

Doc's Prescriptions

Ohio GODORT

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EDITOR

WINTER 1990
ISSUE # 17

TO THE MEMBERS
PRESIDENT

GRAHAM WALDEN

I have been invited to Chair an Ad Hoc Committee for the Government Documents Round Table of the American Library Association on the White House Conference on Library and Information Services II. The conference is to be held in Washington, D.C.'s Convention Center from Tuesday, July 9 through Saturday, July 13, 1991. The Ad Hoc Committee has been asked:

1. To monitor the planning, regulations, and work of the conference.
2. To recommend ways that GODORT can participate to ensure that government information and depository libraries are adequately covered. (From minutes of the GODORT Business Meeting at Dallas)

The first meeting of the Committee will be held during the Mid-Winter ALA in Chicago. The meeting time has been switched several times, but as of this writing it will be from 8-9 am Sunday, January 7, 1990 (location and room number not yet clarified for the new date.)

As a group we have an opportunity to have our collective voices represented on a national level and in a forum which will garner significant attention from other librarians, and to some degree from the general media. We should take every advantage of this opportunity. As President, I urge you to reflect on the role you feel GODORT should have in the White House Conference, and more broadly, please consider how we can best represent the needs of depository libraries and be sure that the value of government information is fully considered. All suggestions and comments you make are important to the Committee and will enable us to more adequately serve our members. Please write or call me at (614) 292-6175.

EDITORIAL

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

I hope that everyone had a very good Holiday Season and is now rested and ready for 1990. It's going to be another interesting year, I'm already convinced of this.

My most recent accomplishment is printing out some maps and tables using SUPERMAP. Just because a CD-ROM product is menu driven does not make it user friendly. Of course, my definition of a user friendly CD-ROM is being able to sit down at the PC without the manual and getting an answer by following the instructions on the screen within 10 - 15 minutes. Having to make several long distance phone calls, juggle the printed manual, the manual printed from the disk and then switch back and forth between help screens does not qualify. While I was working on SUPERMAP, I found the excellent article by Steve Hiller and Jenny Marie Johnson ("Public Access Computer-Assisted Mapping and the Instructional Program," RSR, Winter 1989, p. 87-90.). It was very encouraging to learn that other people had had problems learning how to use it. One of our phone calls was to Jenny Johnson and she had several helpful suggestions. She had prepared a one page guide to using SUPERMAP and faxed us a copy. Ms. Johnson also told us that they spend 30-60 minutes with most first time users to help them set up their search request. SUPERMAP is very impressive, it can do many things and I am looking forward to seeing what the faculty and students will be able to do with it, but the manuals, guides and help screens are not as helpful as I would have expected.

We have some very good articles and reports in this issue. If you enjoyed reading an article or used some of the information from a report, please drop the author a note. I am certain that our contributors would appreciate hearing from you. And if you do not agree with an article or know of a better way to do something please let me know and I will use it in the next issue. Also, please send any articles or suggestions and topics for future issues to me or to Liese Adams, Program Chair.

The deadline for the Spring issue of DOCS PRESCRIPTIONS is April 1st. The issue will be mailed out near the fifth of May. Our Spring meeting is tentatively set for June 15th at Ohio State University. Details and information on the program will be sent out in the next newsletter.

I would like to thank everyone for their articles and for getting them in early as my student typist, Jodi Silverman was able to type the articles into the computer before she went home for the holidays. Unfortunately I did not get everything printed out on schedule. I did get all of the new series set up, solved some old problems and got the office painted pver break. Also I am beginning to suspect that the printer knows when the newsletter is ready to be printed and it thinks up new and different complications to make things more exciting.

I would like to thank all of our members who have contributed articles to DOC'S PRESCRIPTIONS over the past year, and I hope that they will continue to do so in 1990. Have a good year.

Karen

OF INTEREST

George Barnum, Case Western Reserve University, called GPO the day that the Restitution Trust Corporation announced its publication of the list of real estate that the government has for sale. GPO/LPS will be shipping the 4 volume document to everyone as soon as they are received from the RTC. The volumes will be sent to all depositories and the libraries that do not want to receive the title may deselect at any time. According to a newspaper article that I saw, this will be a quarterly publication.

Patti Rothermich, Otterbein College, found a reprint of the 1849 DECLARATION OF SENTIMENTS from the Women's Rights Convention at Seneca Falls, NY on page 157+ of the National Park Service publication SPECIAL HISTORY STUDY, WOMEN'S RIGHTS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK, (I 29.2:W 84/2).

AROUND THE STATE

The Northeast Ohio Documents Interest Group gathered on November 13 at Kent State University for its semi-annual meeting. Following the business meeting, Margaret Powell of the College of Wooster, Anne Zald of Oberlin College, and George Barnum of Case Western Reserve University led a discussion and presentation on the topic "Cooperative Collection Development and Government Documents: Can It Work?" The presentation focused on a brief history and preliminary literature review of the concept of cooperative collection development, and stimulated discussion on how the principles of a cooperative plan might be explored in the northeast Ohio area.

The goal of the program was to stimulate questions and discussion, rather than to make definite proposals and the group is looking toward continuing this dialogue in the months ahead.

It was reported that the 1989 edition Northeast Ohio Union List of Depository Item Selections, which includes current item holdings for 24 Northeast Ohio libraries will be available shortly. It will be available from Kent State University Libraries for \$10. Contact Northeast Ohio Group Convenor George Barnum, Case Western Reserve, or Secretary Diane Lassan, Kent State, for details.

The Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County is looking for a new documents librarian in the Government and Business Department. John Graham has received a promotion to First Assistant in the department. Donna Foust, former First Assistant is now the Head of the Library for the Blind at the Public Library. If you are interested in the position please contact Mary Griffith, Personnel Officer (513-369-6968) Library 800 Vine St. Cincinnati Oh 45202.

The vacant position in the UC Documents Unit has been filled! Denise Sharp has joined us and is very quickly learning everything one needs to know about documents.

MEETINGS

GOING TO THE SOURCE, a workshop on using the material available at the National Archives in Washington D.C. is scheduled for May 22nd to 25th. I have a copy of the schedule and registration form if anyone is interested. There is a \$85 registration fee.

HAVE YOU SEEN?

ESTABLISHING A CHILD CARE FACILITY (T 22.2/15:7437). Prepared for Internal Revenue Service employees, this guide has information on how to set up by-laws, budget, and records. There is also a questionnaire that can be used to establish the need for a child care center.

EMPLOYERS AND CHILD CARE: BENEFITTING WORK AND FAMILY. (L 36.102:Em 7/7).

HOW TO GET IT -- A GUIDE TO DEFENSE-RELATED INFORMATION RESOURCES.(D 7.15/2:89/1). The NTIS number for this document is AD-A201-600. Prepared by the Defense Technical Information Center, this a very good source of information on the various abbreviations found in the citations to defense publications and how to acquire them.

HOW TO USE THE MAJOR INDEXES TO U.S. GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS. Ross, John M. American Library Association. Chicago. 1989.

"Into the Hopper: Stalking the INF Treaty: A Geopolitical and Bibliographic Safari." Morehead, Joe. The Serials Librarian. Vol. 16, no. 3/4 1989. A very good article.

DOC TECH

The University of Cincinnati Langsam Library has the PAIS CD-ROM. Based on a very short introduction to it, I think it is going to be very useful. It is possible to search by SUDOC number and by series. Over break we added 6 CDs to the Reference Area, fortunately they are all fairly user friendly.

"Auto-Graphics vs. SilverPlatter: The Monthly Catalog on CD-ROM." McClamroch, Jo and Williamson, Edgar. Library Hi Tech News. September 1989. p. 1-6. Also in the NEW PRODUCTS section of the same issue "Auto-Graphics Launches Upgrade of Documents Database." on page 15 and on page 16 "OCLC Introduces GPO Monthly Catalog on CD-ROM."

OHIO

Clyde Hordusky, State Documents Librarian, has his own fax machine. The number is 614-752-9178.

Sherry Mosley, Youngstown State University, sent the following information on Ohio publications. The 1988 edition of OHIO VITAL STATISTICS, published by the Ohio Department of Health, Statistical Analysis Unit is several months from publication. The units phone number is 614-644-7800.

Sherry also checked on the reports that used to come from the Ohio Auditor on townships, villages, school districts, etc. The Auditor's Office suggested that if financial information was needed for these entities, it would be necessary to contact each one individually. She also found out that the annual report of the Auditor has not been done since 1981 and that nothing has taken its place.

If anyone else has had contact with an Ohio agency about an Ohio document that has not been published in a long time please send the information to DOCS PRESCRIPTIONS. The federal government is not the only source of fugitive documents.

The Council for Economic Opportunities in Greater Cleveland has announced the publication of the 1989 edition of OHIO POVERTY INDICATORS. The cost is \$10 and is available from the Council, Atrium Office Plaza, 668 Euclid Ave. Suite 700, Cleveland OH 44114.

The U.S. Census Bureau prepared a special tape of statistical information on school districts for the Departments of Education in each state based on the 1980 census. We recently purchased a copy of the Ohio report on microfiche for \$27. The address is

Division of Computer Services and
Statistical Reports
%Gene Miltko
180 East Engler Street
Columbus OH 43215

We have also received photocopies of the Kentucky information from the Kentucky State Data Center.

Another source of information on Ohio school districts is QED'S SCHOOL GUIDE, OHIO. The Quality Education Data Co. in Denver, publishes guides for each state. They contain names, addresses, statistics, maps, and ranked lists of information. It even tells what kind of PCs the school is using.

**KENTUCKY LIBRARIES TO PARTICIPATE
IN ELECTRONIC PILOT PROJECT
SPONSORED BY THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS**

SANDRA MCANINCH

The University of Kentucky Libraries and the Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives will be participating in a six-month pilot project, ROLLUP (Remote Online LOCIS User Pilot), to test the feasibility of making SCORPIO (Subject-Content-Oriented-Retriever-for-Processing-Information-Online) and MUMS (Multiple Use MARC System), collectively known as LOCIS (Library of Congress Information System), available to their own clientele and other libraries throughout the state.

SCORPIO contains five types of files: books, selected periodical articles since 1976, federal legislation since 1973, copyright registrations since 1978 and organizations. Some of these files give bibliographic citations for items; in the Library's collections, while others provide information about legislation or copyright status.

MUMS contains 14 separate files that may be grouped into seven categories: 1) books cataloged, books being cataloged, books on order, and some books located in other libraries; 2) serials cataloged and owned by LC or selected other research libraries; 3) maps cataloged and owned by LC and some cataloged by other libraries; 4) recorded sound materials and music scores; 5) visual materials; 6) files with records for several types of items; 7) records with authorized name and subject headings, and cross references, used for Library of Congress cataloging. Each file represents the official cataloging for that collection at LC and some cases for other libraries; many files, however, cover only recent cataloging.

Training is taking place in September at LC, and the actual pilot should begin in early October. KDLA will make the information available through their KLIC offices, and LexNet; UK will provide access/service to the community colleges and other federal depositories. For further information on training opportunities or the project itself, contact Sandra McAninch, Government Publications Department, University of Kentucky Libraries (606-257-8400).

Reprinted from Let's Talk Documents: News About Documents From Kentucky Libraries, August 1989.

Women's Bureau Bulletins: A Gold Mine of Information

The first Women's Bureau Bulletin was published in 1918, Proposed Employment of Women During the War in the Industries of Niagara Falls, N.Y. During the decades that followed, the Bureau published a mixture of geographically specific publications, such as Women in Rhode Island Industry and more general publications such as Night-Work Laws in the United States. A look through the publications provides the reader with, not only a capsule history of twentieth century working women and of labor conditions, but also of the ways in which women have been viewed in the United States.

In fact, The Share of Wage-Earning Women in Family Support, published in 1923, cites a contemporary article in a women's magazine that says, "86 percent of women workers live at home or with relatives. It is immaterial in these cases whether the earnings of each measure up to the cost of living scheduled for a single woman living alone, so that the theory of the need for a sufficient wage to support a single woman living alone does not apply to 86 percent of the entire population."

In some ways, the concerns of working women in 1990 simply echo the concerns of working women in the 1920's. A fascinating little publication, Radio Talks on Women in Industry, asks, "Can you see all of these mothers, leaving home at 6:30 or 7 in the morning after they have washed and dressed the children and fixed their breakfasts and lunches? Can you see these mothers working all day, and can you imagine their thoughts as they wonder whether the children are all right and whether some one has seen to all the many things little children need? And at the end of the day's work in factory, or mill can you picture the homecoming of these mothers, and the tasks which await them?"

Differences in the Earnings of Women and Men, published in 1938 says, "One argument that has been used to justify depressed wages for women is that men have families to support. However, the un-married man, who is likely to assume less responsibility than his sister for their parents' obligations, is not paid less than the family man because of his lack of dependents. In fact, a family wage system never has been the rule in this country, and men, whether married or single, ostensibly are paid for the job done and not according to the number of their dependents."

The Women's Bureau Bulletin covered many topics, including provision of sanitary facilities at work, hours and wages, work in specific industries or states, pay inequality, war work, and even women's work in other countries. The 1967 edition of Job Horizons for College Women even tells us that, "For the young woman with intellectual curiosity, intelligence, interest in people, and love of books, a career as a librarian offers excellent employment opportunities, for there is a nationwide shortage of trained librarians."

The Committee on Southern Map Librarians organized the Eighth Workshop on Map Libraries as a pre-conference to the meetings of the Southeast Division of the Association of American Geographers. As usual the Conference was filled with useful information.

Johnnie D. Sutherland of the University of Georgia has developed a method for determining all maps published by various countries and then recording which ones he has obtained for his collection. This kind of information is very helpful in showing how much material is actually available and how much funding is needed to obtain it. He estimates that approximately 860,000 sheets are published annually. Those of us with limited budgets are envious of collections which can even consider purchases of this nature.

Russell E. Guy of GeoSciences Resources Inc. entertained the group with anecdotes of his trials and tribulations of obtaining maps from foreign countries. He travels to many countries to obtain maps as well as employing local people to obtain (and even smuggle) maps for him.

Charles Bennett of USGS discussed the USGS depository system. The surprise information here, however is that Charlie is planning to retire in about a year. Let's hope his replacement is as knowledgeable and helpful as Charlie has been. To almost all requests for information his answer is "contact me and I'll get it for you." The final speaker of the morning was Ken Martis, author of two atlases mapping the U.S. Congress. He showed slides and explained the patterns shown in these maps.

The afternoon session began with a presentation by Alice Hudson on Appalachia and its representation on maps in the early mapping of North America. Jim Minton, recently appointed Map Reference Librarian at the USGS Library spoke on his attempts to acquaint himself with the USGS Library and other resources in USGS. It is interesting that the USGS Library does not retain archival copies of its maps but sends them to another area of USGS for archiving.

Patrick McGlamery, Map Librarian at the University of Connecticut, described a computerized system of map indexing and retrieval. He sees his role as the helper to find information, not the provider of the information. He has developed a system called Ptolomy and the major problem teaching people to use it is spelling the name. This presentation led to a discussion of computer cartography and computers in the Map Library. After the panel presentation several of the programs and product discussed were available for use.

During the weekend there was time for several social gatherings which in some ways are more useful than the meetings. The registration fee is also very inexpensive making it a conference well worth the money it costs. Next year it is planned for Columbia, S. C., the weekend before Thanksgiving.

Government publications present a variety of challenges in the area of bibliographic instruction. What should be the objectives of an instruction program? What methods will be effective? What patron group do we wish to reach? What motivates each patron group? How can we evaluate the instructional techniques we choose to use? In a newsletter length article, it is impossible to tackle fully each of the areas mentioned. For this article a brief look at undergraduate users and their motivations, a discussion of some commonly stated objectives for bibliographic instruction, and an analysis of several programs and lesson plans in documents instruction will be challenge enough.

Christopher Nolan's study of undergraduate social science majors suggests some not surprising trends. 1. upperclassmen use documents more than underclassmen; 2. students use documents more if their classroom instructor recommends them; 3. students use documents more if their use is required. In addition the study found that students majoring in political science are more efficient users of documents than students majoring in history or economics. The study also indicated that librarians seldom refer students to documents. (8, p.427) Students in the study who did not use documents gave reasons similar to those most frequently given by science and engineering faculty in the study done by Fraser and Fisher. The reasons shared by students and faculty were:

1. Lack of awareness of the existence of the documents collection.
2. Lack of awareness of the types of information available in the documents collection.
3. Lack of familiarity with the organization of the documents collection.
4. Acquire documents from other sources. (4, p.34)
(Faculty often get documents directly from the agency and students get them from the faculty.)

Additionally, though not mentioned in either study, documents which have been cataloged or included in periodicals collections are often not perceived to be part of the depository collections even by some librarians. Fraser and Fisher compared the results of their study with those of a study done by Peter Hernon on social science faculty. Hernon's study indicated that only 34% of social science faculty were heavy users of documents. The Fraser and Fisher study showed only 23% of science and engineering faculty as heavy users. (4, p.34) The lack of heavy documents use by faculty is significant if the student is greatly motivated by faculty recommendations. The Nolan Study found that when students use documents, they usually find their initial references to them in either INDEX TO GOVERNMENT PERIODICALS, CIS INDEX, P.A.I.S. or AMERICAN STATISTICS INDEX. (8, p.421) The study, published in 1986,

did not include any of the Indexes on compact disc. Significantly only 9% of the students used MONTHLY CATALOG. (8, p.421)

Considering the characteristics of undergraduate document users as revealed in Nolan's study and the varying levels of library skills even within the freshman class, what are or should be the objectives of a documents bibliographic instruction program for undergraduates? In a 1977 article on library lectures in academic depository libraries, Whitbeck and Hernon listed the four most commonly given objectives for documents bibliographic instruction programs. These were:

1. To create awareness of the documents collection.
2. To demonstrate the use of these materials.
3. To urge students to seek assistance.
4. To create greater rapport with students and instructors. (13, p.6)

An additional goal expressed by several programs was "the development of positive attitudes toward documents." (5, p.345) These very broad "objectives", more appropriately termed goals, can be applied to all of the instructional plans, programs and lessons reviewed in the course of writing this article. Linking these goals with the characteristics of undergraduates it becomes apparent that for freshmen the most immediate goals should be awareness and fostering a willingness for the student to seek assistance. Since students are more likely to use government publications on the recommendation of the professor, establishment of a working relationship with the faculty becomes vital throughout the curriculum. Once these goals have been achieved, use of the materials can be addressed. Of the eleven articles and documents describing bibliographic instruction in government publications only the Edward Herman article, "How to teach people to use Government Publications", went beyond these broad goals and defined what could be termed behavioral objectives. His objectives, simple and direct, were summarized in a three step approach to accessing documents:

1. Locate pertinent citations in the indexes and note the...entry numbers.
2. Use the entry numbers to locate bibliographic data and Superintendent of Documents numbers....
3. Use the Superintendent of Documents numbers to retrieve the materials from the shelves.
(5, p.346-7)

These behavioral objectives are appropriate to all general instruction sessions in government publications but are not extensive enough for instruction on a more advanced level.

The bibliographic instruction programs seem to handle documents in several different ways. Most of the programs reviewed for this article include a section on documents as part of a broader instruction on library use in general. When included as part of a single class session introduction to the library this may be merely a mention of the existence of documents and a brief introduction to the Monthly Catalog. In subject specific class sessions the documents portion may be extended to the inclusion of document titles particularly relevant to the class topic. When the instruction on documents is included as part of a basic library skills course, it generally comprises a separate unit of instruction, usually one of the last units. It is interesting to note that in these library skills courses many documents are used through out numerous other units, for example statistical abstracts and other publications of the Census Bureau are always included in the units on statistics. This is of course the proper place for their consideration but how often is it stressed, or even noted, during the statistics unit that these are government publications?

Another approach is the workshop, users guide or lesson devoted entirely to documents instruction. Carol Singer's "Doing Research with United States Governments in the U.S. Conn Library" is an example of this type of documents specific instruction. It is designed for use in a single library but could easily be modified for use elsewhere. It is not discipline specific. This users' guide provides an explanation of the classification system, an introduction to five of the basic modern indexing tools for documents, and an introduction to congressional, presidential, and agency publications. Also included are appropriate and extensive exercises on each index and on each category of publication. Other document specific exercises among those reviewed tended to work around a single topic (eg., legislation). One exercise designed for masters students in public administration concentrated largely on documents but did so in the natural context of the larger topic "Federal HMO Policy".

Most of the materials reviewed were typical of most library instruction workshops or lectures. Three were different enough to warrant additional discussion. City University of New York Library Instruction service prepared bibliographic instruction packages for the non-library instructor. These packets contain notes, transparencies, exercises and bibliographies. Goals and behavioral objectives are clearly states for each section. Exercises are designed as starting points for broader class objectives. One article dealt with an "interactive team teaching" approach to library instruction; here the librarian and the instructor worked together to plan the workshop and work. During the actual session the librarian discussed the various sources and use, the instructor then explained the relevance of the information and directed course related work sheets. Both the librarian and the instructor assisted the students with the problems on the work sheet. (6, p.70) In light of

undergraduate reliance on faculty recommendations, this approach has some obvious advantages. Motivating teaching faculty to participate in this approach should be a challenge. Finally there is an article entitled "The Evolution of a New Library Instruction Concept: Interactive Video". This article while not referring specifically to documents instruction provides information on interactive video, the equipment requirements, and the planning process for such a program.

The characteristics of undergraduates suggest several approaches for bibliographic instruction. Instruction, to be effective, should be geared to the level and needs of the student. For freshmen instruction might best be included as part of all general sessions with examples of documents on interesting topics or of unusual types. At this level emphasis needs to be placed on the availability of the librarian to provide assistance. As class level advances and the sophistication of the students increase, bibliographic instruction sessions need to be more course specific and may need to expand to sessions devoted exclusively to government publications. Instruction programs will be most successful if faculty involvement is included. The team teaching approach or packets prepared for the faculty with library assistance seem promising. Documents which are standard reference tools need to be identified as documents when ever they are included in any instruction session and some of the artificial barriers between the documents collection and the "main, general, or regular" collection erased. The goals of our instruction programs: 1. to create awareness of the documents collection; 2. to demonstrate the use of documents; 3. to urge students to seek assistance and 4. to create greater rapport with students and instructors (13, p.6) are admirable, but we must remember that freshmen especially need concrete expectations and our instruction sessions must have clear behavioral objectives. Without these clear objectives, we may not be sure of what we wish our students to accomplish. Without clear objectives we have no way to evaluate our success. The approaches we use to achieve our goals vary from straight library lecture formats through self guided workbooks, instructor packets, and team teaching to advanced audio-visual presentations. In reading about the various methods used, it has become clear that one of the most vital elements in any successful bibliographic instruction program is a dedicated, enthusiastic, and faculty compatible librarian.

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WHAT IS LOEX?

KAROLYN KAVANAUGH

LOEX is the National Library Orientation-Instruction Exchange Clearinghouse where information concerning all aspects of library orientation and instruction is shared with colleagues all over the country. Library instruction and orientation is similar in many cases, so there's no need to reinvent the wheel when for the price of the membership, LOEX might help.

The clearinghouse encourages participation from members by requesting that librarians share their guides, questions, solutions and discussions about BI with other members in their newsletter. The newsletter, LOEX News, ISSN 0739-0386, is published quarterly, by the LOEX Library Instruction Clearinghouse, in March, June, September & December. Each issue includes letters to the editor, items to purchase and borrow, BI committees, conferences, meetings and clearinghouse listings, plus sample handouts, pathfinders, videos, cassette tapes, etc. are often featured. Positions available in library instruction are included, too.

Subscriptions are \$50.00 a calendar year which includes membership with the LOEX Clearinghouse, Eastern Michigan University Library, Ypsilanti, MI 48197; (313) 487-0168. To request items for loan, a photocopy about each item from the newsletter and a return address label for each item must be sent to the LOEX Clearinghouse.

Reading the LOEX News is informative and offers possible solutions to the many issues BI librarians encounter universally. In my experience with the LOEX Clearinghouse, I have found that borrowing materials calls for patience since most of the items I have been interested in seeing are on loan already and my requests were put on a waiting list.

CENSUS '90



Answer the Census.
It Counts for More Than You Think.

FALL 1989

LIGHTED BINS GO DARK

An official report on the problems with the lighted bin distribution system appears in Ad Notes, but the word around DLC was that the system had completely failed just prior to the meeting. Staff are attempting to carry on manually. The topic received only a minimal mention during meetings.

GPO BUDGET

As it stood at the time of the meeting, Congress has denied GPO's request to use unexpended funds for the paper copy of the final Congressional Record. The House amended the Legislative Appropriations bill on the floor to cut \$3,578,000 out of the Senate/House conference agreement on the GPO budget. The Gramm-Rudman cuts sequestered an additional \$755,000, leaving \$20,167,000, a cut of 20% from what was requested. Senate floor action was imminent.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Reprinting of bound volumes 129-131 in paper is scheduled for completion in December 1989 for those libraries selecting paper. Congress did not authorize funds for providing paper copies after volume 131 (1985), so libraries selecting paper will receive nothing after that time. Congress did authorize funding for microfiche distribution, but the Joint Committee on Printing has prohibited GPO from advertising the microfiche contract pending development of a compact disk version. Libraries selecting microfiche will receive nothing after volume 128 until this is resolved. JCP is hoping to issue the 1985 Congressional Record on CD early this year to all depositories. After libraries have had a chance to evaluate it, they will be resurveyed as to whether they prefer microfiche or compact disk. Bernadine Hoduski (JCP) circulated a draft RFP for retrieval software and asked that comments be sent to her. Council considered a recommendation that GPO go ahead with microfiche distribution. Bernadine argued that this would cost more than waiting and the money would have to come from somewhere in an already overstrained budget (she suggested maybe from GPO travel and meeting expenses?!). The motion was tabled until Spring.

CD-ROM

Almost every presentation seemed to be about new compact disks. Mark Scully (LPS) said that microfiche was being eclipsed by CD-ROM, making microfiche procurement more difficult. Some are calling CD-ROMs electronic microfiche. William Lawson from the Patent and Trademark Office reported on CASSIS. Originally an online patent information system made available to patent depository libraries, it is now a compact disk service. The cost saving has been tremendous and the patent depositories love it.

The Patent Office is considering putting additional material on CD, such as manuals and patents themselves. Non-patent depositories can subscribe to CASSIS for \$300 a year. This cost includes a royalty fee for the software which was developed by a private vendor. Because of this, GPO is unlikely to be able to afford to distribute it to depository libraries.

Other compact disk news came from the Census Bureau. By now libraries have received the survey for compact disk versions of the County and City Data Book, County Business Patterns, the 1987 Economic Censuses, and future miscellaneous Census disks. Also mentioned as forthcoming on CD were monthly export and import data and Commerce's National Trade Data Bank. The Summary Tape Files (STF) for the 1990 Census will also be on compact disk. There was also a presentation on the Toxic Release Inventory compact disk pilot project from EPA. This also was included on the recent survey.

CENSUS

Printed products for the 1990 census will be similar to 1980. Some of the changes mentioned are the elimination of advance reports, no chapter D, no Metropolitan Housing Characteristics (vol. 2, Housing), but more subject reports. The publication series numbers will no longer begin with PHC but CPH (or CP instead of PC)! The Number of Inhabitants report will include housing unit counts and the title will be changed accordingly. Census Tract reports and maps will be in paper as usual. Block statistics on microfiche will be a mirror of the tape/CD data. Block maps pose a problem and presently there is no commitment to distribute them to depositories. Block map sheets in 1980 totaled about 10,000. For 1990 there will be something like 100,000. State data centers will have their state's maps. Regional centers will produce maps on demand from a database for their region. Or maps can be ordered from the national office although they will be routed to the appropriate regional center. A suggestion that libraries be supplied just with maps covering metropolitan areas will be considered. For more information request a publication called 1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program (July 1989). Depositories will probably receive this eventually.

MAPS

USGS no longer makes any depository distribution outside of the GPO depository program. It makes available everything it publishes and everything is announced in New Publications. One interesting note--depositories may claim state map catalogs (not maps) even for states NOT SELECTED, if they like. These are distributed free to anybody and a claim can be used to request. Specific publication announcements were that the county map series would be

coming out soon, the state catalogs would be completed within the next 6 months, and a new index for Mexican border maps would be available by the first of the year. USGS is doing some work with compact disks also. One was recently offered to depositories on a first-come, first-served basis through Ad Notes and they are working on another. A reminder about National Ocean Survey maps: stamping "not to be used for navigation" protects NOS and libraries from liability if someone uses an out-of-date map. The maps are so time sensitive that they are mailed first class to subscribers, but GPO cannot afford the first class postage. Depository libraries were warned that this would be the case when surveyed. People needing up-to-date maps have to subscribe.

ECONOMIC BULLETIN BOARD PILOT PROJECT

Libraries will be receiving an information packet on participating in a pilot project to access the Commerce Dept.'s online Economic Bulletin Board. Presently subscribers pay \$25 a year, telecommunications costs, and a per minute charge once they have used up an initial allotment of free time. The bulletin board provides access to the latest economic information as soon as it is released. Data comes from Commerce, BLS, International Trade Administration and Treasury. It also includes the trade opportunities database. 100 libraries will be chosen for a six month project. Libraries must supply equipment, pay telecommunications costs, and participate in evaluation. Libraries will be selected from those that apply based on various criteria, such as size, location, or type.

GPO CATALOGING UPDATE

Gil Baldwin reported that the cataloging backlog was jumping faster than the DOW and an investment in cataloging futures would be a sure thing. The backlog had jumped 861 on the Monday of that week alone and was over 10,000 on the day he spoke. Much of the backlog is technical report microfiche due in part to an influx from the microfiche backlog. Staffing vacancies continue to be a problem. He reported on the new, improved cataloging tapes GPO will be producing. These tapes will be in addition to the Monthly Catalog tapes and produced independently in a complicated, parallel process. Because they are not linked to the Monthly Catalog and are produced separately, there will be no Monthly Catalog entry number in the records. Council recommended that some incremental number representing the year be included. The new tapes will be more timely, will not contain availability records, and will contain collective records for serials. GPO aims to make the tapes available in 1990.

OMB CIRCULAR A-130

The speaker from OMB announced that they had heard our message and withdrew the proposed changes that had generated such an outcry from librarians and others earlier this year. OMB's motto, he said, was "Seldom right, but never in

doubt." He asserted that OMB was concerned with fair and equitable access, that the depository library program has an important role in information dissemination, and that agencies do have an information dissemination responsibility. OMB is now waiting to see what Congress does with several information policy bills now pending. The Federal Information Locator System mandated by the 1980 Paperwork Reduction Act will be distributed to depository libraries soon.

DOCUMENTS USE IN SCHOOL LIBRARIES

There was an excellent, enjoyable presentation by Donna Seymour from the University of North Carolina on a study she did on documents use in public school libraries. A survey showed school libraries had little familiarity with well-known government publications. The state and local organizations and committees working with selection and selection aids for schools ignore them. School librarians were unfamiliar with basic GPO selection aids, did not know how to obtain government publications, or if they did, were unable to obtain them from GPO because of the pre-payment requirement which many schools cannot meet. School librarians expressed great interest in knowing more, so North Carolina documents librarians held a workshop that was very well-received. Ms. Seymour highly recommended a video used at the workshop, Government Publications for the School Library Media Center, which is available for \$35 from Deborah Hollens, Library, Southern Oregon State College, 1250 Siskiyou Blvd, Ashland, Oregon, 97520.

SELECTED RECOMMENDATIONS

Council recommended that a fax be installed for claims. Almost conversely, they also recommended that claims be held for a certain amount of time so regionals could be given priority. Another recommendation urges GPO and JCP to inform agencies of their obligation to provide publications through educational and outreach activities and by distributing the pending JCP "Guidelines." Non-complying agencies should be required to fulfill their obligations. In regard to the Congressional Record Council asked that additional sales copies of the paper edition be made available since depositories would have only microfiche or compact disk and that all regionals be supplied with a paper copy. There was also a recommendation that GPO pursue public domain information retrieval software for CD-ROMs so that licensing fees would not keep CD's from being depository.

I. Pre-Council Workshop: Rare and Valuable Documents

This year, at the fall meeting of the Depository Library Council, if you arrived a bit early or stayed a bit late, you might have chosen to attend special open sessions at either end of the usual two and a half day conference.

During the pre-council meeting for regional librarians on Monday, a special afternoon session on rare and valuable documents was opened to other interested attendees. Presentations were made in three areas of interest: identification, preservation, and security. James M. Babcock, rare books dealer and former public library administrator, gave some excellent guidelines for identifying these materials in our collections.

Authority (personal authorship not always clear for documents produced by committees or agencies and departments)

Graphic embellishment (presence of plates, lithographs, maps, etc)

Geographical discovery and exploration publications (especially western Americana)

Scientific and technical discoveries (e.g. nuclear energy in the 1950's, patent papers of Thomas Edison)

Natural resources (e.g., early oil reports from Pennsylvania, USGS publications)

Political and fiscal activity and history (e.g., Agnew's resignation, reports of departmental structure changes and reorganizations)

Significant or controversial bills or laws, hearings, or reports (e.g., Kennedy Assassination)

Details of publication history (e.g., fine or early American binding, printer, condition, scarcity of copies, ownership)

Obviously, not all of these categories represent old rare and old valuable publications. A pre-1900 imprint is, therefore, not an exclusive marker but may be useful as a beginning point for identifying items to secure in your collection.

Very few actual titles were mentioned as usual, out of the fear of creating a hit list; in my opinion, this is the most frustrating aspect of the issue. Babcock handed out a list of several representative titles (with price tags) and mentioned the existence of the GODORT list (unpublished and uncirculated) and the Shinn list from Oberlin's theft several years ago (limited circulation). To identify titles, Babcock suggested several sources: dealer and auction catalogs, rare book libraries, rare book dealers and bibliographies such as the Wagner, Camp, and Becker works on

western Americana and the trans-Mississippi west and Wright Howes, Usiana. Sources for acquiring actual books include estate dispersals and library duplicates.

William Wears of CIS described a pilot project to locate and microfiche materials listed in the 1909 Checklist. At present about 94% of the non-Serial Set documents from Commerce and Treasury have been located; 6%, or about 1200 titles, have not been found yet. It was suggested that all of the titles in the Checklist should be secured; others felt this was clearly overkill.

Robert Milevski, Head of Preservation at John Hopkins University, covered environmental, shelving and housekeeping factors in preventing deterioration and preserving materials. He listed such factors as temperature (65-75 degrees F), humidity (40%-45% for paper, 30%-35% for microfiche), air quality, proper air circulation and deacidification as well as the avoidance of mildew, pests, and ultra-violet radiation (damage from sunlight).

Milevski described proper shelving practices for oversize volumes and recommended keeping books neither too loosely nor too tightly shelved, eliminating ribbed iron shelving units, and avoiding such destructive shelving practices as shelving on foreedges, pulling on spines, "knifing" books onto bookends, etc. Compact shelving devices are not good for proper storage of and air circulation around valuable or rare materials. Other handling and use practices to be avoided, when possible, were mutilation, theft, careless photocopying, improper mending and processing practices as well as the inevitable and normal wear and tear.

Rare materials need the services of a professional conservator and/or trained staff. Protective enclosures such as phase boxes, encapsulation, binding, and acid free folders should be used to protect these materials. An education program with book marks, flyers, plastic bags for circulation of materials in bad weather and an updated disaster/accident preparedness plan are essential. Many commercial services and training workshops are available for learning about preservation and conservation as is consultation with knowledgeable colleagues and the growing body of professional literature.

Myrtle "Smittie" Bolner reported on measures taken at Louisiana State University after they discovered the theft of many of their valuable documents. Tighter circulation, ILL, and borrower policies were instituted. The Checklist was used to identify those titles to be secured in locked areas. These titles would be subject to very restricted access. In some cases double keys would be required to access the secured space. Use of the materials would be directly supervised and no circulation would be allowed. Photocopying would be permitted only when performed by trained staff members. Smittie said it was a beautiful example of locking the barn door after the horses had been stolen, but that the experience had forced a much-needed evaluation and revision of many lax library policies and a thorough analysis of collection value and worth.

II. Post Council Workshop on CD-ROM Technology and Products

A small session for about 25 registrants gathered after Council adjourned to hear two very helpful high-tech presentations which had CD-ROM equipment, software, and products as a focus. The workshop was organized by Barbara Hulyk, Detroit Public Library, and Chris Kitchens, Broward Co. Main Library, Ft. Lauderdale, FL.

Bruce Cox, an information specialist from the Patent and Trademark Office, concentrated on the basic general architecture and technology of hardware and software necessary for CD-ROM installations. Leading us through a marvelously simplified flow chart diagram of the inner and outer working of a typical microcomputer with such peripherals as a printer, multiple CD-ROM drives and modems, Mr. Cox explained the functions of each of the flow chart boxes in relation to each other. He advised against installing multiple controller cards for multiple optical devices such as CD-ROM drives, but said daisy chaining those devices together is relatively easy.

He cautioned that probably only one drive in such a chain could be used at a time and that unless a drive is "on", the next one in the series could probably not be accessed. Comments from the audience, however, indicated that a successful marriage of Info Trac and Silver Platter had been made on one P.C. with Info Trac personnel talking the library staff through the installation of a second controller card by telephone.

A second flow chart described the path software takes through hardware. Software can be best defined as a "virtual (metaphysical) machine"; hardware is an "actual (physical) machine". The program outlines logical steps in a programming language. Once activated ("input stage"), it is "compiled" first into "assembly language", which gives instructions to a P.C., and then "translated" into machine language, typically a "binary code". From that point, the application program moves through the operating system and the resulting "output" is shunted to the program device driver which routes it to the desired optical device like a CD-ROM drive or to the monitor or printer, etc. All of this routing is managed by the "bus" which Cox described as a device for carefully orchestrating the very complex symphony of signals to be distributed through channels (slots) to the proper places.

Moving into software and product specifics, Cox said that the software known as MS/DOS CD-ROM Extensions Version 2 (or higher) was necessary to expand the accessing capability of an ordinary P.C. to enable it to address the 650 megabytes resident on a CD disk. Though the first and second Census Test Disks require only Version 1 of Extensions, all subsequent census products (and probably all subsequent commercial products) will require Version 2 (or higher), because the High Sierra standards proposed earlier for the CD-ROM industry have now (1988) been adopted and slightly modified by the International Standards Organization (ISO96-60).

Two directory files with which we must be familiar are the #AUTO.EXEC.BAT and the CONFIG.SYS files. Cox described contents of these two files using his personal system as an example and starred the essential parts which everyone must have in each file.

Proper operation of CD-ROM files and software depends on the presence of Extensions. In AUTO.EXEC.BAT this is indicated in a line reading:

```
mscdex/m:16/cdrom001/1:f/v
```

where 16 is the memory buffer; cdrom001 is the "name" of the drive (which must be the same in the CONFIG.SYS file); 1 is the name of the last drive of several; and v is a command to write out on the monitor what is happening. Other lines in this file tell the computer not to display the inner workings of the software, to clear the screen, to shape the cursor, to load the software, etc.

In CONFIG.SYS, essential lines include:

```
buffers = (number)
files = (number)
      both of these numbers need to be
      higher than the requirements of the
      software, e.g., 20 for dBase.
last drive = (letter)
device = c:/sys/hsony.sys/d:cdrom001/u.2
```

where Sony (brand) is the CD drive, cdrom001 is the name as above, and 2 is the number of units attached or chained together in the P.C. One of these lines must be in the file for each controller card installed in the P.C.

Noel Villanueva, a computer programmer from the Census Bureau, who has written the software programs for the Census CD-ROM products, demonstrated the new **County City Data Book** disk and documentation which we all will be receiving soon. It was fantastic; and he made it look easy as well.

Census-produced software is very basic and has limited retrieval powers, but the files are compatible with dBase III+ or IV or any other retrieval software which can read dBase II files. Census products will work on either a color or a monochrome monitor, but color is better. You can purchase dBase or download a public domain package to enhance retrieval capabilities with the Census products and also copy output to programs such as Lotus 1-2-3 to create graphs.

The Census software uses basic dBase command, is menu driven, and will allow you to search the file, by geographic divisions and rank by any factor. As an example, Noel, who is a charming recent graduate at the University of Massachusetts with a psychology major and a penchant for computer programming, ranked the cost of housing units by city for us using 1985 data from the **County City Data Book**. Results ranged from 0\$ in some place in Arizona to over \$200,000 in a Colorado ski resort area. His number at

Census is (301) 763-4677; and he's the one you should talk with if you are having difficulties getting your census products up and running. He said there is no virus protection built into Census software, and that learning dBase could be achieved by reading its manual or following a tutorial. There are two levels of dBase and you may need to learn only the basic, interactive, menu driven level, rather than the high powered programming level which a patron might need.

1986 County Business Patterns on CD-ROM is about to be released; the 1987 edition is due on disk in mid-1990. Foreign trade data will be available by December. Census CD-ROM products and software will be compatible with IBM. IBM clones, and with Apples equipped with Version 2.0.1 of the Apple CD SC set-up software and with several database products for the Macintosh.

In response to audience questions Cox discussed the development of standardized retrieval software for Census and other governmental CD products which we will be getting in the Depository Library Program. GPO has not yet decided what software they will distribute or how we will be getting it. Mr. Cox indicated that the cost of unlimited site licenses can vary drastically in the private software market, but cautioned that public domain software may not be the best answer either since it is hard to control, has no standardization of versions, alterations, etc. Cox suggested that librarians could become an unusual lobbying body because of our unique requirements for retrieval software to be used on similar products and by both patrons and staff alike. He thought that librarians could effectively petition ANSI to develop standards for retrieval software.

Mr. Villanueva described the University of Tennessee Clearing House for public domain software distribution which depository libraries will have access to for augmenting the Census-provided software, (615) 974-5311, but reminded us that the final GPO decision on software distribution has not yet been made.

Census Department User Services maintains an electronic Bulletin Board, (301) 763-1568, which also would be a source of assistance and software. Customer Service at Census (301)763-4100 is available for help and information on Census CD-ROM products.

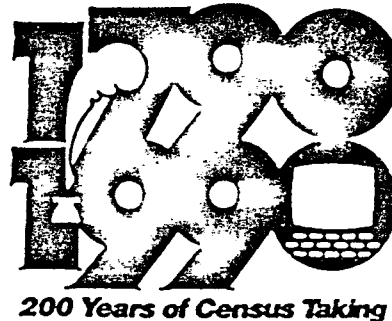
Cox gave an overview of the complex and difficult products which now exist with color graphics. Difficulties are linked primarily to the inadequacies of printers to handle the color output in a timely fashion and at a reasonable cost. The addition of a costly, special controller card and more memory in the CPU may be required to speed up the printing time to less than the current one and a half days required for a page of color transmission at 300 dots/sq inch. A special TMS Fax card installed in one of the slots in the CPU can speed color graphics output to a printer to about 10 minutes/page, Cox stated.

Cox recommended two publications of interest:

CD-ROM End User DDRI, Inc. 6609 Rosecraft Place, Falls Church, VA 22043-1828 (free upon request)

Laser Disk Professional see especially v.2 #5 Sept. '89 for an article by James Hensinger on standards.

These two presentations on extremely technical subjects were incredibly lucid and very helpful in simplifying a complex issue facing all of us: getting the CD-ROM products from Census and elsewhere up and running.



INFORMATION IS HARD TO FIND: ITS NOT FAIR

I went to the CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS to find the FCC "Fairness Doctrine" 47 CFR 73.1910 (1988) and it wasn't there. The only information found was the "see reference" which indicated that one can get a copy from the FCC. Another possibility was to look in the FEDERAL REGISTER, v. 39, no. 139 July 18, 1974 on pages 26372 to 36390. Here, the Doctrine appears as a Notice. There is also the statement that the "Fairness Doctrine" is contained in section 315 (a), of the Communications Act of 1934. If you look in the U.S. CODE (47 USC 315(a)), you will find the law but not the text of the "Doctrine" as it appeared in the FEDERAL REGISTER. After some frustration, I discovered that the FCC ruled the Fairness Doctrine "Unfair and unconstitutional." With a bit of help from my friends at the Chase Law Library, I learned that the "Adjudication Ruling" issued by the FCC (52FR 163) was supported by a Circuit Court of Appeals decision in February, 1989 (867 F 2d 654), Syracuse Peace Council v. FCC. But don't worry, the Congress is trying to put the "Fair" back into the "Fairness Doctrine" with some pending legislation (H.R. 314) which would become the "Fairness in Broadcasting Act of 1989." As I said, its not fair, but Congress is going to make it Fair--we shall see.

Reprinted from INFORMATION FOR EVERYONE, Philip Yannarella Editor, December 1989.

MINUTES

**Government Documents Roundtable of Ohio
Bowling Green State University
November 3, 1989**

**NANI BALL
SECRETARY**

President Graham Walden opened the meeting. The subject of increasing the membership fee from \$5 to \$10 was reintroduced. Since the Bylaws state: "The annual membership fee shall be five dollars.", it is necessary to vote on the change as an amendment which must be approved by two-thirds of the members present. The proposal to increase the annual membership fee to ten dollars was formalized and all members present voted in favor of it. Amendment II will read: "The annual membership fee shall be ten dollars."

Graham Walden invited members to Ohio State for the spring meeting. After some discussion, Friday June 15 was set as the tentative date. The date will be confirmed if the date of Ohio States's graduation does not conflict.

ALA had formed a committee to insure that government documents librarians are represented at the next White House Conference. Graham Walden is the chair and asked that members let him know of any concerns or ideas the committee should consider.

Volunteers were requested for the nominating committee. At the spring meeting there will be an election of the next President-Elect/Program Coordinator and the Secretary/Treasurer. Margie Powell, Sherry Mosley and Liese Adams volunteered.

Clyde Hordusky was unable to be at the meeting. He sent the news that the regional depository library is not yet completely settled in its new location. They now have a FAX number which is: 614 752 9178.

Margie Powell and Jean Sears reported on the Depository Council Meeting in Washington, DC, October 18-20, 1989. Their reports will be printed in the next Doc's Prescriptions. Margie mentioned that many suggestions and complaints that are taken to the council meetings cannot be resolved at this level. Librarians need to communicate directly with their Congressmen to be effective.

The Depository Manual will be revised. Joe McClain, who is overseeing the revision, spoke with Margie Powell, and asked that Ohio documents librarians take the responsibility for making suggestions on ways to improve the manual.

The Union List Committee is completing a survey to be mailed to Ohio libraries that are depositories of state or federal documents. The Committee requested funding for postage. Coleen Parmer made a motion to provide postage for mailing the surveys from GODORT of Ohio funds. Several members seconded the motion and it was passed unanimously.

The Archives of GODORT of Ohio are now established at the Kent State School of Library and Information Science. Any member who has materials to offer should send them to Nani Ball at Miami University Middletown to send on.

In response to a request from Karen Kottsy, Graham Walden proposed that up to \$50 be available from GODORT funds to cover the cost of postage, envelopes and a return address stamp for mailing Doc's Prescriptions. A number of copies of the previous edition were damaged in the mail, so that envelopes seem necessary. Members voted unanimously in favor of providing the funds.

Liese Adams asked members to consider ways to honor George Kosman, a member who was recently killed in a traffic accident. Suggestions included memorial gift to Case Western Reserve or Kent State, and establishing a fund to help with travel or education. A committee was formed to consider possibilities. The members are Liese Adams, George Kline and Margie Powell.

The meeting was adjourned.

The morning program was a presentation by Jane Underwood on research for grant seekers. After lunch and the business meeting, members had a tour of the Bowling Green Library.

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS ROUNDTABLE OF OHIO

Treasurer's Report, November 3, 1989

Balance--May 18, 1989-----	\$543.24
Income--48 Memberships for 1989/90 (\$10.00 Each) --	\$480.00
Expenses--	
Balance due for luncheon, Spring Meeting -----	\$ 30.00
Travel expenses to James A. Nelson,	
Presenter at Spring Meeting -----	\$100.00
Bank Service Charge -----	\$ 2.00
Postage for 2 issues of Doc's Prescriptions ----	\$ 97.50
Mailing Labels -----	\$ 10.72
Balance --November 3, 1989 -----	\$ 785.04

CONTENTS OF THE WINTER 1990 ISSUE OF DOC'S PRESCRIPTION

To the Membership.....1
Graham Walden, President
Editorial and Editor's Bulletin Board.....2-4
Karen Kottsy, University of Cincinnati
Kentucky/LC Pilot Project.....4
Sandra McAninch, University of Kentucky
DOCS Detective.....5
Carol Singer, Kenyon College
A Map Library Conference of Note.....5
Evron Collins, Bowling Green University
A Brief Look at Documents Bibliographic
Instruction for Undergraduates.....6-8
Mary Prophet, Denison University
What is LOEX?.....8
Karolyn Kavanaugh, University of Cincinnati
Depository Library Council, Fall 1989.....9-10
Jean Sears, Miami University
Pre-and Post-Council Notes.....11-13
Margaret S. Powell, College of Wooster
Minutes of Fall 1989 Meeting.....14
Nani Ball, Miami University-Middletown



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Jodi Silverman
Student Assistant-Documents
University of Cincinnati

Some additional bits of information as we wait for the photocopy repair person to make a house call.

George Barnum and I have copies of the information from the Institute for Electronic Data Analysis at the University of Tennessee. The Insistently is acting as a coordinator and distribution center for public access software for the Census Bureau CD-ROMS. The University of Cincinnati is going to purchase the software that is currently available and we will let you know if it works.

Philip Yannarella has purchased the video on documents and school libraries mentioned in Jean Sears report on the Council meeting. The video now costs \$125. If you were considering purchasing it, you may want to contact Philip at Northern Kentucky University.

The clip art in this issue of the newsletter came from the Census Bureau, I got a pack of material from the Detroit Regional Office. Kurt Metzger also said that there will be some posters and other material suitable for displays available in February. Kurt's number in Detroit is 313-354-4654.

The 1990 Census

- 100-2 Joint Hearing: 1990 Census and Housing Data for the Elderly: Can we count on it? (Y 4.Ag 4/2: E1 2/46)
- 101-1 Hearing: 1990 Census Oversight. (Y 4.G 74/9: S.hrg. 101-102)
- Hearing: 1990 Census Procedures and Demographic Impact on the State of Michigan. (Y 4.P 84/10: 100-72)
- Census Bureau Plans for Conducting Census in Territories and Outlying Areas. (Y 4.P 84/10: 100-68)
- Effects of Population Shifts Between Rural and Urban Areas. (Y 4.P 84/10: 100-69)
- Hearing: Plans for Conducting the 1990 Census in Alaska. (Y 4.P 84/10: 100-25)
- Hearing: Role of Minority Communities in Decennial Census. (Y 4.P 84/10 100-63)
- Hearing: Review of 1990 Census Planning. (Y 4.G 74/9: S.hrg. 100-789)

NEEDS AND OFFERS

Offers--Clyde Hordusky, State Library has a gift set of ASI Abstracts and Indexes if you can use them. The volumes available are

1974 and Retrospective Edition
1st thru 6th annual supplements covering the years
1974-1979.

Please contact him at 614-644-7052.

Needs--Case Western Reserve Library needs the following House and Senate documents in paper for binding.

99/1 S. Doc. 1

99/1 H. Doc. 86 & 87

99/2 S. Doc. 29

99/2 S. Treaty Doc. 13 to 31

99/2 H. Doc. 146, 156, 174, 256, 260

Please contact George Barnum at 216-368-6512.