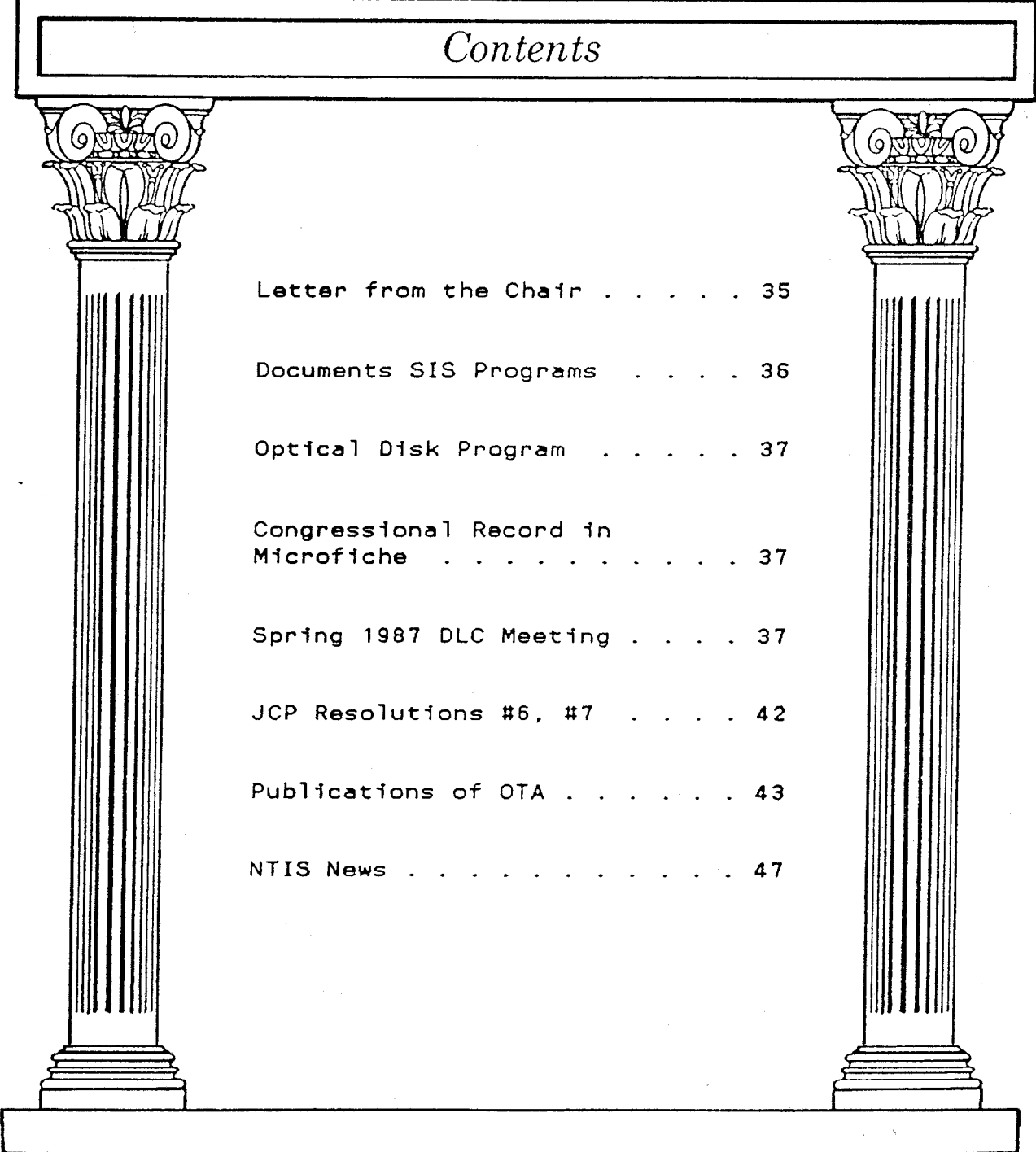

JURISDOCS

Newsletter of the American Association of Law Libraries
Government Documents Special Interest Section

Contents

The table of contents is framed by two classical columns with Corinthian capitals. The columns are fluted and have a base. A horizontal bar connects the tops of the columns, containing the word 'Contents' in italics.

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LETTER FROM THE CHAIR

It's been an eventful year for our SIS: we've kept busy following the actions of the Public Printer and the Congress, while also making changes in several of our own activities. Being Chair has put me in the center of much correspondence and telephoning--and hopefully you have been kept informed about most of this through JURISDOCS and our column and articles in the AALL Newsletter.

Our membership is currently at 337. This year marks the 10th anniversary of our group's organization as an SIS (having previously existed as a committee). Our State Documents Bibliography Series is thriving under the new publication arrangement begun this year. Headquarters reports that sales of the bibliographies (now part of the Occasional Papers series) are going well, with over 700 sold since February. There have been some bookkeeping problems with our series at Headquarters, but it now appears that profit on the bibliographies as Occasional Papers will be sufficient to subsidize JURISDOCS, as we had anticipated. New titles coming out in 1987 include Mississippi, Colorado, North Carolina, and Wisconsin. Bibliographies for 10 other states are already in progress for 1988. Our SIS will continue to have editorial control of the series, dealing with authors from initial proposal to completed manuscript. A new Author's

Guide has been compiled:

I hope to see many of you at our annual SIS business meeting on Monday, July 6, from 7:30 to 8:45 a.m. (scheduled for the New Orleans Room, but be sure to check this in the official program). We'll be offering coffee, tea, and rolls, as well as a supply of 50 free copies of each of our new State Documents Bibliographies, on a first-come basis. (These will be advertised for sale at \$5.00 apiece in September.) Please come with questions, project suggestions, and comments on SIS activities. This will be our 1987 opportunity to meet for discussion. The full agenda contains a little routine business, with most of the time devoted to special reports and sharing of concerns.

That same evening (Monday) will feature one of our programs, "Federal Documents in '87 and Beyond," from 8 to 9:30 p.m. Four panelists will present updates on various aspects of government publications, documents groups and the depository program. They'll be ready for your questions and comments. On Wednesday morning from 9 to 10:30 a.m. our second program will focus on access and use of Latin American Documents. Come and learn more about this timely topic.

As we have reported to you, in the past months the GD/SIS, along with the Committee on Legislation and Legal Developments (chaired by Joanne Zich), has worked to

develop AALL statements in support of the depository program. These have been conveyed to Congress in the form of letters; written and oral testimony; in regard to budgetary concerns, microfiche conversion and the proposed pilot projects. The outcome of these lobbying efforts (in which we were joined by many others in the library community) is still unclear, but we are grateful for the help of many of you in carrying out this defense of the depository program, with your letters, phone calls, etc. As a part of our business meeting, Joanne will give a short report on legislative developments affecting GPO.

Veronica Maclay, our official AALL representative to ALA/GODORT, will be attending that group's annual meeting in San Francisco just prior to our Chicago meeting. She plans to send a report on her observations of GODORT to our SIS business meeting.

Looking back over the past year, I want to give special thanks to some of the members who have worked with me: Mary Anne Royle, incoming Chair, for setting up convention programs and writing newsletter articles; Kevin Fredette and Keith Buckley for bringing us 3 excellent issues of JURISDOCS (Keith also served as Elections Committee Chair); Susan Tulis for 3 outstanding years as our representative on Depository Library Council; Susan Dow for handling the duties of Secretary/Treasurer; Chris Corcos for wrapping up the business affairs of our

bibliography series and for planning a convention program; and many others of you who wrote bibliographies, corresponded with Congressman, and generally supported our group.

See you in Chicago!

Sally Holterhoff

SPOTLIGHT ON DOCUMENTS SIS PROGRAMS

Monday

7:00 - 8:30 a.m. DOCUMENTS SIS ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

8:00 - 9:30 p.m. FEDERAL DOCUMENTS IN '87 AND BEYOND

Wednesday

9:00 - 10:30 a.m. LATIN AMERICAN DOCUMENTS

MARK YOUR CALENDARS TODAY!

Anyone interested in proposing a program for the '88 annual meeting may do so either before the convention so that it can be brought up at the business meeting, or at the convention. After the business meeting, there will be a short meeting for interested parties concerning program ideas for the '88 convention.

FICHE AND OPTICAL DISKS:
HOW DO THEY COMPARE?

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD IN
MICROFICHE

"The Future of Microforms in the Optical Disk Environment" is a convention program that may be of particular interest to GD/SIS members. With the steadily-increasing percentage of microfiche in depository collections, this topic is pertinent for all documents librarians. Discussion will center on what ways, if any, optical disk technology will affect the microform products we now know, and what implications the development of optical disk technology has for microforms collections.

Up to now, the typical OD product has not been a document reproduction product, but rather a bibliographic one (Infotrak, Le Pacque, etc.). The program will include a comparison of microformat and optical disk format, and the issue of preservation will be addressed. Representatives from three major microforms publishers will consider the present and future impact of OD format on their products. These panelists will be: Daniel C. Arbour of UMI, Jerry Dupont of LLMC, and Mark Vonderhoar of CIS. Sue Roach of the Navy JAG Library will serve as moderator. Sponsored by the AV/Micrographics SIS, this program will be held Monday, July 6, from 2:30 to 4:00 p.m. Gary Bravy of Georgetown University Law Center is the program coordinator.

LPS has announced that beginning with Volume 129 the Congressional Record will be distributed to depository libraries only in microfiche. (See Administrative Notes, v.8, no.11, p.2) We urge you to communicate your concerns on this matter to LPS officials at this year's convention. If you are not able to attend the convention, please contact us with your concerns.

Susan Tulis
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AN INSIDER'S REPORT ON THE
SPRING DEPOSITORY LIBRARY
COUNCIL MEETING

Once again, money and microfiche dominated the discussions of the Depository Library Council (DLC) meeting held in San Diego April 1-3, 1987. The tone was calm and collected, and the meeting lacked the excited concern which punctuated the fall meeting because of the dual format issue, since in abeyance. All in all, the meeting was well-organized, informative and quite productive. It was the smoothest run meeting I have been to in my 3 years on Council.

Money

So what is the present story on money? First of all, remember that GPO received \$23.8 million for Salaries and Expenses (S&E) for FY87. The depository library program constitutes 85% of the S&E figure. GPO had at one point considered asking for a supplemental for FY87. In the end, they decided against making the request because of the decline in the number of publications being distributed. In January 1986 over 2 million publications (both hardcopy and microfiche) were distributed; whereas in January 1987 the figure was just under 1 million. GPO's original FY88 S&E request was \$24.5 million. This was later modified to \$26.5 million. The additional \$2 million was requested for 2 things: \$1.2 million to enable GPO to provide the dual format option and the remaining \$800,000 for the depository library electronic information pilot program. This budget request is now in the hands of the appropriations committees--there are no guarantees.

The FY88 budget request includes 11 additional staff positions: 3 positions for the Micrographics Section, 3 positions for the Cataloging and Classification Branch and 5 positions for the pilot project.

Council's response to the GPO budget request included a recommendation that additional titles be offered for dual format selection. A subcommittee has been set up to identify suitable titles. The subcommittee includes Sandy McAninch, Peggy Prudden and

Carol Collier and is chaired by Susan Tulis. If you have suggestions, please send them to me at the University of Virginia Law Library.

Microfiche

And what is the corresponding story on microfiche? The Joint Committee on Printing's Fall 1986 directions to GPO that hardcopy be provided to depositories that request it and GPO's public agreement should lay the dual format issue to rest once and for all. Nonetheless, this arrangement does not prevent other publications from being converted to microfiche. The Public Printer's response to recommendation 15 from the October 1986 DLC meeting reads:

The Public Printer can appreciate the difficulties inherent in Council's effort to develop a contingency list of 500 items that should always remain in paper, and he is encouraged to know that Council is continuing to seek input from the depository community for purposes of preparing such a list. It is highly unlikely that the list would be needed by GPO prior to September 30, 1987. After that date, however, it would be most helpful if Council were prepared to produce the list on 30 days notice from GPO. Should a need for the list arise and a list is unavailable from Council, GPO would have to proceed unilaterally in selecting more titles for microfiche conversion.

The DLC response to this statement is the formulation of a subcommittee to compile a list of 500 items. The subcommittee consists of Roz Jacobs, Elizabeth Lang and Vicki Phillips and is chaired by Clyde Hordusky. Diane Smith at Penn State University is taking suggestions of items to remain in paper. There is still much concern about this whole issue - should Council be giving GPO a specific list of 500 items, or instead general guidelines?

During the course of the discussions on microfiche, Mark Scully remarked that he heard a simple, fundamental suggestion that would make microfiche more palatable. The suggestion was "it would be important and much more acceptable to the depository libraries if they could receive a greater portion of microfiche more quickly." The suggestion was not all that new or earth-shattering to most of the people there. Mark promised that LPS would try to work on this suggestion.

Information Technology Presentation

Two people gave presentations on Wednesday afternoon. Margaret Mooney, University of California-Riverside, described how her library has automated its U.S. depository item numbers file, utilizing dBASE III database management software with an IBM-PC and a 10 MB hard disk. This project has already been described in *Administrative Notes*, v. 7, n. 18, November 1986.

Emma Lou Sederholm, News Log International, Inc., showed

us something called transportable data-base technology. This technology uses a printed paper card to distribute machine-readable digital data and information. These cards are generated by a laser-optical recorder and read by a reader which interfaces with any mini, micro or main-frame computer. This technology is slower than electronic dissemination; but it has lower telecommunications costs, and the user has physical control of the information.

Panel Discussion - "The Depository Library of the Future"

Four individuals addressed future developments in the depository library system. First, Ms. Bernadine Hoduski argued that electronic dissemination of information is the way to go. Such service to depository libraries would expand the number of libraries being served and the quality of that service itself. She criticized the "librarian's mentality" that too often neglects the simple needs of the patrons.

Second, Patricia Inouye (University of California-Davis) suggested that GPO include in the depository library program agency documents already in machine readable format. Alternatively, GPO might distribute agency databases in an on-line format. Still a third possibility would be for GPO to create and disseminate its own data in all formats. In whatever case, a variety of formats would be needed. The

role of the librarian, according to Ms. Inouye is increasingly one of the "information facilitator" - one who not only finds information but who orders and compiles it to the patrons' needs.

Third, Dr. Alan Sweedler, a professor of Physics at San Diego State University, described the librarian as a key to successful research. He listed 3 needs of users: 1) a well-informed, efficient, real-live librarian; 2) the actual materials used for research - not just a list of sources or a bibliography; and 3) hard copy rather than a computer screen of information. He doubts electronic information is the panacea others make it out to be. He argues that the difficulty in getting on a terminal, computer down time and the incongruence between the availability of data and sources and the quality of their analysis all detract from computers cure-all image.

Bruce Morton of Montana State University, suggested that librarians have to start thinking in terms of government information and not just government publications. The government is an authoritative source for more than it publishes in paper. Distribution of all this data (in any format) would be neither fiscally feasible nor organizationally practical for either the government or depository libraries. He maintained that government information should be thought of as a national resource, and like other national resources corresponds to a price which the public and libraries must show a willingness to pay. The

demands on a depository library have evolved from those made at the systems foundation. Is it realistic for depository libraries to be complaining about getting every fugitive document into the system, when the regional libraries are already complaining that they cannot handle the proliferation of materials coming forth? In the future predicted by Mr. Morton, there would be less direct depository supplies of documents. A certain core collection would be required at all depositories - non-selective and mostly in microfiche. The remainder of government information would be available from a clearinghouse - similar to the on-demand program in GPO Sales or NTIS. Undeposited items could be purchased. Electronic information would best be offered for sale by commercial sources at substantial price reductions for depository libraries.

Bits and Pieces

Most of the nitty-gritty items that came up at Council were covered in the recommendations put forth on the last day. See the summary of recommendations listed at the end.

LPS feels that the process of dealing with the budget reductions has had mixed results. On the one hand, considerable time and effort has been spent identifying opportunities for cost savings and developing plans for implementing changes that would produce those cost savings. On the other hand, this self-assessment and program

evaluation has resulted in better understanding of their program and a greater sense of control in administering that program. They are stronger and better able to handle future challenges.

Yes, the rumors are true, the Public Printer did appear at this meeting and say a few words. He observed that the federal government is currently in a period of uncertainty which has and will continue to have repercussions on GPO and the depository library system. Mr. Kennickell did say that "GPO is obsessed with the idea of providing adequate information to depository libraries. We consider the depository library system our essential ingredient to the democratic process of the United States. The depository library program is one of the things that sets us apart from other competing social systems. ... the depository library program is a definition of the trust the American government has in its people." He concluded, saying he would listen very carefully at this meeting and respond in Washington as best he could.

Summary of DLC Recommendations

1. Wishes Parker Covington well in his new job and thanks him for his years of work in LPS.

2. Commends LPS on prompt distribution on newsworthy publications and on publishing in **Admin Notes** information useful in managing depository libraries.

3. Recommends that the Guideline requiring libraries to select 25% of available items be changed - a specific number will not be required, rather, meeting the information needs of the area should be stressed.

4. Suggests that depository community be resurveyed concerning the splitting out of problem item numbers.

5. Recommends that LPS analyze the claims fulfillment situation and report back.

6. Suggests that a committee be formed to study and make recommendations concerning format and distribution of 1990 Census data. Representatives would be from GPO, DLC, JCP and Census Bureau.

7. Recommends that GPO go ahead and make its OCLC current and retrospective tape files available for sale.

8. (Tabled) Suggests that GPO's own tapes be used to produce COM fiche for those materials available on tape and originally produced in paper by GPO.

9. Recommends that LPS reinstate complete compliance with SOD-13 (the directive that gave guidelines for suitability of items for conversion to microfiche).

10. Asks that LPS investigate the generation of shipping lists using microcomputer technology-allowing for optical scanning

and machine-readable cumulations of shipping lists.

11. Recommends that GPO resume regular meetings of the Depository Study Group.

12. In view of the response to a previous recommendation, Council will continue to solicit input concerning items which should always remain in paper.

13. Expresses its appreciation to Dave Brown for all his work.

14. Recommends that adequate annual appropriations be requested from Congress.

Note: this is a very summarized version with no rationales - if you have questions, please feel free to contact me.

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JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING
RESOLUTION
ITEM #6
APRIL 9, 1987

Whereas, the Joint Committee on Printing is responsible for establishing the policies and procedures to effect the successful implementation of the Depository Library Program as

provided in Chapter 19 of Title 44, United States Code, and,

Whereas, the Joint Committee on Printing's policy has been that the Government Printing Office should provide depository libraries a choice of publication format, allowing the libraries to select the format most appropriate for their users, and,

Be It Therefore Resolved, that the Joint Committee on Printing reiterates its position that choice of format is crucial to the ability of the depository libraries to provide the public with ready and timely access to government information, and

Be It Further Resolved, that the Joint Committee on Printing directs that Public Printer to continue to provide the Depository Library Program with a choice of format.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING
RESOLUTION
AGENDA ITEM # 7
APRIL 9, 1987

Whereas, the Joint Committee on Printing is empowered to establish policies to effect the successful implementation of the Depository Library Program as provided for in Chapter 19 of Title 44 of the United States Code, and

Whereas, efficient modern technology may make it possible

to distribute government information to depository libraries in electronic format at a substantial savings to the Depository Library Program, and

Whereas, much government information is being produced only in electronic format, with the result that such information may never be made available to the Depository Libraries, and

Whereas, the an Ad Hoc Committee formed to examine the issue has recommended to the Joint Committee on Printing that a series of pilot projects be implemented to test the feasibility and practicality of disseminating government publications to Depository Libraries in electronic formats,

Be It Therefore Resolved, that the Joint Committee on Printing commends and thanks the members of the Ad Hoc Committee on Depository Library Access to Federal Automated Data Bases for their diligent efforts and their informative reports and recommendations, and

Be It Further Resolved, that the Joint Committee on Printing accepts in principle the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee, and urges that the Government Printing Office take appropriate steps to initiate such tests.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT

This bibliographic essay will examine some of the publications of the Office of Technology (OTA) that I feel would be useful additions to a law library collection. I will begin with a brief description of OTA and then provide annotations to the reports and studies. As all of the publications are currently still in print, I have included G.P.O. stock numbers in the bibliographic data.

The Office of Technology Assessment was created by the Technology Assessment Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-484, 86 Stat. 797, 2 U.S.C. 471 note) The conference report stated this rationale for the new agency, "The Congress has difficulty in comprehensively envisioning all of the potential influences of technology; the subject has many facets and requires for its understanding long study in many different and specialized technical and professional disciplines. Not only are the members of Congress seldom trained to ascertain the optimum use of technology, but they are not adequately served by a mechanism independent of the Executive Branch or special interest groups to help them make such judgements." (S.Rpt. No. 92-1123, 1972 USCCAN 3573) Or, as Rep. Mosher put it during debate on the bill, "Too often, we in Congress are flying blind - or at least much more in the dark than is necessary or good - to the extent that we do not obtain better information than we now have so as to be more sure of

what it is we are actually doing when we make decisions involving the use of new technology ... Let's face it, Mr. Chairman, we in the Congress are outmanned and outgunned by the expertise of the executive agencies ... (118 Cong. Rec. 3202)

The agency is thus part of the legislative branch and it is administered by a 13-member bipartisan board which includes six Senators, six Representatives and the Director of OTA. The chairmanship of the board alternates between the Senate and the House with each Congress. Any chairman of a standing, special, select or joint committee (acting either for himself or at the request of the ranking minority member or a majority of the committee members) may request an OTA assessment or study. The OTA director, in consultation with the board, may also initiate assessments or studies. The specific functions of the agency are to "identify existing or probable impacts of technology or technological programs, and, where possible, ascertain cause-and-effect relationships; identify alternative technological methods of implementing specific programs; identify alternative programs for achieving requisite goals; make estimates and comparisons of the impacts of alternative methods and programs and present findings of completed analyses to the appropriate legislative authorities ..." (1986-87 U.S. Gov't Manual 55)

The professional research analysts of OTA are organized into three divisions, each of

which is subdivided into three programs. The three major units are the Energy, Materials and International Security Division; the Health and Life Sciences Division and the Science, Information and Natural Resources Division. The Technology Assessment Act of 1972 stated in Sec. 6(c) that OTA "shall not, itself, operate any laboratories, pilot plants or test facilities." Thus the agency relies heavily on data that it receives from industry, academia and public interest groups in preparing its analyses. The agency also draws upon the expertise of the executive branch (paradoxically, it would seem, given the agency's legislative history). It should be noted here that the OTA assessments and studies contain full listings of the individuals involved in providing information that has been considered in the drafting of the document. The annual reports of the agency also contain lists of individuals involved in projects and workshops that have resulted in published studies during that year.

Scientific Validity of Polygraph Testing

Y3.T22/2:11 Sci2
S/N 052-003-00934-0
November 1983

This technical memorandum reviewing the scientific evidence on the validity of polygraph testing has been cited in two Federal district court opinions. (*Hester v. City of Milledgeville*, 598 F. Supp. 1456 (1984); *Dorod v.*

Calabrese, 585 F. Supp. 430 (1984)). The "concluding comment" summarizes the thrust of OTA's findings, "Advocates of polygraph testing argue that thousands of polygraphs have been conducted which substantiate its usefulness in criminal or screening situations. Claims of usefulness, however, are often dependent on information (e.g. confessions and admissions) obtained before or after the actual test, and on its perceived value as a deterrent ... The focus of the OTA technical memorandum is not whether the polygraph test has been useful, but whether there is a scientific basis for its use. OTA concluded that, while there is some evidence for the validity of polygraph testing as an adjunct to typical criminal investigations of specific incidents ... there is very little research or scientific evidence to establish polygraph test validity in large-scale screening as part of unauthorized disclosure investigations, or in personnel security screening situations, whether they be preemployment, preclearance, periodic or aperiodic, random, or 'dragnet'." (p. 102)

Alternatives to Animal Use in Research, Testing and Education

Y3.T22/2:2 An5
S/N 052-003-01012-7
February 1986

Despite its lack of full legal citations (particularly disappointing in Chapter 16, which contains comparative

legal information for ten countries), this report contains a wealth of information on this controversial topic. The report "assesses the state of the art and the potential for alternatives to using animals in three contexts: biomedical and behavioral research, testing of products for toxicity, and education ..." (p. 37) Particular emphasis is directed toward the use of animals by federal agencies, which accounts for 10% of the total used in the United States. The appendix includes a number of important primary source documents such as the "FDA Guidelines Involving Whole Animal Testing" and the "OECD Guidelines Involving Whole Animal Testing."

Space Stations and the Law: Selected Legal Issues

Y3.T22/2:11 Sp1
S/N 052-003-01047-0
August, 1986

This background paper examines the potential legal problems that could arise from the construction and operation of a multinational space station (which is currently being planned for the 1990's by the United States, the European Space Agency, Canada, and Japan). Part I examines various options that the U.S. might want to pursue in this project and "explains how each would affect the rights and responsibilities of the U.S. government and its citizens." (p. iii) This part also examines the application of tort law and intellectual

property issues to individuals working in space. Part II summarizes the proceedings of a workshop held at OTA that examines, among other issues, the usefulness of air and maritime law analogies in resolving potential conflicts.

Federal Government Information Technology: Electronic Surveillance and Civil Liberties

Y3.T22/2:EI 2/5
S/N 052-003-0105-1
October 1985

This report is one component of a three-part series of studies on government information technology. All three would be very useful in a law library collection. The other two studies are **Federal Government Information Technology: Electronic Record Systems and Individual Privacy** (Y3.T22/2:2 EI 2/6; S/N 052-003-01038-1) and **Federal Government Information Technology: Management, Security and Congressional Oversight** (Y3.T22/2: 2 F31/2; S/N 052-003-01026-7).

Electronic Surveillance and Civil Liberties states that "the existing statutory framework and judicial interpretations do not adequately cover new electronic surveillance applications ... Although the principle of the fourth amendment is timeless, its application has not kept abreast of current technologies." (p. 3) OTA suggests a number of legislative options for Congress to consider to address this problem. Most of the

options involve amending Title III of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to protect communications carried out through such new technologies as cellular or cordless telephones and electronic mail systems. The report is primarily a public policy and legal analysis, but the new technologies are described as well.

Intellectual Property Rights in an Age of Electronics and Information

Y3.T22/2:In8/3
S/N 052-003-01036-4
April 1986

This report suggests that Congress should move as quickly as possible to revise the copyright law to take into consideration three problems created by new technology. First, the enforcement problems brought into being by the availability of "devices such as optical disk storage systems that may allow individuals to collect entire libraries in their home." (p. 288) Secondly, the problem of private use, in which, while "copyright holders would like to profit from the expanded home use of their works ... Users, on the other hand, view the new technologies as a boon." (p. 290) Finally, the problem of functional works such as computer programs for which "neither copyright nor patent law is entirely appropriate ..." (p. 290) The report also discusses legislative options for long-term problems, including, for example, the creation of a central government agency which

would combine the talents and functions of the Copyright Office, the Copyright Royalty Tribunal and the Patent and Trademark Office.

Transportation of Hazardous Materials

Y3.T22/2:2 T68/6
S/N 052-003-0106-0
July 1986

This report contains specific legislative options for Congress to consider during the reauthorization of the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act of 1975 (the statutory foundation for federal regulation of hazardous materials transport). The report describes the ways in which transport is accomplished by truck, rail, water and air and also provides a good deal of statistical information through graphs, maps, and tables such as "Number of Incidents by Location and Mode." The complex and somewhat disorganized regulatory scheme, involving federal, state and local authorities, is critiqued. An appendix includes abstracts of U.S. Department of Transportation Inconsistency Rulings.

The Effects of Nuclear War

Y3.T22/2:2 N88/2
S/N 052-003-00668-5
1984

This report on the effects of nuclear war on the civilian populations, economies and societies of the United States

and the Soviet Union has been cited in *Commonwealth v. Berrigan*, 325 Pa. Super. 242, 472 A. 2d 1099 (1984)). The bulk of the report concerns four hypothetical attack scenarios, ranging from an attack on a single city which would result in the immediate deaths of 200,000 to 2 million to a major assault on each country's important military and economic targets resulting in 20 to 160 million deaths and the possibility of global ecological damage. The scenario involving a single city is given a chilling concreteness through the use of two real locations, Detroit and Leningrad. "The near half-million injured present a medical task of incredible magnitude. Those parts of Wayne, Macomb and Oakland counties shown on the map have 63 hospitals containing 18,000 beds. However, 55 percent of these beds are inside the 5-psi ring and thus totally destroyed ..." (p. 33) Appendix C contains "Charlottesville: A Fictional Account"; an attempt to depict the social and psychological trauma that survivors of a nuclear war would encounter.

Kevin Fredette

NTIS NEWS

There is an announcement in the Spring 1987 issue of "Newsline" that a new reference guide is available to academic libraries. One free copy of "Academic Library Use of NTIS; Suggestions for Services and Core collections" by Dr.

Charles R. McClure has been distributed to all academic libraries with NTIS Deposit Accounts. Academic libraries that do not have a NTIS Deposit Account may request a free copy of the guide from Clara Gannon, Product Specialist, NTIS, 5285 Port Royal Rd. Springfield, VA 22161. Others may purchase the guide at \$12.00 per paper copy, plus \$3.00 for handling, PB-86-228871/FAA.

QuikORDER is a new service available to Deposit Account customers. The system lets a customer know in advance whether or not the material is available in the form wanted. To obtain an application for a special user password write the NTIS Office of Customer Services or call (703) 487-4624.

These selections from NTIS may be of interest to law librarians. The last line gives the volume, issue number and abstract number in case you wish to read the abstract in Government Reports Announcements & Index.

Inland Wetlands Legislation and Management. 1970 - January 1987.

PB87-854576/GAR
January 1987 39 pages.
NTIS Prices: PC N01/MF N01
Journal Announcement: GRAI8706
#710,501

Groundwater Law. 1977 - January 1987. (Citations from the Selected Water Resources Abstracts Database)

PB87-854683/GAR
January 1987 176 pages
NTIS Prices: PC N01/MF N01
Journal Announcement: GRAI8706

#710,502

Wetlands Legislation and Management. 1977 - January 1987 (Citations from the Selected Water Resources Abstracts Database)

PB87-855250/GAR
Feb. 1987 176 pages.
NTIS Prices: PC N01/MF N01
Journal Announcement: GRAI8707
#712,515

Child Restraint Systems. 1970 February 1987 (Citations from the NTIS Database)

PB87-855664/GAR
Feb. 1987 41 pages
NTIS Prices: PC N01/MF N01
Journal Announcement: GRAI8708
#715,279

Home Equity Conversion: Enhancing Legal Awareness

SHR-0013872/GAR
Final report 230 pages
NTIS Prices: PC A11/MF A01
Journal Announcement: GRAI8708
#713,508

Library Applications of Optical Disk Technology. 1975 - Feb. 1987.

PB87-855383/GAR
Feb. 1987 34 pages
NTIS Prices PC N01/MF N01
Journal Announcement: GRAI8708
#714,479

Revitalizing State Economies: A Review of State Economic Development Policies and Programs

PB87-142139/GAR
Final report 213 pages
NTIS Prices: PC A10/MF MF A01
Journal Announcement: GRAI8709
#717,404

Veronica MacLay
