Contents

The President's Page ........ 32
Letter from the Editor ...... 33
Effect of Gramm-Rudman .... 34
Gramm-Rudman Cutback .... 35
AALL Convention Programs .. 36
D.L.C. - Spring 1986 ...... 38
ALA Midwinter (GODORT) ... 42
N.L.R.B. Commemorative Publication: A Review .... 44
State Legislative Sourcebook: A Review .................. 45
Depository Workshop ...... 46
State Department Program .. 47
New AALL Nominations Form 48
State Bibliographies ....... 49
Contributions/Subscriptions .. 50
THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

This year has been a productive one for the Government Documents SIS, and one which may herald great changes in the federal depository program.

Within our own SIS, the state documents bibliographies are going strong. Currently 23 bibliographies exist. Nine are in progress, including an update of the District of Columbia.

While revenues from the state bibliographies help to fund JURISDOCS and produce a large surplus in our treasury, they also are a burden on the person who serves as Business Manager, and on that person's institution. Last year, I asked AALL's Executive Board if the bibliographies could be taken over by a commercial publisher. The matter was referred to the Publication Committee, which offered to include the bibliographies in its new "occasional papers" series. At our July 8 business meeting I will explain the nature of the proposal, and offer the matter to a vote by our membership.

Mark Scully, Chief of Library Program services, will be attending our business meeting to discuss current developments in the depository program. Please come prepared with questions for him.

During the convention, I hope all of you will take advantage of the many programs and activities which make the most of our Washington, D.C. location. Of special interest should be the workshop for depository librarians on July 10, sponsored by the Government Printing Office. For those of you who have never seen GPO's operations, the workshop will be a very valuable experience.

On the more gloomy side, the Gramm-Rudman Act has emerged as yet another threat to the depository program, following large budget cuts over the past five years and a trend toward privatization of government information. At this writing the constitutionality of the act has not been decided, yet its effects are being seen (note the report from Susan Tulis, our DLC representative, about increased efforts to convert documents to microform). As documents librarians, we should do everything we can to support the flow of government information to our patrons.

Finally, I can't end my last column without specially thanking Kevin Fredette and Keith Buckley, who make JURISDOCS such a fine product; Sally Holterhoff, for her hard work on the convention programs; Susan Tulis, our eloquent voice on the Depository Library Council; Cheryl Nyberg, our Treasurer; and Chris Corcos, the Business Manager for the state documents bibliographies. Special thanks to David Batista for his work designing the Government Documents SIS brochures you will see at the SIS booth in Washington, D.C.

See you at the convention!

LYNN FOSTER

BUSINESS MEETING

Don't forget to attend the annual Government Documents SIS Business Meeting, on Tuesday, July 8, in the Wisconsin Room! We need to discuss several topics and there's lots of business, so our meeting time has been CHANGED to 7 a.m. Mark your convention program with the change!
Letter from the Editor

The final issue of Volume 8 of JURISDOCS is geared towards the programs that will be presented in Washington this year. Mary Ann Royle, Blair Kauffman and Sally Holterhoff have all provided excellent descriptions of the programs and helpful bibliographies as well. The impact of Gramm-Rudman will be a concern of law librarians attending this year's convention and Mary Ann Nelson and Lynn Foster have submitted timely articles on this topic. Suzanne Ayer and Paul Birch have contributed lengthy reviews of two items of interest to law librarians: the National Labor Relations Board Commemorative Publications and State Legislative Sourcebook.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank everyone who contributed to the three issues of Volume 8 of JURISDOCS. I am interested in hearing from possible contributors to next year's issues or from anyone who has a concern about JURISDOCS at this year's convention. See you in Washington.

KEVIN FREDETTE

HELP! HELP! LAW LIBRARIANS/RESEARCHERS ARE NEEDED TO ASSIST WITH A PUBLICATION

An attorney who served for many years in the Office of the Legal Adviser, U.S. Department of State is looking for law librarians/researchers who might be interested in helping him to complete work on PART II of a major publication: U.S. INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT BIBLIOGRAPHY. The attorney has invested years of work collecting data for PART I which is now complete.

PART I: CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF 10,000 INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

This part of the work provides broad coverage and includes unperfected treaties, Indian treaties, agreements by the U.S. as an occupying country, etc., etc. Each agreement is clearly identified and includes the principal parties and a reference to the text. This list is to be published in two parts (a) chronological order (b) subject order. Possibly alphabetical lists could also be provided, etc.

PART II: CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF WRITING RELATING TO THE AGREEMENTS IN PART I: This part, for which the attorney is requesting assistance, is to be based on the 10,000 international agreements already researched and listed by him. The goal is to locate and gather published materials relating to individual agreements or to portions thereof, e.g. diplomatic correspondence, judicial decisions, etc., etc. This bibliography would be broken down by subject, author, title, etc.

A PUBLISHER IS ALSO NEEDED.

For further information, and a broader description of the projected work please contact Helena P. von Pfeil, International Law Librarian, Office of the Legal Adviser U.S. Department of State, Room 6422. Washington, D.C. 20520. (202) 647-4130. Appointments with the attorney concerned could be set up in advance of the convention.
By the end of 1983, the Reagan Administration claimed that initiatives set in motion in the Spring of 1981 resulted in the elimination and consolidation of 3,848 federal government publications, or about one-fourth of a total of 15,917 documents identified in the inventories of federal agencies. Accessibility has also been limited by reducing the volume of a certain item printed, reducing the frequency of an issue, increasing the cost of items, changing the formats of certain items, and the privatization of certain government publications. It now looks like this same trend will continue with the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act.

The Office of Management and Budget issued on December 24, 1985 Circular No. A-130, Management of Federal Information Resources. This is a significant presidential policy directive which will likely increase restrictions on the public's access and accelerate the trend of privatization of government information. Even though an improvement over the draft circular originally proposed, A-130 still allows dissemination only when required by law or necessary for proper performance of agency functions and when it does not duplicate any current or potential private sector product or service. Agencies are to place maximum feasible reliance on the private sector for dissemination, which could easily lead to higher prices and selective rather than comprehensive coverage.

Circular No. A-130 is not a regulation and therefore does not have the force of law. Still it is a presidential policy directive to executive agencies which provides a general policy framework for the management of federal information resources. As expressed by the ALA "agencies ignore it at their peril". The Director of OMB will use fiscal budget reviews and other measures to evaluate agency compliance with the circular.

On February 12, at a forum sponsored by the Federal Library Committee on federal information policies, Franklin Reeder from the OMB said that agencies may hit information programs through Gramm-Rudman-Hollings budget cuts. Circular No. A-130 requires that agencies provide the public with "adequate notice" before disseminating "significant" new, or terminating "significant" existing information products. The determination of what constitutes "significant" and the method in which to give notice is left to the agency head. There is no requirement to give such notice in the Federal Register. If news releases are the method of adequate notice, many of the general public will not see them, especially outside of Washington. Besides, press releases are the kind of time sensitive information that is being incorporated into electronic data bases, available to those with the equipment to access them and money for connect time.

What kind of information is disappearing? The Federal Election Commission announced in a news release on February 24 that "drastically curtailed public disclosure of federal campaign finance information will result from a series of budget cuts forced upon the FEC". Effective March 1, the computerization of itemized information filed by political committees in the 1986 election will be reduced severely, although candidate and political committee reports will continue to be available on microfilm for public review and copying. Among the effects of computerization will be a reduction in timeliness, a reduction in accuracy, and a reduction in availability of this information. Stepping into the breach is Washington Online's Campaign Contribution Tracking System with includes all FEC reports filed since 1983 and costs $3,500 in annual subscriptions for unlimited usage.
The Federal Communications Commission has announced it will save money by publishing only summaries, not the full text, of its rule-making decisions and policy statements in the Federal Register. The FCC also said it would limit the publication of its decisions to those not available through the commercial service Pike and Fischer Radio Regulations, which charges $1,875 to initiate and $1,375 for annual updates.

Another example is the March 14 letter to legislators from the Joint Committee on Printing. (See "GRAMM RUDMAN CUTBACK" following this article) Public access to the House and Senate Documents Room, where copies of bills, reports and hearings are now available, will soon be curtailed because of budget cuts. No longer will the constituents be able to obtain these documents at no charge from their Congressmen.

A memorandum on April 1986 from the Director of Library Program System (LPS) announced that it will soon be converting additional depository items to microfiche format. The Superintendent of Documents had earlier solicited the guidance of the Depository Library Council and on March 7 the Depository Library Council listed sixteen categories or titles suitable for microfiche in its Recommendation no. 11. The items recommended that are of interest to law librarians included: annual reports (except significant statistical compilations), House and Senate Journals, Slip treaties (only if a paper finding guide is provided), Slip laws (only if a paper finding guide is provided), and bound Congressional Record (only if paper index and Daily Digest are provided). Yet in the same memorandum from LPS it was stated "librarians must understand that a depository item currently designated 'hard copy' could be redesignated as microfiche, summarily, at any time". This statement questions how much impetus any, librarians will have on any future microfiche conversion. There is, however, one factor that could derail much or all future inroads into access to government documents. A special three-judge federal court in Washington ruled in February that the mechanism for triggering the automatic cuts is an unconstitutional violation of the separation of executive and legislative powers. If the Supreme Court agrees, in a decision that is expected by July, the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law would be stripped of its major enforcement tool.

MARY ANN NELSON

GRAMM-RUDMAN CUTBACK

On March 14, Senator Charles Mathias and Representative Frank Annunzio, respectively the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing, sent a letter to all members of Congress describing the following cutbacks members could expect:

1. No more delivery of the Congressional Record to the homes of members of Congress;

2. The number of Soil Surveys distributed to members of Congress cut in half;

3. Reformatted House Business Calendars (from now on full information to be printed only weekly);

4. A one-third reduction in the number of copies of both House and Senate Business Calendars;

5. A reduction in the number of copies of Congressional documents, bills and reports available to members of Congress to distribute to the public. From now on "the public will be referred to the GPO bookstores" to purchase these;

6. Drastic reductions, and possibly elimination, of overtime work for GPO employees detailed to work with Congressional committees;
7. A standardized format of committee reports to eliminate "non-essential introductory matter"

8. Legislative Calendars printed only once at the end of each session of Congress;

9. A reduction in the number of copies of the daily Congressional Record delivered to committees;

10. A one-half reduction in the number of copies of hearings and committee prints. Again, the "general public should be referred to GPO to purchase copies";

11. A change in the way committees order additional copies of hearings and committee prints, with all such orders now having to be justified in writing by the committee chair.

Members were warned of more substantial cuts to follow in FY 1987, beginning in October, and were urged to withhold "extraneous, non-legislative matter" from the Congressional Record.

At this writing, these changes are set to take effect on May 12, but they may be postponed. It is hard to say just what effect these changes will have. Congressmen will still have some extra copies of Congressional publications but not as many. It may mean that libraries which now rely heavily on Congress as a source for free information may have to purchase some of it. It may mean more reliance on depository libraries. At this point nothing is certain.

The Legislative Research SIS of the Law Librarian's Society of Washington, D.C. is monitoring the situation. If you have questions (about these particular cutbacks, NOT about the depository program) call Charlotte White at 202-662-6177.

LYNN FOSTER

AALL CONVENTION PROGRAMS

MAKING AUTOMATION WORK FOR GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS: POTENTIAL AND PRACTICE IN THE LAW LIBRARY

OVERVIEW: The Program will focus on areas of major developments in automation and their implications for government documents librarians in law libraries. The first speaker, Dr. Kenyon C. Rosenberg from the National Technical Information Service will address the newest technologies which will impact libraries and also government agencies distributing or preserving materials. His talk will have the broadest range, encompassing developing technologies like storage media and technical advances in computer hardware design. Dr. Rosenberg will give us an idea of what to expect in the future even while we grapple with the technologies available now, as well as how bibliographic access can be improved by utilizing technology.

Technologies which are available for automating documents now will be the focus of the presentation of the second panelist, Professor Gary Purcell of the University of Tennessee School of Library and Information Science. Dr. Purcell has written extensively on the automation of government document's technical processes and he will address the special needs of documents when an automation project is undertaken in a library. He will also talk about the "ideal" system for handling documents technical processing.

The third panelist, Gayle Edelman-Webb, Director of the Riverside County Law Library in Riverside, California, will focus most specifically on what law libraries are doing. She will present the results of a survey
which she is taking of law libraries that are known to have installed computerized systems for automating internal functions. Her presentation will cover the gamut of concerns and realities of automating documents using a variety of systems commonly purchased by law libraries today.

A question and answer session will follow the presentations.

Here are selected readings which can provide useful background information for persons attending the panel discussion:


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AUTOMATED LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION SYSTEMS: AN UPDATE

Online legislative information systems are becoming important tools for monitoring proposed state and federal legislation. These systems were developed over the past decade both by Congress and the state legislatures for their own uses and by commercial enterprises for the use of paid subscribers. This program is meant to provide a comparative description of the many online legislative tracking systems currently available and to address the issue of access to government sponsored systems.

Ms. Charlotte White will provide a description of the various online systems currently available for monitoring federal legislation, including LEGIS, the government developed system used by Congress, and a number of commercially available systems. These systems will then be compared to the more traditional methods of monitoring federal legislation. Ms. White is Legislative Librarian at Covington & Burling, in Washington, D.C., and has extensive experience researching and tracking federal legislation.
Professor Linda (Schulte) Whisman, Director of the Law Library at Southwestern University School of Law, will describe government and commercial systems available for monitoring state legislation. She will also be reporting the results of a recent survey of state legislatures, noting the number of states having their own online systems and the extent to which these systems are available to those outside the legislatures—especially libraries. Professor Whisman has researched and written about computerized legislative information systems for the Law Library Journal.

Mr. Bruce Sokler, law partner at Mintz, Levin et al, in Washington, D.C., will address the legal issues surrounding access to state legislative information systems. Mr. Sokler is the attorney of record in a case granting commercial outside users access to the New York state legislative information system.

Ms. Bernadine Hoduski chairs the Ad Hoc Committee on Depository Library Access to Federal Automated Data Bases. She will describe the ongoing work of this Committee and address the issues surrounding library access to federal databases in general, with some focus on library access to legislative databases, particularly LEGIS.

A question and answer period will follow the presentation.

Selected Bibliography

Ad Hoc Committee on Depository Library Access to Federal Automated Data Bases, Joint Committee on Printing, 98th Cong., 2d Sess., PROVISION OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS IN ELECTRONIC FORMAT TO DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES (Comm. Print 1984).


Legi-Tech, Inc. v. Keiper, 766 F.2d 728 (2d Cir. 1985).


S. BLAIR KAUFFMAN

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Depository Library Council - Spring 86 Report

A majority of the discussions at the Spring Council meeting were dominated by Gramm-Rudman-Hollings (GRH) and it is not over yet. Council members were asked, about one week before the meeting, to rank 5 ill-assorted catagories of documents for possible conversion to microfiche as a method of saving money. Instead of this, Council came up with 15 categories/titles as possible candidates. (See recommendation 11.) We have since been told that GPO needs more titles. What we have done is gone through the entire "List of Classes" and made further suggestions. Not an easy task, as was pointed out over and over again
- one man's trash is another man's treasure. There is also no telling which of our suggestions will end up being converted - it all depends on the number of libraries selecting the title and the suitability for conversion to fiche. The next few months will tell the final tale. Another fallout from GRH is the Monthly Catalog tape update project. This will probably be put on hold once again.

LPS Update: Mark Scully started off by stating that in tough times, people stick together and make do with resources available to them. OMB Circular A130 may prove to be to our benefit - agencies are required to supply publications to the depository program and that may alleviate fugitive documents. Also, more agencies are coming to understand and appreciate the depository program. Although automation at LPS has improved their procedures (i.e. lighted bin), Mark did acknowledge that there are still problems at LPS - shipping list errors, shortages, duplicates, etc. He sees ACSIS as a systemic approach to alleviating these problems. Bonnie Trivizas, the new Chief of the Library Division, was introduced and she handled a number of questions that were directed to her throughout the meeting. Mark did read a letter written by Don Fossedal on the insurance issue. This letter has since been published in Administrative Notes, Vol. 7, no. 6. One question that did come up in relation to the insurance issue - does GPO have records of what libraries have selected over the years? Answer: no.

Budget at GPO: Don Fossedal gave an informative presentation on the budget process of GPO. He went over the 4 programs under his responsibility (sales, depository libraries, by-law and reimbursable) and then explained the 2 sources of income used to fund these programs (the revolving fund and salary and expenses appropriation). Unfortunately, Don cannot take money from 1 source and put it into the other. So, when GPO said the revolving fund made $4.4 million, that was not money that could be applied to salary and expenses. Don also explained the pricing of sales publications. By the simplest method, the cost of a publication equals the printing and binding plus handling costs, plus 5%, plus postage. It does get complicated - handling costs are spread out, so a small 300 page book does not cost the same as a large 300 page book.

Classification Survey Report: Diane Smith reported the results of the classification survey - which dealt with the issue of pulling serials out of series. She had a 36% response rate. The libraries that responded were representative of the various types of depository libraries that exist. Diane found that 60% of the libraries liked the new system and about the same percentage would not want to return to the old system. Some of the reasons given for liking the new system: it gives fuller access to publications; it keeps like objects together; easier to find documents with one number; long term benefits. System was disliked because: it wasn't applied consistently; binding problems; changes take too much time; requires shifting in stacks. Diane also found that libraries were spending an inordinate amount of staff time on corrections and connections.

Rainchecks: Barbara Hulyk, Detroit Public Library, talked about raincheck concerns and had a number of suggestions for improving the system. Council adopted her suggestions as a recommendation.
The suggestions include: 1) have LPS Director review rainchecks outstanding after 90 days and report status in Admin Notes, 2) identify item numbers providing major problems – see if there is a solution other than reprinting, and 3) evaluate publications being rainchecked and reprinted – give top priority to core publications (i.e. U.S. Code), sale items should be replaced from sales side, not reprint superseded materials, etc.

**Marketing Update/Depository Study Group Report:** Michael Bright gave the preliminary results of the Monthly Catalog survey (final report to be printed in Admin Notes). Depository libraries and subscribers were surveyed about the enhanced, "one-step lookup" indexes, which would triple the size of the present indexes. 4709 surveys were mailed and the response rate was 17%. Upshot is that while the majority of people responding want certain enhancements to the indexes, they are not willing to accept a much larger or more expensive product. Other marketing news: information kits were mailed to 90 library school instructors in mid-Feb.; bookstore managers are getting out and speaking at state and local conferences; posters publicizing local bookstores are available from bookstores; 4 portable display units for exhibits are now available; Depository Library bumper stickers are out; press sheets for directional signs are at the printers; T-shirts with the depository logo and various 125th GPO Anniversary memorabilia will be sold from GPO cafeteria association; and as of March 6th, Jan Erickson was the new Library Marketing Specialist. Mary Lee O'Brien has become Market Research Analyst.

Depository Study Group consists of 7 individuals selected to provide essential knowledge of the issues surrounding the depository program, the operations of the Library Programs Service and the legislative mechanisms by which Congressional decisions about the Depository program are made. The group has met 8 times so far and at this point, there are draft versions of a "purpose" section and a "historical background" section for the long-range plan. Future meetings will probably begin to suggest particular courses of action.

**Statistics Report:** Joe McClane reported on the progress of the 1987 Biennial Survey. In the responses Joe got from individual libraries and associations, there was no consensus about what to collect on the survey. Some things have been agreed upon for 1987 – surveys will be pretty much the same from here on out, so longitudinal data can be acquired and responses can be cross-tabulated to develop a profile of the depository library program. Also, data will be in machine-readable form. The 1987 Survey will be contracted out, but GPO will do a lot of the groundwork themselves – develop the questions and pretest them.

**Patent Depository Library Program:** Barbara Kile, Rice University gave a background of the patent depository library program and some of the services they provide. She also touched on the fact that GPO started on a patent search. There should probably be more networking between the two types of depository libraries. There are problems though – the Official Gazette, which is time sensitive, is not mailed first class. Also, claims for some of the basic tools are coming back out-of-print.
Regional Depository Libraries

- Direction for Future: Dick Nicolo, CA State Library, felt his talk should be titled "problems of regionals". He gave the historical background on regionals; what problems he sees regionals facing; what factors have been taken to alleviate some of these problems; and what can still be done to help regionals. Suggestions for what can still be done - timely and accurate cataloging for all depository publications; have GPO seek ways to help with continuing education and have GPO cooperate with depository libraries to amend Title 44.

JCP Update: Tony Zagami also commented on the insurance issue and suggested reading between the lines of the letter. JCP has drafted a letter inviting federal agencies to submit proposals for pilot projects for electronic dissemination of information to depositories. JCP and GPO are still working on guidelines for what should and should not be included in the depository program. It is hoped that a draft will be out by April, then it will be tested at 2 field operations and circulated for public comment. The last step is to get OMB to concur and distribute to all agencies. OMB Circular A130 has been issued in final form - the depository library program is now included in it. OMB feels they are now on record as giving agencies notice of their responsibilities to the depository library program.

Miscellaneous: Lack of communication between GPO and depository libraries seemed to be the cause of a number of problems we've been experiencing. The other major problem is the need for a comprehensive, integrated, automated data system. The lack of this system results in problems being dealt with on a short-term basis that then turns into long-term, unsatisfactory responses. GPO feels that DDIS and the developing ACSIS system will take care of most problems, but I have my doubts. I reported on the item number situation -- a number of problems could be eliminated if the item numbers could be increased. DDIS, as it presently exists, can handle more item numbers, but not in an efficient manner. GPO admitted that they need a Data Base Management System, but it is too expensive to acquire unless they can find other uses for it.

New list of superseded documents has been sent to GPO; it should be out sometime in 1986.

Barbara Appel is going to look into doing a title index to the "List of Classes".

In the area of Monthly Catalog tapes, Bonnie Trivizas has available, on computer printout, a summary report of the cumulated Monthly Catalog history file (1976-85) reflecting fields and subfields detected for each year.

GPO turned down a Fall 85 recommendation for filling out-of-print paper claims with a microfiche copy because of the inordinate amount of staff time required to locate the master fiche, reproduce it and refile it. When questioned about this, it came out that the collection of microfiche masters is basically unusable because of filing errors. Also, there is a large backlog of materials to be converted to fiche due to low priority of the international exchange program.

Point of clarification: the Education Task Force was never formally established, only a chair and one member was appointed. At present, there is no telling when or if GPO will form an Education Task Force.
Clyde Hordusky was selected as chairman-elect and Susan Tulis was appointed as secretary.

Spring 86 recommendations were published in *Administrative Notes* (April 1986) volume 7, number 6.

**SUSAN TULIS**

**ALA MIDWINTER MEETING**

The Education Task Force of GODORT sponsored a media fair on January 19, 1986. GPO showed the traveling display unit developed in New England. Four of these displays will be available in different regions soon. Several computer programs were displayed. One of the most interesting was a program called Pointer which was written on an IBM PC (256K) with 2 disk drives. It was designed to help a person in the library determine which of the many reference books to use for a query involving federal government documents. The person defines the type of query by making choices from a series of menus and ends with a list of one or more reference books to try. For further information contact: Karen F. Smith, Lockwood Library, SUNY at Buffalo, Buffalo NY 14260, (716) 636-2821. The program materials included an order form to try Pointer, evaluate it and send comments and suggestions to Ms Smith. You need to send $5.00 to cover the cost of the diskette and postage.

GODORT Membership Committee met on January 18, 1986. Marie Hartman presented a design for the brochure on "how to get involved in GODORT." It was suggested that two members compose a promotional letter to be sent to depository libraries that are not GODORT institutional members encouraging them to join GODORT and explain the benefits of GODORT membership.

The GODORT STATISTICS TASK FORCE met on January 21, 1986. The STF moved that the following message be conveyed to Mark Scully, Director of the Library Programs Service, GPO:

GODORT maintains a strong interest in issues surrounding the gathering and use of statistics relating to government documents. GODORT continues to hope that the statistics gathered by the GPO about the depository library program can provide an accurate baseline for other statistical efforts, and will result in usable and comparable figures which can be used by both the GPO and libraries as management tools.

Recommendations regarding the 1987 Biennial Survey:

1. GPO should proceed to hire a specialist to devise and carryout the survey, including development of sampling methods and comparability measures. This is important in light of the impossibility of collecting some kinds of use and collection statistics in libraries which disperse their documents.

2. Strong consideration should be given to national standards such as ANSI Z39.7, and to coordinating with other groups which are attempting to develop standard ways of counting documents and their use.

3. The survey must include a clearly-written glossary and conversion tables, to insure consistent collection of data.

4. GODORT strongly recommends that the survey be reviewed by depository librarians as it is being developed.

5. The GODORT STATISTICS TASK FORCE has collected a large amount
of data on library statistics and would be willing to make this material available to the specialist.

6. GODORT recommends a survey which will require the reporting of a limited amount of statistical data. The survey should allow for expansion of this basic data by GPO.

7. GODORT recommends the following categories for basic statistics:
   1. Documents use
      a. Circulation
      b. In-house use
      c. Reference
   2. Collection profile
      a. Documents received
         1) Paper
         2) Microfiche
         3) Maps
      b. Documents withdrawn
         1) Paper
         2) Microfiche
         3) Maps
   3. Recordkeeping
      a. Shelflist
      b. Catalogs
      c. Others

The GODORT business meeting was held on January 21, 1986. The following were motions from the Federal Documents Task Force:

Be it so moved that GODORT request from the Government Printing Office a moratorium halting any additional separation of "serials from a series" until a report from the Ad Hoc Study Group on Serials within a Series is received by Depository Library Council and the GPO at the Spring Council meeting in St. Louis (March, 1986).

Census Bureau Library...

Be it so moved that the Chair of GODORT communicate to the Census Bureau the importance of maintaining the Census Bureau Library as an internal operation.

GPO budgetary plans...

The passage of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings amendments will impact the budgetary decisions of the GPO Library Programs Service. These decisions will affect the Depository Library Program immediately and in the future. In order to provide adequate input from the Depository Library community the following motions are made:

It is moved that the Chair of GODORT solicit information from the GPO on budgetary plans concerning immediate or future cuts that might affect the Depository Library Program. At a minimum this information will include listing of "big ticket items" as well as any other items that are being considered for immediate action. This information is needed by the end of February, 1986 so that adequate preparation time is available for discussion at the annual ALA meeting in New York.

It is moved that the Chair of GODORT communicate to the GPO, with a copy to the JCP, that if present budgetary conditions result in a recommendation that some materials be converted to "microfiche only" distribution that to the greatest extent possible the Depository Library Community be surveyed in advance for comments as to the impact of such microfiche-only distribution.

VERONICA MACLAY
REVIEW OF NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD
COMMEMORATIVE PUBLICATIONS

The history of this country's labor movement has been both long and exciting, and can be traced to our early days as a nation. The National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) has played an important role in this movement. To commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of its establishment, the Board has re-issued special editions of Annual Reports for the years 1936 to 1960 and has compiled three sets of legislative histories, corresponding to the major labor laws of 1935, 1947 and 1959. These publications, which were issued throughout 1985 under item #834 and 828, are classed at LRL1.1 (Annual Reports) and LRL1.5 (Histories).

In order to understand the significance of the works of the Board, it is important to look at the three acts which have defined the tasks of the NLRB. These three Acts are:

National Labor Relations Act of 1935 (the Wagner Act) established the rights of employees to be protected in their efforts to organize and join labor organizations. Employees were also guaranteed the right to bargain collectively for wages and work conditions. Five employer labor practices abridging these rights were henceforth forbidden. This Act also established the present NLRB to administer and enforce its provisions.

National Labor Relations Act of 1947 (Taft-Hartley Act) passed twelve years later to balance a perceived pro-labor bias in the Wagner Act of 1935, provided certain protections for employers from strong labor unions. This was done by establishing nine unlawful union actions.

Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 established a code of conduct for unions and their officers, employers and consultants. In addition, the Act amended the earlier Taft-Hartley Act, with further attempts to balance the rights of unions and employers.

The Annual Reports are an excellent primary source for information concerning the yearly actions by the Board and Reports provide a unique historical perspective on the issues of the day, unavailable in most modern analyses. For instance, the summary of the Sixth Annual Report (1941) begins "The past fiscal year was one of unusual stresses and strains upon the Board. Not only were there significant changes in the volume and character of its defense industries, the entire organization has functioned under abnormal pressures" (p. 1. Sixth Annual Reports of the National Labor Relations Board, 1941). From 1942 through 1945 we see summaries entitled "The National Labor Relations Board in the Defense and War Economy," "The National Labor Relations Board in the War," "The [NLRB] in the last year of War," and "The [NLRB] in a Transitional Economy."

As one would expect, the annual reports contain summaries of yearly action, as well as statistics of cases, and lists of cases heard and decisions rendered. In addition, some of the early reports have selected bibliographies of books and articles about the NLRB.

The three sets of Legislative Histories, each with two volumes, represent the first time that all
of the supporting documents have been gathered together in one source. This provides valuable information to any student of labor law seeking a better understanding of the process leading to the passage of the law. Their titles are: Legislative History of the National Labor Relations Act, 1935 (LR1.5:L22/v.1-2); Legislative History of the Labor Management Act, 1947 (LR1.5:Lii/3/v.1-2), and Legislative History of the Labor Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 (LR.5:Lii/7/v.1-2).

Each volume is arranged by house with each piece of legislation presented in chronological order along with supporting materials. While this arrangement may at first appear difficult to the user who wishes to study only one section of the law, it need not be an obstacle. Three indexes have been created to aid the researcher—a sectional index (from the law to the historical document), a topical index, and an index to names and cases cited within.

Every effort has been made to duplicate the document as it first appeared. Original page numbers appear in brackets, with each page of the history being numbered sequentially aid in the index reference. The index references are also differentiated to give a clearer idea to the user of just what they are looking at. Boldface type indicates drafts of bills, italics indicate hearings and roman print is indication of Congressional reports and proceedings.

Overall, these reprints are a valuable addition to any collection whose users are interested in any aspect of the work of the NLRB or in the history of the labor movement in this country.

SUZANNE AYER


To keep up with the latest proposals and enactments of the fifty state legislatures, the librarian or user must deal with fifty different information systems. State Legislative Sourcebook is a well organized and comprehensive guide to the state legislatures, their support agencies, and their documents.

The main portion of the volume consists of fifty uniform outlines, each of which gives textual, bibliographic, and directory information about one state legislature. Text includes summaries of legislative organization, session data, financial disclosure requirements, and lobbyists' registration procedures. Bibliographic entries are not limited to state government publications ("How a Bill Becomes a Law" pamphlets, directories, bluebooks, etc.), but also include privately published works about the legislatures, some of which would otherwise be difficult for the non-local researcher to track down. Annotations give adequate descriptions of listed publications. Directory information is thorough and precise. Whenever an office, library, or publisher is listed, its complete address and telephone number is furnished. Price information accompanies all listings of publications and copying services. Hellebust's attention to detail is exemplified by his anticipation of changes in the phone system of one state.
State Legislative Sourcebook is an attractive publication. Its wordprocessed composition makes intelligent use of type fonts and whitespace, making the outlines easy to follow. At $95.00, the Sourcebook is an expensive single-volume tool. Despite its looseleaf format, the publisher states that it will be updated and republished annually in its entirety. Prospective buyers who are put off by the high price might consider purchasing the Sourcebook biennially. Most of its information should stay current over two years. (Publisher's address: Government Research Service, P.O. Box 2041, Topeka, KS 66601.)

PAUL M. BIRCH

SIS SPONSORS WORKSHOP AT GPO FOR DEPOSITORY LAW LIBRARIANS

Sixty-two people are registered to attend our post-convention workshop, the first ever sponsored by GD/SIS. This workshop, "Depository Library Workshop for Law Librarians at the Government Printing Office," will take place on Thursday, July 10, from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. at the GPO Building in Washington, D.C. The staff of GPO's Library Programs Service (LPS) will present the day's program, which will be directed in part toward the specific interests of law librarians.

Workshop contents will focus on three general areas: policy, operations, and administration. Policy topics will include how the mission of LPS is affected by fiscal concerns, such as Gramm-Rudman-Hollings and OMB Circular A-130 ("Management of Federal Information Resources"). Discussion of operations will consider acquisitions procedures,
reprints, separates, microfiche conversions, claims, inquiries, and rainchecks. Included in the topic of administration will be the biennial survey, the inspection program, coordination of selections, and concerns of managing a system of nearly 1400 depository libraries.

The workshop will also feature a tour of Library Programs Service and a chance for attendees to talk with LPS staff members. A group of those attending will meet in the Vermont Room at the Sheraton at 7:30 a.m. and travel via the Metro System to the GPO Building, N. Capitol and H. Streets, NW. Participants will be able to purchase lunch in the GPO cafeteria. Sally Holterhoff of Valparaiso University Law Library is serving as Workshop Coordinator.

"We Are Our Own Best Resource"--A Dialogue With Experts

This program, to be held Tues., July 8, from 4:00 to 5:30 p.m. will provide an opportunity to chat informally with librarians who are experienced in a variety of areas, including Government Documents. Both for newer law librarians and for those of longer experience with new problems, the informal, drop-in discussions should prove helpful. Susan Tulis and Sally Holterhoff will be acting as resource people for documents.

Other areas to be represented in the "round table" format include international materials, micrographics, legal and non-legal databases, serials control, microcomputers, space planning and many more. This program concept was well-received when it was first tried at the San Diego meeting in 1984.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE
TRIP Z AALL CONVENTION

Tuesday, July 8, 1986
2:15 p.m. - 4 p.m.

presented by: Helena P. von Pfeil
Internation Law Librarian
Office of the Legal Adviser

The following program is to be presented at the State Department, in the Press Briefing Room, instead of a tour. Security at State is extremely strict. People wishing to attend MUST BE at the C Street, Diplomatic Entrance, no later than 2:15 p.m. so that they may be cleared through Security and escorted to the Press Briefing Room. I.D., e.g. driver's license, may be requested. Please register with AALL. Limited to 30 people. The program will commence at 2:30 p.m.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Office of Press Relations:
PA/PRESS

Assistant Secretary Bernard Kalb,
Spokesman for the Department of State will do the introduction.

Director, Press Office, Pete Martinez, has agreed to make brief remarks on the role of the Press Office.

Office of the Historian:
PA/HO

Historian William Z. Slany will speak about the Foreign Relations publications, and the Current Documents volumes of the Foreign Policy Series.

Office of Public Communications:
PA/PC

Director Paul E. Auerswald will give an overview of some of the publications prepared by the Department, e.g., Department of State Bulletin, Department of State Monthly Newsletter, Current Policy Special Reports, etc.
OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ADVISER

Fay Armstrong is a senior staff attorney specializing in Inter-American Affairs. She serves as Coordinator for the Administration of Justice, Office of the Legal Adviser. Ms. Armstrong has for the last year been working full-time as a liaison officer with other government agencies pulling together disparate projects to establish a regional program aimed at strengthening the administration of justice in Latin America and the Caribbean. Access to legal materials is a major problem throughout the region. She will speak about the general objectives of the program and about some of the specific activities which regional institutions are pursuing in the justice field, both with and without U.S. assistance.

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NEW NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE SEeks CANDIDATES FOR 1987/88 ELECTIONS

By now, the membership is familiar with the list of those nominated for the 1986/87 election. The election will be held by mail ballot in May.

The new Nominations Committee for 1986/87 has already been appointed. The Committee wants to begin early to seek candidates for vacancies on the 1987/88 election slate and invites the membership to submit names of potential candidates. This will be the first election covered by the revised Art III of the AALL Bylaws, which require a slate of two candidates for each position. The Committee seeks two nominees for Vice-President/President Elect, and four Executive Board candidates.

If you have any suggestions for nominees for 1987/88, please complete the form below and mail it directly to the Chairman or to any member of the 1986/87 Committee. You are encouraged to provide as much information as is possible on each person's qualifications.

The 1986/87 Nominations Committee is composed of:

Kathy Carrick, Chairman
Wes Daniels
Jack Ellenberger
Jim Hambleton
Liza MacMorris
Jenni Parrish
Jill Sidford (formerly Mubarek)

CANDIDATES FOR THE 1987/88 ELECTION

Name of Nominee:

Institution/Firm of Nominee:

Office Suggested:
Have you advised the person that you are submitting his/her name:
Yes ______ No ______

Association Activities and Service of Individual:

Professional Experience and Accomplishments of Individual:

If you have additional suggestions, please provide the same information on another copy of this form or on another sheet.

SEND YOUR SUGGESTIONS TO:
Kathy Carrick
AALL Nominations Committee Chairman
Case Western Reserve University Law Library
11075 East Boulevard
ANNUAL STATE DOCUMENTS BIBLIOGRAPHY SERIES

Price: $5 each. Make checks payable to GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS/SIS.

Send remittance to:
GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS SIS
ATTN: Christine Corcos
The Law Library
Case Western Reserve University
11075 East Blvd.
Cleveland, OH 44106

1. Ranharter, Katheryn.
   The state of California: and introduction to its government publications and related information. 1979.

2. Aldrich, Patricia; Kit Kreilick and Anne Maloney.
   A law librarian's introduction to Missouri state publications. 1980.

3. Ahearn, Carolyn; Barbara Fisher, Betty Gellenbeck and Carolyn Whitman.

4. Davis, Lynda C.

5. Aycock, Margaret; Jacqueline Lichtman and Judy Stinson.
   A law librarian's introduction to Virginia state publications. 1981.

6. Yoak, Stuart D. and Margaret A. Heinen.

7. Fariss, Linda and Keith Buckley.
   An introduction to Indiana state publications for the law librarian

8. Wagner, Patricia D.
   Guide to New Mexico state publications. 1983.

9. Corcos, Christine.

10. Allison, Malinda and Kay Schleuter.
    Texas state documents for law libraries. 1983.

11. Ruzicka, Aimee.

12. Teenstra, Richard; Susan Armstrong and Beth Schneider.

13. Wisneski, Martin E.


15. Henderson, Katherine.

16. Senezak, Christina M.

17. Buhman, Lesley Ann; Bobbie Studwell, Cynthia A.K. Romaine, and Katherine Faust.

18. Burson, Scott F.
Bibliographies Series, Case Western Reserve University Law Library, 11075 East Blvd., Cleveland, OH 44106. Some institutions placing orders have sent them to other places including AALL headquarters and the University of Michigan.

2. Please note that the section does not sell to third parties such as book jobbers. Do not place orders for the State Bibliography Series through a jobber. This practice will only delay your order.

3. Please make your check out to "Government Documents SIS," not to AALL, Christine Corcos, Case Western Reserve University, or any other institution or person.

4. Please make sure that your orders and any special ordering instructions are clear and accompany your payment. Some institutions fail to include purchase orders with their checks.

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