The 1984 volume brings the
collection up through the develop-
ments of 1980. This set contains a
wide variety of primary source
materials: speeches by the Presi-
dent, Secretary of State, Secretary
of Defense, and ACDA officials, Con-
gressional hearing excerpts, working
papers, UN documents, and useful
maps and charts. The documents are
listed chronologically and each
volume has a topical table of
contents and a comprehensive index.

Arms Control and Disarmament
Agreements: Texts and Histories of
Negotiations. For
sale by Supt. of Docs.,

This publication, in its fifth
edition since 1972, "contains the
text of the Geneva Protocol of 1925
and, in chronological order all
major arms control agreements
concluded after WW II in which the
U.S. has been a participant."15 Each
text is preceded by a brief
discussion of the history of the
negotiation and there is a general
introduction as well.

This ACDA publication has had a controversial history and its content has changed with different administrations. It actually began in 1966 as World Military Expenditures, ceased publication in 1971, and reappeared in 1974. The early publication detailed the percentages of military expenditures for each country with spending on health, education and foreign aid. Apparently this publication drew the ire of the defense establishment and was dropped in 1971.

The agency resumed this document in 1974, under pressure from Congress to provide more information on international arms transfers. It was now called World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers and three of its five tables concerned arms transfers. The comparison tables with health and education were not included. These tables returned during Paul Warnke's tenure as director in 1977 along with some interesting tables comparing the number of people involved in the military, education, and medicine by region and country. There were also some short essays on data collection. The following year, Director George M. Shygious II, in noting the continuation of this practice, stated that the essays are "not presented to air official policy but to provoke and stimulate thoughtful public discussion." During the Reagan administration, the comparative tables have disappeared and the essays have become restatements of administration policy stances. A private group called the Arms Control Association has been publishing a document entitled World Military and Social Expenditures since 1976 that preserves the pre-1971 format.

In addition to these regular series, there are many separate publications of note that the agency has produced over the years. ACDA was involved in the preparation of a bibliography produced by the Library of Congress Arms Control and Disarmament Bibliography Section from 1984-1973. The agency has been required by Congress to prepare certain reports from time to time, such as a 1974 report on the international transfer of conventional arms, that are available through the G.P.O. In 1975, Congress required ACDA to submit an Arms Control Impact Statement (ACIS) for certain programs. Although much of this information is classified, Congress added an amendment in 1978 that stated that an unclassified version must also be prepared.
Arms control is an issue that will be a source of much public discussion and academic research in the coming years. The publications of the ACDA, while sometimes few and far between, should be kept in mind by documents librarians as useful repositories of texts, statistics and chronologies, as well as more detailed technical reports.


4. Ibid., p. 929.


8. I am discussing the responsibilities of the agency that are detailed by statute and regulation, not the actual practice of arms control negotiations and research. The interacter of ACDA, State and Defense on these matters has been the subject of much debate but it is not the point of this discussion.


10. Ibid., p. 29.


Congressional Research Service is making available complimentary copies of its SuDoc Number to CIS/Indext and CIS/Thesdichte Number volumes to depository libraries. Book 1 covers 1970-79; book 2 covers 1950-1982. These tables should prove to be a significant time saver when patrons already have a SuDoc number, but need to access the document through the CIS service. Contact Laima T. Rivers, Sales Service Coordinator, 1-800-639-8580, for your copy. Because of the costs of producing these volumes, CIS must limit their availability to one copy per depository library.
Listed here are law-related documents which were originally issued through the Government Printing Office to depository libraries in paper format, and are now issued only on microfiche. This list contains the issuing agency, Superintendent of Documents number, title, agency subdivision (if the document was not published by the main agency), item number, and the number of the first volume or issue that was sent in fiche format. If the document can be purchased from GPO in paper format, we have indicated that and included the price of a volume or subscription.

The List of Classes characterizes some of these titles as issued to depositories in paper format. However, we have included them in this list if several consecutive volumes or issues have been sent to depository libraries in fiche format, and no subsequent paper issues have appeared. The most common type of title here is the annual report, although there are also some agency decisions, indexes, and other types of publications. This edition updates and expands the first, and completely supersedes it.

AGRICULTURE

A 68.1:

A 68.1/2:

A 109.9:

ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY

AC 1.1:

COMMERCE

C 1.1/2:

C 21.3/2:

C 21.9/2:
Attorneys and Agents Registered to Practice before the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. Patent and Trademark Office. 262-A. 1982 was issued on fiche but 1981 seems not to have been issued in any format. 1982 is for sale in paper format by GPO for $9.00.

C 55.32:


CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

CAB 1.21: Reports. 179. Vols. 65-71 were issued to some libraries on microfiche. Converted at vol. 76, Feb. 1978-May 1978. Vols. 73 and 74 are for sale in paper format from GPO for $19.00; vol. 78 costs $14.00.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

CC 1.1: Annual Report. 283. Converted at 1980, 1981 and 1982 are for sale in paper format from GPO for $6.00 and $5.00 respectively.

DEFENSE


ENERGY


E 2.1: Annual Reports, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. 429-V-10. Converted at 1980. 1980 is available in paper format from GPO for $4.50. (List of Classes says this is issued in paper format.)

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION


FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

FM 1.1: An un-1 report. 433. Converted at 1979, 32d. 1979 is sold out in paper format from GPO: cost was $4.50.

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

FMC 1.10: Decisions. 233-A. Converted at vol. 21, July 1978-June 1979. Vols. 21 and 22 are for sale in paper format from GPO for $20.00 and $16.00 respectively. (List of Classes says this is issued in paper format.)

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION


FOREIGN TRADE ZONES BOARD


GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

GA 1.5/2: Comptroller General of the United States, (Decisions, Testimonies, Reviews). 546-D-1. Converted sometime in 1980; not a depository item prior to conversion. Also, the correct title is GAO Letter Reports - the List of Classes is in error. (The List of Classes says this is issued in paper format.)

GA 1.16/3: Monthly list of GAO Reports. 546-E. Some fiche holdings begin at vol. 13, no. 1, Feb. 1979. However, the Serial Supplement seems to imply a conversion starting at vol. 11. (The List of Classes says this is issued in paper format.)

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES


INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

IC 1.1: Annual Report. 673. Converted
at 1980, 94th. 1980 is for sale in paper format from GPO for $4.50; 1981 and 1982 are for sale in paper for $5.00.

JUSTICE

Ju 10.14:

Ju 13.1:

LABOR DEPARTMENT

L 1.1:

L 1.74:

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

NMB 1.7:
Report to the President by Emergency Board. 833. Converted at No. 196 (1982).”

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

RR 1.1:

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SE 1.1:
Annual Report. 903. Converted at FY 1981, 47th. 1981 and 1982 are for sale in paper format from GPO for $7.00 and $4.75 respectively.

SE 1.25/12:

SE 1.29:
SEC Docket. 908-C. Converted at vol. 23, no. 18, Nov. 15, 1981. (The List of Classes says this is issued in paper format.)

TREASURY

T 1.56:

T 22.1:
Annual Report, Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Chief Counsel for Internal Revenue. 955. Converted at 1980. 1980,
1981, and 1982 are for sale in paper format from GPO for $5.00 each.

TRANSPORTATION

TD 1.112/5:

TD 2.20

TD 2.310:

TD 3.110/5:

TD 3.111:
Summary of Accidents Investigated by the Federal Railroad Administration. 681-C. Converted at calendar year 1979.

TD 4.41:
Federal Aviation Administration. Semi-annual Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security Program. 431-N-02. Converted at 1981; 1979 was also issued on fiche.

TD 4.810:
Federal Aviation Administration. Semi-annual Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security Program. 431-N-02. Converted at 1981; 1979 was also issued on fiche.

TD 5.3/5:

TD 8.5/2:

TD 8.27:

TD 9.11:

TD 10.9:

ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTER-GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Y3 AD 9/8: 1/
Reports and Publications. 1049-D. Converted at 19th (1978).
(The List of Classes says this is issued in paper.)

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

Y3. Eq 2: 15/
Mission. 1059-A-01. Depository libraries have received only scattered issues of this title. It seems to have been converted at vol. 8, no. 1 (Spring 1980).

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

Y3. Oc 1: 10-2

Y3. Oc 1: 10-3
Index to Decisions of OSHARC. 1070-L. Converted at Sept. 1981. (The List of Classes says this is issued in paper.)

Y3. Oc 1: 10-4
Citator to Decisions of OSHARC. 1070-L. Converted in 1975. Each issue supersedes the last.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Y3. Se 4: 1

FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

Although the GPO added the Federal Reserve Bulletin as a depository selection in early 1983 (Survey 83-0:01), only a few issues were distributed to selecting libraries.
before distribution of the bulletin was suspended. A telephone call to Barbara Appel, Chief, Depository Administration Branch, revealed that the Federal Reserve Board is claiming exemption from U.S.C. Title 44, Section 1901, because the Board's funding is from the member banks, rather than from the Federal government. This means that the Bulletin is not published at government expense. The Board's decision is currently under review by the Superintendent of Documents.

Marcia K. Siebesma

State & Local Documents
by Mary M. Anthony

In the last issue of JURISDOCS the editor asked for ideas and contributions for the newsletter. I wrote to him and suggested that a regular column on state and local documents might be of interest to the members. He was interested and asked me to submit a sample copy. The short article below is my contribution.

In addition to writing the article, I have sent letters to all the chapter presidents asking for the names of persons who are especially knowledgeable and/or interested in local and state documents. I hope these persons would be willing to help write the column. These articles could be made up of book reviews; descriptions of projects (such as the union list discussed below); notices of meetings and seminars; bibliographies of articles and/or books on local and state government documents, etc.

Please write to me if you have material you think would be of interest. This area is certainly one in which a real contribution can be made.

Mary M. Anthony
104 Westminster Ave.
Syracuse, New York 13210

UNION LIST OF LOCAL CODES/CHARTERS
NEW YORK STATE

In the Spring of 1984 the Chief Law Librarian for the Office of Court Administration in New York State held a seminar for OCA law librarians and library clerks. Among topics discussed was the idea of compiling a union list of local codes and charters for the towns, cities, villages, and counties of the State of New York.

Preparatory to the meeting a form was developed that the libraries could use to check their holdings. This form could also serve as a reference point from which they could work in order to acquire codes for the localities in
Most of the material has now been returned and the information must be verified and organized. When the union list is completed we hope to put in online in our computer here at the Supreme Court Law Library in Syracuse. It should be a simple thing to keep it up to date.

Committee on Citation Reform

The Canadian Law Information Council has undertaken a study to address the problems resulting from lack of uniformity in the identification of cases in different law reports and unreported digest services. Working in cooperation with Canadian legal publishers, they have issued a draft in a document titled Standards for Headnoting: Case Identification. The project discusses case identification in areas such as style of cause, court names, dates, and indexes, and proposes a series of recommendations. They have sought input from the Government Documents S.I.S. Committee on Citation Reform on their draft standards. Copies of this report are available from the Canadian Law Information Council, 161 Laurier Avenue West, 5th Floor, Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 5J2 for $15.00 plus postage.

Stuart M. Basesky
Depository Library Council: Fall 1984

by Susan Tulis, Depository Library Council Representative

Although I have been to numerous Depository Library Council meetings before, this one was special since I was a participant and not just an observer. I will try to summarize the activities of the three days and point out any pertinent information that arose.

The structure of the Depository Library Council meeting was changed again from last time. For the first time, the Council met as a committee of the whole for the majority of the meeting - breaking into 2 committees only once, late in the day on Thursday. There was ample time for open discussion, and as a result, a number of issues were brought up and discussed. The two committees are divided to cover the following: 1) GPO and its responsibilities and 2) depository libraries and their responsibilities. There were the usual reports from the following individuals:

- Bill Barrett, Acting Public Printer
- Michael DiMario, Superintendent of Documents
- Mark Scully - Library Programs Service Updates
- Don Fosshedal and Mary Lee O'Brien - GPO Marketing Update
- Tony Zagami and Bernadine Hoduski - JCP Update.

In addition, there was a Public Printer's Panel composed of the various assistant public printers, as well as two people from the Office of General Counsel for GPO, Two people from SPIRIT, the Sensible Policy for Information Resources and Information Technology, spoke about "The Information Industry and Depository Libraries."

Robert Willard, Vice-President of Information Industry Association and Fayton Neal, FKN Associates were the two speakers. Rob Atkiss, Chair of the Federal Publisher's Committee, spoke about "Federal Publisher's and Depository Libraries."

Responses to the resolutions of the Spring council meeting were read. Some items of note - GPO has initiated a project to clean up the cataloging tapes. They hope to contract with the University of Houston (i.e. Judy Meyers) to do this project. The scope of the project will include conversion of all traced names, series, and subjects to LC authorized forms; provisions of numbers missing from the original record; and correction of other miscellaneous errors. The Depository Library Manual is done except for the chapter from GPO. It is expected to be printed and distributed to all depository libraries in fiscal year 1985. GPO agrees with Council that a task force to advise GPO on conducting a needs assessment related to government pub-
lications education is needed. They would like a member of Council to serve as a task force chairperson and give them a list of people who might be willing to serve. In response to tracking "fugitive" publications—Library Programs Service performs an administrative, not an enforcement role. When an agency fails to respond after 60 days, the matter is referred to JCF, which has enforcement authority.

**MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION**

**Federal Documents Data Base:** Congress denied most of the funding requested for the FDDB for fiscal year 1985.

**LPS Move:** LPS still plans to be out of the Eisenhower complex by the end of February, and with a minimum disruption in service.

**LPS Update:** LPS is in the process of filling 4 positions—2 inspectors, 1 chief inspector position and a Chief of the Cataloging and Classification Branch. They are trying to maintain the staffing level of Sept. 1983. Of the 147 allocated positions, 126 are filled at present. The "Instructions to Depository Libraries" has been published and distributed; the Classification Manual is due out by the end of the year. GPO/USGS/DMA Map Project—as of 10/05/84, no shipments had been made. The first run was due to go out the middle to end of October. The shipping lists will be prepared by GPO and distributed like the shipping lists for separate packages. Claims will go to the USGS.

**Statistics:** The general consensus is that documents departments may never get the support they deserve because of the statistics now kept. The denial of funding for FDDB is a case in point. GPO is considering modifying the Biennial Survey to help alleviate this situation and will be soliciting for changes in the next few months. They are also considering approaching the National Center for Education Statistics in regard to its HEGIS survey on the condition of libraries. The HEGIS report now doesn't represent documents collections and use accurately.

**Sales Program:** A new on-demand sales program is to be implemented March 1985. More of the documents now listed in the Monthly Catalog will be available for sale. Every document for which LPS holds a microfiche master will be offered for sale—in either microfiche or paper copy blown back from microfiche. Three categories of publications will be available for on-demand sales—(1) all documents converted to microfiche for distribution to depository libraries or participants in the International Exchange Program, (2) documents that are originally sold in paper format-
once the decision is made not to reprint, a microfiche master will be made, and (2) documents originated by other agencies in microfiche format.

JCP Update: Frank Annuzio (D-IL) is the new chair of JCP. Revision of the printing, binding and distribution regulations (now policies and guidelines) will be postponed until the 99th Congress. There is still a lot of confusion and dissatisfaction with them. Title 44 of the U.S. Code may be looked at next year. The Documents Cataloging Manual is finally published. There is a new job open at JCP; it will involve working with Bernadine and the agencies to get publications into the system. The Numerical Lists and Schedules of Volumes will become a supplement to the Monthly Catalog (that has been the hold-up with the one for the 97th Congress). The House staff will probably adopt the Senate hearings and committee print numbering system. JCP is still looking at the draft report from the Ad Hoc Committee on Depository Library Access to Federal Automated Data Bases for final revision. In terms of the acquisition problems, JCP feels that policies and guidelines need to be set up for the agencies to follow, so JCP does not have to go through major talks every time an individual title does not make it into the system.

Replacement of Publistat. With Microformat: As a result of various questions dealing with the insuring of documents collections, there was some confusion as to whether or not it was legal to replace govern publications with privately produced microformat.

Monthly Catalog: Resolution #1 recommends a change in the Monthly Catalog as we now know it. Each of the various indexes would give a sort of abbreviated record - including the index term in capital letters, title, date, SUDOCS number, item number, note if in microfiche, S/N, and Monthly Catalog entry number. The indexes would be produced in microfiche only.

File Cards: GPO asked for advice on possibly changing the format of item cards. Choices were: item cards presently produced (2 cards/item #), 2 formats in a scaled down version (1 card/item #), or looseleaf sheets printed annually with updates issued for each survey. It was decided to stay with the present format of item cards.

Expanding the List of Classes: GPO recommended establishing an item # and class in the List of Classes for each agency, using Standard subdivisions (i.e. .1 = annual report, .2 = general publications, etc.). This would save LFS time in terms of distribution - they would not have to be constantly surveying.
One disadvantage would be that you would have an established class for something that may never exist. Due to the number of questions and concerns about this, the whole issue was postponed until the Spring DLC meeting.

Council Resolutions passed at the meeting are printed in the November 1984 issue of Administrative Notes, GP 3.16/3-21:5/14.

TO: AALL Documents People
FROM: Susan Tulis
RE: Notes From ALA Midwinter
DATE: January 18, 1985

I thought you might be interested in some of the highlights from the ALA Midwinter meeting. Some of this information you may have already received or will be receiving, but I just wanted to make sure you got it somehow.

Staff Changes at GPO:

1. Ralph E. Kennicott, Jr. was appointed Public Printer. He reported to work on Wed., Dec. 12th and was sworn in on Thurs., Dec. 13th. The Senate still has to hold confirmation hearings on his appointment.

2. Mike D'Imario was detailed as was detailed as an Administrative Law Judge at the end of Nov. for a 60 day period.

3. Don Fossedal has been appointed Acting Superintendent of Documents. If what I heard was correct, his appointment is for 90 days.

4. Joe McIlane has been appointed as Chief Inspector.

He will be concerned with statistics, education, biennial survey and overseeing the other inspectors.

5. A decision is expected soon about the appointment of the Chief, Cataloging and Classification Branch.

Joint Committee on Printing: membership of the committee probably won't be known until February. The Chair will be a member of the Senate. Enunziato is the chair now; the new chair may be Mathias.

Two reports have finally been issued: 1. GAO Audit of Depository Library Program, part 2. (Report #AHD-85-19) 2. Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Depository Library Access to Federal Automated Data Bases. (Senate Print 99-260)

With all the staff changes, no Depository Library Council resolutions requiring policy decisions have been acted upon. For example, the contract with the University of Houston to clean up the GPO tapes still hasn't been issued.

I suggest you contact GPO about it, and let them know the importance of it.

Numerical list is due out in March.

Those things in Admin Notes as not being of educational value, usually haven't gone through JCP for approval. As librarians, we should contact those agencies and ask them to justify their positions.
TREATISES AND OTHER
INTERNATIONAL ACTS SERIES

Depository libraries selecting Treatise and Other International
Acts Series, (slip treaty series)
$9.10, item #8999, may have
discovered a gap of 250 documents in
their holdings, ranging from the low
10300's to number 10589. The
Current Treaty Index, 1984, compiled
by Igor I. Kavass and Adolf Sprudzis,
published by William S. Hein & Co.,
covers numbers up to 10800.

A telephone call to the Depart-
ment of State Treaty Information
Office, (202-632-1345), revealed
that the printing of slip treatises
is indeed very far behind, and that
10589 was printed on a priority
basis because of a special request
by officials working in Spain who
found the unprinted material proved
too bulky to work with. It took six
months to get that request
fulfilled. You may call the Depart-
ment of State Treaty office for the
text of a treaty not yet printed.

Emelyn B. House

Interesting Reading
by Lovisa Lyman

This bibliography is designed
as an aid for documents specialists
at all types of law libraries.
Titles include new books, new edi-
tions of classics, and a few
sleepers. The list does not pretend
to be an exhaustive treatment of the
field. Some of these titles may
already be in your collection. If
so, the annotations may stimulate a
perusal. Others will be candidates
for acquisition.

Where reviews were available,
annotations are based on these
evaluations. If publisher advertis-
ing was the source of information,
this is specified.

Books

ALA Government Documents Round
Table, Documents Cataloging
Committee, Cataloging Gov-
ernment Documents: A Manual
of Interpretation for AACR2.
Kodner, Chicago, IL: Amer-
ican Library Association,

As described by ALA Book and
Author News this volume makes
two important contributions: it clarifies AACR2 rules that
apply to government documents
and it offers guidelines for
aspects of cataloging government
documents not covered in
AACR2. Indispensable to gov-
ernment documents librarians.

Aluri, Rao, and Robinson,
Government Scientific and
Technical Resources. Little-
ton, Co.: Libraries Unlim-
$25.50.

Some Chapters are of interest
to law librarians, such as
the one on patents and trademarks. Favorably reviewed in Choice (May 1984) and in Documents to the People (November 1983).


Reviewer, Peter Herman in Library Journal. (November 1, 1984) says, "Castonguay has performed a valuable service by synthesizing a number of writings on cataloging and classification, and other topics. For 17 classification schemes, he analyses their principles, objectives, special features, and the problems with their use..."

"...[This work makes a solid contribution and it should be read by anyone interested in government publications."


Described by the publisher as listing both directories and directory-type information on a variety of subjects, including laws and regulations.


Described in Legal Reference Services Quarterly (Vol. 5. No. 4, 1985) as "a good basic introduction to government documents... It is aimed at library users rather than reference librarians."

"...[If your school or law firm places heavy emphasis on federal legislation or other federal information or if you teach beginners regularly, either formally or informally it is worth considering."


Author introduction states that "Instead of focusing on source materials produced and distributed by the federal and other levels of government, this book is issue-oriented... This book places selected topics related to documents librarianship in a wider context of the published literature and research...

"The coverage of the book includes publishing programs of the United States government, as well as of state and local governments and interested organizations."


Characterized by a review in Government Information Quarterly as "the most important work concerned with U.S. Government publications produced during the past decade. It is the first work that deals squarely with the fundamental question of the quality of information service provided by the depository library system and its component libraries. [The authors] provide an in-depth analysis of the factors related to the quality of documents reference service and make practical and workable recommendations for improvement."


Review in Legal Reference Services Quarterly (Vol. 5, No. 4, 1985) calls this volume on Canadian legal research "an excellent reference resource that will help the American law librarian feel more confident in dealing with the complex task of finding up-to-date Canadian case law and statutory authority."

Publisher states that this classic text has been "exten-
sively revised and updated." New material addresses
changes in the Monthly Cata-
log and Congressional Serial
Set, a detailed description
of the legislative process,
online databases, and micro-
forms.

Mueller, Heinz Peter, and
Kehoe, Patrick E., Editors.
Littleton, CO: Fred B. Rothman &
Co., (For the American Asso-
Fp. 896. $95.00.

Reviewed favorably in both
Library Journal and Inter-
national Journal of Legal
Librarianship as an excellent
resource for all phases of
law librarianship. The Han-
dbook features a chapter on
government documents, includ-
ing federal, state, and
international. In the area
of depository documents, the
chapter author Dennis Stone
includes a list of documents for the beginning
depository library and sug-
gestions for additional acquisi-
tions. Appendices to the
chapter provide, among
other things, suggestions for
obtaining international docu-
ments. This chapter is a
good way to check the
strength of an existing
collection.

Newsome, Walter L. New Guide
Federal Government Publica-
tions: For Libraries and
Home Reference. Littleton,
CO: Libraries Unlimited,
$27.50.

Choice (October 1979) rec-
commended this older tool for
all libraries. This annota-
ted bibliography lists some
2,500 publications grouped by
subjects, such as equal
rights, libraries, and infor-
mation science, and taxa-
s.

Farish, David W. A Bibli-
ography of State Bibliogra-
phies, 1970-1982. Littleton,
CO: Libraries Unlimited,
$37.50.

Publisher describes this ref-
ence work as covering a
wide range of topics in-
cluding the process of state
government. Titles are limited
to those published by state
agencies that are of general
library value. Organized by
states. Indexed by title and
subject.

Farish, David W. State Govern-
ment Reference Publications:
A Bibliography. Littleton,
CO: Libraries Unlimited,
$27.50.

Reviewed favorably in Journal
of Academic Librarianship
(January 1982) and Govern-
ment Publications Review
(Vol. 9, No. 2, 1982). The
publisher describes this
work as a collection of "the
most important reference pub-
llications for the 50 states
and U.S. territories. [T]his
bibliography makes the
sources of state government
publications easily acces-
sible."

Rubin, Michael Rogers. Inform-
ation Economics and Policy
in the United States.
Littleton, CO: Libraries
354. $35.00.

Communication Notes (No-
ember 1982) says this title
is "to a degree, ... a volume
of policy research." Topics
include government participa-
tion in the information
marketplace.

Schwarzkopf, LeRoy C. A
Biennial Guide to U.S. Gov-
ernment Publications. Volume B.
Littleton, CO: Libraries Un-
$47.50.

Previous edition described as
"the nearest thing to an in-
dispensable guide to federal
publications as there is in
today's market." (Government
Publications Review, vol. 8,
no. 5.)

Eighth biennial volume lists
and describes hundreds of
reference documents published
during 1982 and 1983. Titles
are arranged in four main
sections: general reference,
social sciences, science and
technology, and humanities.

Zwirn, Jerrold. Congressional
Publications: A Research
Guide to Legislation, Bud-
cuts, and Issuues. Little-
ton, CO: Libraries Unlimited,
$25.00.
Described in FOL (Summer 1985) as "The most detailed and informative treatment of congressional publications available... [Should be read and assimilated by all document and social science librarians... Recommended for all U.S. depository collections, for academic libraries, for special libraries that handle congressional publications, and for medium and large-sized public libraries."

The purpose as stated by the publisher is to "facilitate the use of the vast amount of information considered and issued by the U.S. Congress." Major divisions include the congressional agenda, dimensions of legislative history, policy research, hearings, committee reports, debates, voting, bills, resolutions, the Federal budget, and United States treaties.

ARTICLES


Supports the thesis that "environmental impact statements are an extremely valuable but much maligned information source. EIS: Digests of Environmental Impact Statements (EISs) a tool for making environmental impact statements bibliographically accessible."


This index is described by its compilers as a "quick fix" that can be used for individuals who are referred to their local depository library by the IRS and thereby have an IRS publication number or a title in hand, or who have a reference in a footnote of a form or pamphlet to a particular IRS publication. Index was created from the Monthly Catalog, the EBF, Publications of the IRS, Prentice-Hall, and the collection of Arizona State University Library.


Analyzes the decree that President Reagan issued in 1981 on cutting waste in government spending and other initiatives that have reduced the number of titles issued by the federal government. Morehead characterizes these cutbacks as "an activity that symbolizes national information policy in the early years of this decade, a course of action that affects libraries and individuals alike." He concludes that this policy shows a "negative response on the part of the government to the needs of users."

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Patent Workshop a Success

Approximately thirty people attended the combined discussion group session on Patent Searching sponsored by the G.D.S.I.S. at the San Diego Convention.

Stuart Rosefsky and Tom Fleming decided to combine the basic and advanced groups when it became apparent that only two persons considered themselves advanced and the remaining number did not know how to access their level of knowledge.

The session proved to be very successful according to the response of participants. Everyone seemed to learn something new.

Numerous handouts were provided. Most of them were...

Overhead projections, questions and answers, and "Did you know?" directives were encompassed in the one and a half hour session.

"Did you know?" Forty percent of all U.S. patents in recent years are actually foreign patents originally issued in a foreign country. Knowing this, you can search for a Japanese patent in the U.S. patents under the Patentees's name, starting with the date of issue in the foreign country and working your way forward at least four years. This allows you to discover the Japanese patent translated into English and existing as a U.S. patent.

The entire session can be judged a success.

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**CONTRIBUTIONS**

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Tulsa, OK 74104

We encourage you to submit short papers, averaging 1100 to 1500 words dealing with topics of interest to the librarian working with documents in a law library setting. Any material submitted to JURISDOCS is subject to editorial review.

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