

north carolina libraries

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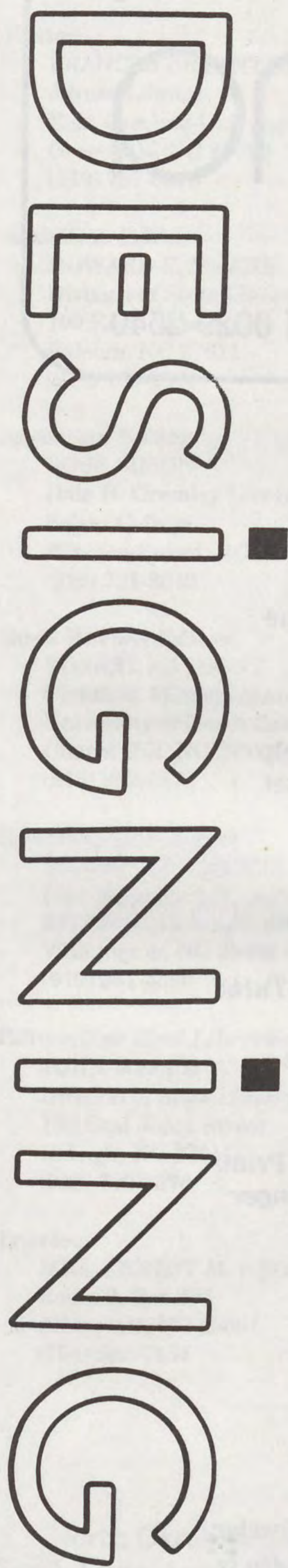
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Libraries



From the President

What an exciting time for libraries and library personnel in North Carolina! There is so much going on it's hard to keep up with the activity. Between committee meetings and workshops and the differences that the end of a school year makes to all of us, I'm sure you have been just as busy as I have.

As we continue to design North Carolina libraries for the nineties, many issues seem to be on the table of the Association. Three that come to mind right now are legislative action, literacy and the regional conferences that will precede the Governor's and White House Conferences on Libraries and Information Science.

During National Library Week four groups of North Carolinians visited the offices of our national representatives and senators. In June state legislators were visited to encourage their support for state aid to public libraries. Generally, the elected officials and their aides were supportive of issues raised during the visits. The results of our work will be seen as action is taken by the national and state legislative bodies.

Library employees and friends have been active in support of their beliefs about libraries. Not enough can be said about the importance of continual, personal contacts with elected officials. They want to know the opinions of their constituents. Please make every effort to write or phone your representative or senator when you know he/she may be considering a vote on a bill that affects libraries. If you would like more information about NCLA's activity in this area, contact David Fergusson at Forsyth County Public Library who chairs the Governmental Relations Committee.

On July 27 and 28 NCLA will co-sponsor a literacy conference titled "Putting the Pieces Together" with the North Carolina Literacy Association; the North Carolina Department of Community Colleges; the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Division of State Library; Literacy South; the North Carolina Center for Public Television; and the North Carolina Department of Administration. The theme of the conference will highlight partnerships for literacy education in North Carolina. Five library-based

Libraries



for the 90's

literacy programs will be featured in the sessions of the conference. The keynote address will be delivered on Friday afternoon by Governor James Martin. The banquet speaker on Friday evening will be a representative from Project Literacy U. S. (PLUS). There will be ten (10) different sessions offered twice on Saturday morning to feature some literacy partnerships that work. Vendor exhibits and literacy program displays will also be a part of the conference. I hope that you can be there to lend your support to this issue that is so vital to libraries.

The State Library of North Carolina and Diana Young are leading the efforts to get citizen input for the Governor's and White House Conferences on Library and Information Science. Your input is needed! A series of regional conferences is being planned for the fall of 1990. You should mark your calendar and plan to be at the one that will solicit input from your county. The regional conference sites were listed in a recent issue of *Tarheel Libraries*, but if you need more information you should call the State Library. The library issues that will be taken by our delegates to the White House Conference will be developed from information gathered at the regional conferences and the Governor's Conference. The State Library has planned activities that will allow for input from library personnel and citizens without requiring a lot of travel. Please participate and make sure we give the process the grassroots support that will ensure the advancement of libraries in North Carolina. Watch *Tarheel Libraries* for more information.

Barbara Baker, President



Regional Governor's Conferences

Region 1: November 2, Macon County Public Library, Franklin, NC.

Region 2: September 14, North Carolina Central University, Durham, NC.

Region 3: November 16, Elizabeth City State University, Elizabeth City, NC.

Region 4: October 26, Brunswick County Technical College, Supply, NC.

Region 5: August 3, Davidson College, Davidson, NC.

Region 6: October 12, Forsyth County Public Library, Winston-Salem, NC.

Region 7: September 21, South Lenoir High School, Kinston, NC.

Region 8: November 9, Caldwell County Public Library, Lenoir, NC.

Region 9: December 14, Leath Memorial Library, Rockingham, NC.

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Over to You

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor Bradburn:

In answer to "Conservator" Jan Paris, who wrote protesting my treating "a complex set of issues" — the care of old books and the even "more complex" question — the repair of old books in a straightforward manner, I plead guilty. I did simplify the care of old books.

Outside the rare book room of Wilson Library, the book world is a different ball game. Most librarians have neither the time nor the resources nor the need to make care of old books complex. They are busy down in the trenches; their budgets and personnel are limited and they don't have many valuable books — if any.

Ms. Paris and I do agree on one point; the important one: avoid excessive heat and humidity. This is 99% of the battle in preserving old books.

Dressing books with Vaseline is just the topping on the cake. It's cheap, readily available, keeps well, won't spill, doesn't smell and works great. Vaseline's a lubricant not a glue. It will not "cause adjoining volumes to become blocked or bonded together". This is not a statement of theory but practice. Some 29 years ago, I started dressing books with Vaseline and thousands of volumes later, I've not experienced the problems that Ms. Paris warns about, including "biological attack."

Ms. Paris proclaims that "recent research indicates that no real benefit to the flexibility of the leather results from any of the leather dressings in current use." — a professional change of opinion from a few years ago. Well, research or not, I'm going to keep polishing my shoes and slatering my leather books with Vaseline. I say skin is skin and skin needs "greasing". I bet ten years down the road my shoes and my books will be in better condition than Ms. Paris's.

However be it, librarians are in need of a practical, simple, straightforward, brief manual on the care of old books. Why don't the professionals in the field get together, survey the situation and produce such a document?

Per Ms. Paris's suggestion, I did call SOLINET and Sandy Mayberry was most helpful and cheerful though not at all approving of mixing Vaseline

and books; the "Conservators" do hue the party line.

Sincerely,

Tom Broadfoot

P.S. Shoe polish is also great to use on leather bindings; brings out the color. I prefer KIWI.

Dear NC Libraries:

I thoroughly enjoyed the special humor edition of *North Carolina Libraries*. There were a number of good pieces in there that showed some real imagination and flair. It's one of the best recent assemblages of library humor that I've seen. You are, in particular, to be congratulated for reviving the insidious technique pioneered by *The Worm Runner's Digest* of running the regular and the humor sections back to front. That will, of course, cause great consternation among those who have to deal with binding that issue not to mention those who then end up using a bound volume. Great fun.

Thanks also for the honorarium that came in the mail today. I hadn't expected any payment but do appreciate it. It's gone into a fund I maintain to help support various projects in the UConn Library.

Collegially,

Norman D. Stevens
143 Hanks Hill Road
Storrs, CT 06268

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Foreword

Ridley Kessler, Patricia Langelier, Guest Editors

The issue of *North Carolina Libraries*, dealing strictly with public documents, comes at a crucial time for documents librarians and everyone concerned with free access to governmental information. For the last few years the federal depository library program has been under siege as the private sector and various government agencies have tried to turn over the control of the production and dissemination of government information to big business. Also, the specter of selling government information to the highest bidder and allowing the general public to use this information only on a cost-recovery basis haunts those who have spent a lifetime protecting and nurturing the concept of free access. These fundamental issues are being debated now in Congress. The fate of the Depository Library Program and the future of public access to information produced by government hang in the balance. Marie Clark's article focuses attention on this compelling concern. Read it and react. This won't affect just your patrons/clients—it will also touch you. We encourage you to fight for your right to know. Several other articles in this issue echo these concerns.

At the state level, North Carolina citizens have been guaranteed their right to free access by N.C. Gen. Stat. 125-11 (1987). This North Carolina law reorganized and improved the North Carolina depository system. It will ensure that our children's children will be able to place "hands on" the publications of their state government. This law is living proof of what good can come when concerned citizens join with an enlightened and progressive legislature towards a common goal.


The articles in this issue reflect the diverse areas of documents librarianship as well as the varied backgrounds and expertise of documents librarians. You will find practical, in-depth, and up-to-date how-to articles—see Dalton's simple recipe for acquiring, processing, and using government documents in a small library; Abbott's pathfinder to technical report literature; Scott's field

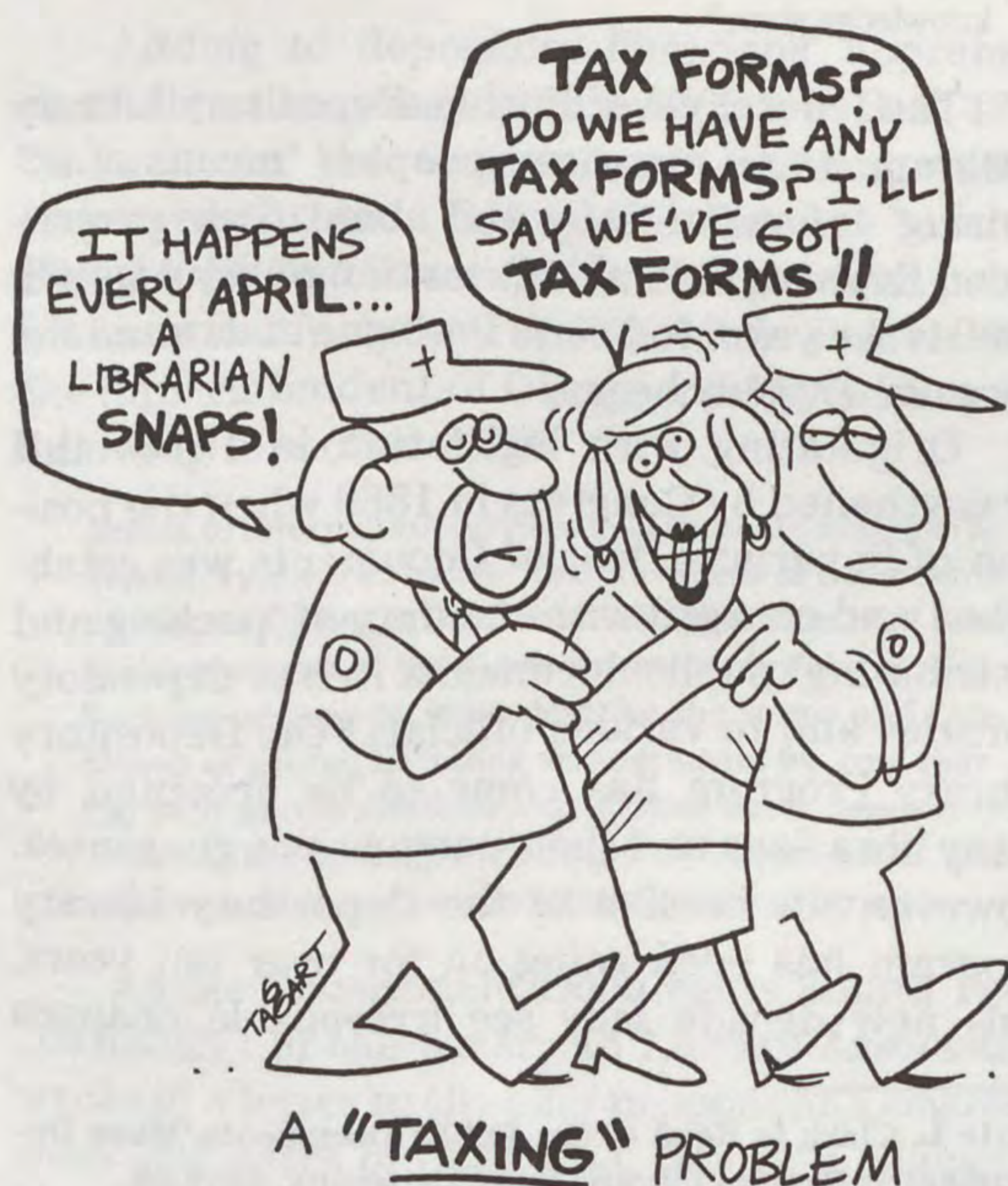
Ridley R. Kessler, Jr. is Documents Librarian at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Patricia Langelier is Librarian at the Institute of Government, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

guide to maps; Kroeger's handbook of government documents in the humanities; and Strauss's best bets for business. Their articles make this issue a reference tool and resource directory of state and federal government publications and agencies.

Included in this issue are historical essays that chronicle the growth, development, and accomplishments of an important, official government watchdog—the Depository Library Council (Tulis), and that outline the career of an exceptional documents librarian (Porter) and trace the beginnings of a government publishing family (Boeringer).

Both public and technical services librarians will be enlightened by the articles by Hanerfeld and Hulyk. One describes the experience of becoming a depository for North Carolina documents; the other offers advice on identifying rare documents and provides practical suggestions for protecting the past.

We thank the authors for their expert contributions. We hope that you will be rewarded by their efforts and persuaded by their evidence. 



Government Information Policy and the Future of the Depository Library Program

Marie L. Clark

Author's Note: This article states the personal, professional concerns of a documents librarian who has witnessed, over the last twenty years, the decrease in freely accessible information from the U.S. government to the citizens of the government services. This decrease in information received through the Depository Library Program impacts library budgets dramatically.

Democracy — a state of society characterized by formal equality of rights and privileges; the common people of a community as distinguished from any privileged class; the common people with respect to their political power.¹

The political power of a people is dependent upon the information it possesses. James Madison articulated that relationship very clearly in 1822:

A popular government, without popular information, or the means of acquiring it, is but a Prologue to a Farce or a Tragedy; or, perhaps both. Knowledge will forever govern ignorance; and a people who mean to be their own Governors must arm themselves with power which knowledge gives.²

The federal government's Depository Library Program is the American people's "means of acquiring" information by and about their government. Evolving federal information policy suggests 1990 is the year Madison's Prologue ends and the Farce or Tragedy begins.

Originating with legislation in 1812³ and strengthened by Congress in 1869 when the position of Superintendent of Documents was established and charged with the duty of "packing and distributing" public documents free to depository libraries and to various officials,⁴ the Depository Library Program has come to be accepted by many librarians and their patrons as a guarantee. However, the erosion of the Depository Library Program has been going on for over ten years. This new decade may see irrevocable changes

that will affect the "common people" and their ability to acquire information by and about their government.

Why is this happening? Who is responsible for the present situation? The blame can be spread democratically among many groups. It can be placed on federal administrators and on Congressionally elected representatives who are responsible for formulating federal information policy. It can be placed on those in the Information Industry Association who have lobbied for the right to access and sell government information at a profit. And it can be placed on the library profession which has often failed to provide adequate access to depository collections.

In the last ten years two benchmarks in the formation of federal information policy stand out: The Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1980 (44 USC 3501 *et. seq.*) and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB)'s Circular A-130, issued on December 24, 1984 (50 FR 52730). The combination of the PRA's stated intent "to reduce paperwork and enhance the economy and efficiency of the government and the private sector by improving Federal information policy making,"⁵ and A-130's criteria that the information to be collected by agencies have "practical utility" that could be "demonstrated" by showing that the "expected public and private benefits from government information . . . should exceed the public and private costs of the information"⁶ has resulted in the significant erosion of public information disseminated through the Depository Library Program.

Through the PRA and Circular A-130, the Reagan administration established the principle of privatization of public information, that is, the selling of public information by the private sector. This principle was further strengthened by the recommendations of the President's Private Sector Survey on Cost Control and by passage of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Budget Reduction Act

Marie L. Clark is Head of the Public Documents/Maps Department at Perkins Library, Duke University, Durham.

of 1985. The Information Industry Association (IIA) gained ground through these measures, the result of IIA's lobbying efforts and claims that the private sector should not be subjected to the "unfair competition" of the free distribution of government produced information through the Depository Library Program. Robert S. Willard, Manager of Government Markets at Mead Data Central, Inc., has stated, "It is a matter of public record that the Information Industry Association has generally been pleased with the OMB A-130 Circular."⁷

These policies of the 1980s continue into the 1990s, with proposed revisions to both A-130 and the Paperwork Reduction Act having the power to effect substantial changes in the Depository Library Program. The public's free and equitable access to information produced by its government is, presumably, currently guaranteed by Title 44, *United States Code*, 1901 *et. seq.* Title 44 defines a "Government publication" as "informational matter which is published as an individual document at Government expense, or as required by law." The *Code* states that these publications "shall be made available to depository libraries through the facilities of the Superintendent of Documents for public information" and that "Depository Libraries shall make Government publications available for the free use of the general public."

The advent of new technology, including CD-ROMs and online access to information, has prompted OMB and others to look anew at these definitions and to reassess which information products should be included in the depository program. On January 4, 1989, OMB issued proposed revisions to A-130.⁸ Under these revisions, A-130 would also apply to information in electronic formats. OMB would tell agencies how to decide whether to disseminate information in electronic format and establish guidelines for agencies on ways to avoid "unfair competition" with the private sector. After receiving more than two hundred negative responses from concerned librarians and others, OMB withdrew these proposals in June 1989.

The principles embodied in the January 1989 A-130 criteria, however, have now resurfaced in statutory language in the 1989 proposed amendments to the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) and in the Government Printing Office Improvement Act of 1990, two measures on the agenda of the 101st Congress, 2nd Session. The Paperwork Reduction And Federal Resources Management Act of 1989 (H.R. 3965) and its companion bill, The Federal Information Resources Management

Act of 1989 (S. 1742), do recognize the role of depository libraries in the dissemination of government information. Both bills require agencies to provide government publications in electronic format to the Superintendent of Documents for distribution to libraries. Other sections of the proposed legislation, however, substantially increase OMB's power to regulate agencies' information dissemination activities and enhance OMB's budgetary control over the agencies producing the information. Many librarians fear that this legislation establishes OMB as an "information czar" whose ties to the private sector will result in the privatization and selling of even more government information which used to be distributed through the depository library system for the free and equitable use by all. Both critics and proponents of this legislation agree that the bill is a compromise by the information industry, public interest groups, and OMB officials and represents a considerable revision of the philosophy behind Title 44 and its predecessors in 1812 and 1869.

In assessing the role of Congress and OMB, libraries and librarians need to assess their roles in the formation of government information policy and the effect library policies have on the Depository Library Program.

Adding to depository librarians' apprehensions about language in H.R. 3965 and S. 1742 is language in the Government Printing Office Improvement Act (H.R. 3849). This act amends Title 44, *United States Code*, "to reform the public information functions of the Public Printer and the Superintendent of Documents" by adding the following to section 1902:

Access to information services may be made available to depository libraries by the Superintendent of Documents subject to agreement between the Superintendent and the component of the Government issuing the service. Such an agreement must describe the terms and conditions of access, including arrangements for cost sharing, such as contributions from service users, depository libraries, the issuing component of Government, and appropriations for the depository library program.⁹

As the Government Documents Round Table (GODORT) of the American Library Association wrote in a letter to the bill's proponent, Congressman Jim Bates of California, this is "a change in

Congress's policy of providing access to government information in depository libraries without direct cost to the users. The implication that these services might not be available unless 'contributions' are made by depositories and users is of serious concern to us."¹⁰

The Association for Research Libraries and the American Library Association have responded to Congress that both public and private institutions with depository library collections are already cost-sharing partners in the delivery of government information to the public by providing building space, staff, and intermediary services between the government and the information users. A survey of sixty-five regional and selective depositories revealed a collective annual budget of some \$20 million allocated to the depository collections in their libraries. Compare this to the total of \$25 million that it cost the federal government in 1989/90 to distribute millions of publications to the 1400 depository libraries.¹¹

Information gaps are wider and more frequent.

In assessing the role of Congress and OMB, libraries and librarians need to assess their roles in the formation of government information policy and the effect library policies have on the Depository Library Program. Title 44, Section 1911, states, "Depository libraries shall make Government publications available for the free use of the general public." Most libraries have interpreted this to mean "house" or "store" depository collections, usually uncataloged and little publicized. Is it true, as Bruce Morton, Assistant Dean of Public Services at Montana State Libraries, asserts, "that libraries use depository status to build their collections for their most immediate clientele and not for the people of any Congressional district"?¹² Most documents librarians have experienced the difficulties of arguing a case for the actual and potential user of government publications to library administrators, urging that documents be represented in the public catalogs of their libraries. But most libraries have had their own version of OMB's Circular A-130: the cost of providing access to government publications received in the depository program must not exceed the expected public benefits and use of them. There are too many stories, over the years, about the "weird materials" that showed up in daily boxes from Washington which were relegated to the basement, to closets, to the trash. If the question, "Have we *really* delivered documents to the

people?" is answered "no" by depository libraries and librarians, then it is surprising that federal information policy has not previously encompassed the privatization of government information and the elimination of the Depository Library Program. Yes, libraries do share significant costs in the program, as has already been noted, but the collection of that cost data, or even the idea of collecting that data, is a relatively recent phenomenon which has emerged only in the face of the potential loss of the materials received through the Depository Library Program. A case of too little, too late? The situation is as Pogo described it when he emerged from the swamp and said, "We has met the enemy, and he is us."

What do the thirty-four federal depository libraries of North Carolina, or any depository library, have to lose by the changes in federal information policy? Many government publications have been simply eliminated, including the 1800 titles that then Presidential Counselor Edwin Meese III and Joseph Wright, Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget, were photographed stuffing into a trash bag at a 1984 White House "media event" extolling the virtues of government economy. Depository libraries increasingly must pay for titles which have been eliminated from the depository program, privatized, and offered for sale by commercial vendors. *Top (Trade Opportunities Program) Bulletin* was available to the depository libraries free of charge until October 1987. The database was then turned over to a commercial publication, *Journal of Commerce*, which sells for \$175.00 a year. The U.S. Census Bureau computer tape of zip code information, compiled from the 1980 decennial census, was turned over to CACI Source Products, a commercial publisher who "enhanced" the database, produced it in book form as *Sourcebook of Demographics and Buying Power for Every Zip Code in the U.S.A.* and sold it to, among others, depository libraries which should have received the information free along with other 1980 census materials. Price for the one volume is \$675.00. *Shock and Vibration Digest*, a U.S. Naval Research

When private vendors elect to sell only that public information that is profitable to them, the result is a form of censorship.

Laboratory publication formerly distributed through the depository system, now costs over

\$200 a year from a commercial vendor. Information gaps are wider and more frequent. *Administrative Notes*, the newsletter of the Federal Depository Library Program, lists increasing numbers of publications that agencies either are no longer publishing due to budget restraints or because they have insufficient copies to supply to the Government Printing Office for distribution. Among these publications are *Outlook 89: the 65th Annual Agricultural Outlook Conference*, *Annual Energy Outlook 1988*, and many monthly issues of serials publications, such as the April 1988 issue of *Arms Control Update* and the March 1989 list of GAO reports. As more information is produced in electronic format, depository libraries are faced with peculiar situations. Some Census Bureau CD-ROMs are supplied in the depository shipments, but the software necessary to access them must be purchased from a private vendor. While the role of the private sector in providing online access to the numerous federal databases is being debated by Congress, the depository libraries have no access to this information unless they pay access fees and telecommunications costs. It is as if the outcome is already decided before the debate is finished.

Obviously, libraries, if they wish to continue to receive government-produced information, will need to allocate more of their collections budgets for these materials. But user fees, either implemented by libraries or mandated by statute, create "information haves" and "information have-nots." They do not perpetuate a society "characterized by formal equality of rights and privileges." When private vendors elect to sell only that public information that is profitable to them, the result is a form of censorship. These are but a few of the

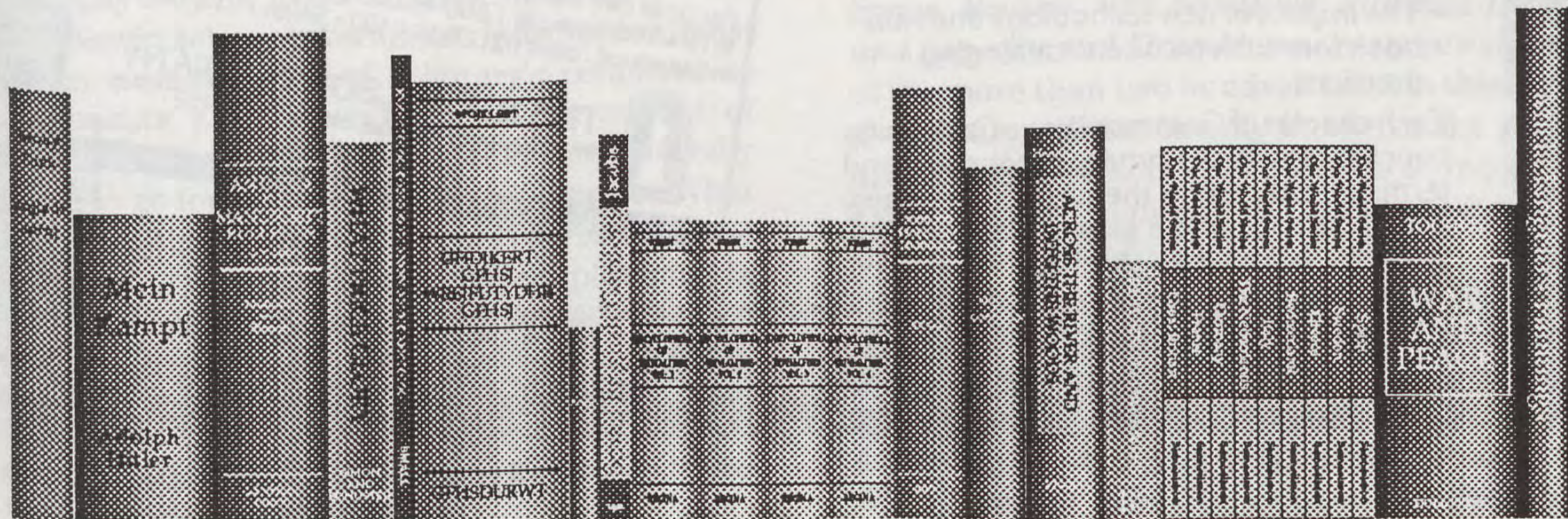
more immediate effects. Future, and as yet unknown, consequences will undoubtedly follow. Certainly documents librarians, and others, know that we have less and less access to less and less information by and about our government. The

... we have less and less access to less and less information by and about our government.

words of James Madison are as relevant now, to all parties involved in the process, as they were in 1822. The Play is beginning!

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Doc Soup: Dealing with Documents in Small Non-Depository Libraries

Lisa K. Dalton

I suspect that every depository librarian in the United States would contend that government documents are underutilized. Generally, this concept is justified, as the process of acquiring, processing, and especially using government publications has gained a pea soup image of confusion and struggle.

This article, however, is not for depository librarians; its purpose is to convince librarians in small public libraries and school media centers—notorious underutilizers—that collecting government publications at the federal and state levels is both achievable and desirable.

When I agreed to write this article I was a depository librarian. Federal depositories receive hundreds of documents weekly; and since I had been saturated in this environment for several years, I wanted to explain how easy it is to put government publications to use in all libraries. I wanted to demonstrate that the Government Printing Office is just another publisher like Gale or Oryx, and that responsible collection development demands reviewing GPO catalogs and studying published bibliographies of useful titles.

Now that I work in a small public library, I am beginning to understand that identifying and obtaining documents is not necessarily a simple matter; and the GPO, with its bureaucratic practices, is not just another publisher. The fact that GPO requires advance payment, for example, makes ordering from this agency unpopular in many school media centers and local governments that pay only for items actually received.

Nevertheless, government information must be an essential part of a library's resources as documents are frequently a unique source of information, and sometimes they are the only place to go for an official, definitive answer. What can substitute for the *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance*¹ when an eager young couple comes in wanting to know about financial aid for starting a small business? How do librarians who are budgeting their time as well as their finances go about

selecting, acquiring, and organizing government publications?

Selection

Sales and marketing are an important part of GPO's mission, and several free catalogs, described below, are available by writing the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402-9325.

U.S. Government Books is attractive, annotated, and illustrated. Listing approximately one thousand titles for sale in each issue, the catalog highlights recent releases in a separate section. Although GPO will send as many copies of this catalog as are requested, it does not maintain a mailing list for this title. Those who order from the catalog will receive the next one automatically. Otherwise each update must be requested individually. It is a simple matter to type up a stack of postcards requesting the latest issue of *U.S. Government Books* and mail them out two or three times a year.

New Books is designed to appeal to professionals, and lists more titles than *U.S. Government Books*, but it includes no annotations. A nice feature in this catalog is the list of government Best Sellers in the back, a quick checklist. A mailing list is maintained for this title.

Librarians who want to concentrate on specific subject specialties should request a copy of the *Subject Bibliography Index*. Each Subject Bibliography (SB) is a list of popular sales items. *Space, Rockets, and Satellites*; *National Defense and Security*; and *Drug Abuse* are three examples of the more than two hundred titles in this series. If a library collects heavily in one of the subject areas, a good promotional device is to request an extra hundred copies of the relevant SB for distribution to patrons.

A final selection aid available from the Superintendent of Documents is *Government Periodicals and Subscription Services*, popularly known as *Price List 36*. As the title indicates, this catalog lists government serial publications. Most of the Wilson indexes, even *Reader's Guide to Periodical*

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Literature, include a few documents among the titles they index, and more scholarly guides like *PAIS Bulletin* include many.

All of the titles listed above include only government publications that are for sale. The single widely available catalog that advertises free documents is the *Consumer Information Catalog*, which is available quarterly from Consumer Information Center, P.O. Box 100, Pueblo, Colorado 81002. The Consumer Information Center will add customers to their mailing list who will accept at least twenty-five extra copies of the catalog to distribute.

The most comprehensive list of North Carolina state publications is the *Checklist of Official North Carolina State Publications*.² A bimonthly compilation of cataloging records, the *Checklist* is available at no charge to librarians who request it from Division of State Library, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, North Carolina 27601-2807.

As a beginning step, reviewing catalogs is an easy and efficient way to select government documents. However, as agencies are identified which are most likely to have useful publications for specific collections, it is appropriate to contact these agencies directly and ask to be put on mailing lists for their publication announcements. The U.S. Bureau of the Census, for example, maintains a mailing list for its *Monthly Product Announcement*.³ Upon the completion of the 1990 decennial census, these announcements will be of particular interest for the next two to four years.

... the process of acquiring, processing, and especially using government publications has gained a pea soup image of confusion and struggle.

Two commercial publications which will be useful for identifying appropriate agencies and which provide addresses and phone numbers are Carol Smallwood's *A Guide to Selected Federal Agency Programs and Publications for Librarians and Teachers*⁴ and Michael Spencer's *Free Publications from U.S. Government Agencies, A Guide*.⁵ These two books will both be of continuing usefulness for this purpose because they are less concerned with itemizing specific titles than with explaining agency functions and discussing types of publications available. The *United States Government Manual*⁶ is the official directory of fed-

eral agencies and is therefore essential for finding addresses and telephone numbers. The *Government Manual* also lists agency name changes and defunct offices.

The *Directory of the State and County Officials of North Carolina*⁷ provides mailing information for state agencies. In addition, the *Checklist of Official North Carolina State Publications* lists addresses for agencies whose publications it includes in individual issues. Another State Library product, "Core Collection of North Carolina State Documents,"⁸ is a valuable basic selection tool. (See end of article.) Just three pages long, this list notes eighteen state publications—several are available to libraries at no charge—which should be included in all North Carolina libraries, as well as recommending titles for more comprehensive collections. Ordering information is included for each title.

When requesting publication lists from state agencies, the Institute of Government's (IOG) catalog should be included (Publications Office, Institute of Government, CB# 3330, Knapp Building, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27599-3330). The IOG does not participate fully in the state depository program, but its publications explain state and local government activities and should not be overlooked.

The previous paragraphs identify steps interested librarians can take in order to stay actively informed of new government publications. Another important step involves scanning library literature for announcements and reviews. Several library journals, including *RQ* and *Booklist*, have regular features highlighting government documents. *Vertical File Index* is a good source for inexpensive pamphlets issued by various agencies.

Acquisition

Having made the effort to collect catalogs and establish a place on agency mailing lists, and then of course to select appropriate titles from these tools, librarians must decide how to order them or, more accurately, how to pay for them. In the catalogs mentioned above are order blanks and accurate bibliographical information.

The Government Printing Office accepts checks, money orders, and credit cards, and has a deposit account plan, described in *U.S. Government Books*, which is very convenient. For most libraries these mechanisms will be sufficient. The catch is that GPO will not bill, and many libraries, especially school libraries, cannot pay for an item until it has been delivered and an invoice has been

sent. One high school media coordinator told me that she had not ordered the *Occupational Outlook Handbook* for years because there had been no way to pay for it.

GPO tries to be accommodating. If a library will submit a purchase order, upon request GPO will prepare a pro forma invoice, in as many copies as desired, and will return it with the purchase order to the customer agency for the issuance of a check. When the purchase order and check are sent to GPO, the document will be delivered.

Alternative arrangements can sometimes be made. Frequently an issuing agency will have copies of its publications that it can distribute at no charge; GPO must always charge. A form letter that reads, "If available at no charge, please send [number] copies of [leave space for multiple titles] to [name and address]. If there is a charge for these publications, please send only ordering information. Thank you." is a simple device. Sometimes agencies will be very cooperative; at other times they will refer inquiries back to GPO.

A second option for acquiring government publications is to go through a jobber who can send out invoices. Baker and Taylor has a "Continuation Service" list of U.S. government serials which it will supply; individual titles can be requested as well. In its promotional literature, the Book House claims to supply government publications at local, state, and federal levels upon request. Susan L. Dow has prepared a list of jobbers who will acquire government publications, and identifies their pricing practices as well as whether they supply municipal, state, federal, or international titles.⁹ The disadvantages of using these services are that they may not be able to fill all requests, and that they almost certainly will charge more for the documents than the publishing agency would.

Federal documents are not copyrighted, and sometimes commercial publishers will reprint a

... government information must be an essential part of a library's resources ...

publication. The government encourages this practice; specifically, the Office of Management and Budget requires "maximum feasible reliance on the private sector for the dissemination of products or services."¹⁰ Depository librarians become terribly offended with this policy because it constitutes a threat to the concept of free distribu-

tion of government documents to their collections. For non-depository librarians, commercial reprints or reissues can be helpful if they cost less than the original version or if they have been modified so that there is added value. A good index, for example, adds value. Taking several publications and combining them into reference compilations can be another method of increasing usefulness.

If government documents are underutilized, much of the blame lies in the way they are organized:

GPO gives a twenty-five percent discount to designated bookdealers and educational bookstores, or to anyone ordering one hundred or more copies of a single publication or subscription. So it is feasible for a commercial publisher to sell popular government titles for less than the price announced in *U.S. Government Books. A Basic Guide to Exporting*, originally listed by GPO at \$8.50, was advertised in an NTC (National Textbook Company) Business Books catalog at \$7.95. However, there is a much higher probability that the commercial publisher will count on a consumer's unfamiliarity with government publications and elevate the price considerably.

Sometimes there is no way to avoid ordering directly from GPO and paying in advance. In such cases, school librarians have used available funds from lost book fines, PTA donations, or other gifts to meet the government's requirements.¹¹

Information concerning the acquisition of state publications is more limited than for federal titles. In North Carolina, the *Checklist* provides instructions for ordering the documents it lists. Paper copies should be ordered from the issuing agency, but microfiche copies may be requested through Interlibrary Loan from the State Library for the cost of duplicating the fiche. Copies may also be borrowed or reproduced from state depository collections.

Organization

If government documents are underutilized, much of the blame lies in the way they are organized:

It is essential to address the question of accessibility in determining whether to add particular items to your collection. It does little good to have material on library shelves if library patrons cannot make use of them... If there is no existing access point to a publication, or your

library cannot afford the only one available, it would generally be a mistake to select the item.¹²

That is, if documents are not cataloged, they become harder to find. It is wise to consider, before selection if possible, how to make government publications as logical a product of a patron's search as any other library materials.

With many documents, cataloging is an obvious choice. If a library has spent eighty-two dollars on the *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774-1989*, full cataloging is to be expected. However, *General Information Concerning Patents*, a forty-five page booklet available for two dollars, or the brochure, *Comparing Contraceptives*, may not warrant full cataloging records. Where does the item belong? If the library maintains a *working* vertical file collection, many documents fit in well there. The Rockingham County Public Library adds short records to its online catalog as vertical file materials are circulated. This is particularly effective when keyword searching is available.

In his article, "Dead End for Documents—Alternatives to the Vertical File," Frank Lee suggests placing ephemeral materials in pamphlet files in the stacks.¹³ Government periodicals should be filed with other periodicals, especially when they are included in commercial indexes.

Whatever the choice, separate documents collections should be avoided in small libraries because they tend to be relegated to obscure corners and forgotten. Integration will promote

... separate documents collections should be avoided in small libraries because they tend to be relegated to obscure corners and forgotten.

the use of the documents in the collection simply because of the browsing factor.

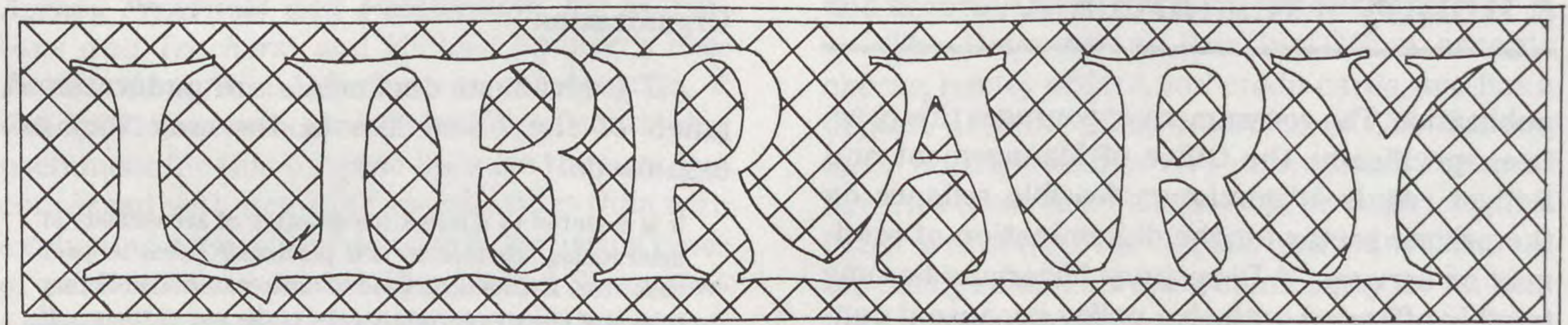
Conclusion

There are no simple recipes for collecting government documents. To be done well, selection procedures should be followed on a continuing basis. A system should be worked out that will allow a successor to know which documents have been ordered in the past and what should be requested on a recurring basis. Once documents are in the collection, they should be as easy to find as any comparable library materials.

Collecting government publications is hardly as easy as duck soup, but it is a responsible practice that will add spice and balance to library collections.

References

1. U.S. Office of Management and Budget. *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance*. Annual, looseleaf with updates. (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office).
2. *Checklist of Official North Carolina State Publications*. Bi-monthly. (Raleigh: North Carolina Division of State Library).
3. U.S. Bureau of the Census. *Monthly Product Announcement*. (Washington, D.C.: User Publications Section, Bureau of the Census). To subscribe, contact Customer Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233; (301) 763-4100.
4. Carol Smallwood, *A Guide to Selected Federal Agency Programs and Publications for Librarians and Teachers*. (Littleton, Colorado: Libraries Unlimited, 1986).
5. Michael G. Spencer, *Free Publications from U.S. Government Agencies: A Guide*. (Englewood, Colorado: Libraries Unlimited, 1989).
6. U.S. Office of the Federal Register. *U.S. Government Manual*. (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1989), 52.
7. *Directory of the State and County Officials of North Carolina*, compiled by John L. Cheney, Jr. (Raleigh, NC: Secretary of State, 1989).
8. The "Core Collection of North Carolina State Documents" is excerpted from *North Carolina State Documents Depository System: Handbook for Depository Libraries* (Raleigh, NC: North Carolina State Publications Clearinghouse, 1989).
9. Susan L. Dow, "A Selective Directory of Government Document Dealers, Jobbers and Subscription Agents," *Serials Librarian* 14 (1988): 157-186.
10. *Federal Register*, 24 December 1985, p. 52736.
11. "What's Up, Docs? Documents in the Schools," presented by the North Carolina Library Association Documents Section at the NCLA Biennial Conference, October 13, 1989, in Charlotte, North Carolina.
12. "Collection Development Policy," *Federal Depository Library Manual*. (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1984), 4.
13. Frank Lee, "Dead End for Documents—Alternatives to the Vertical File," *Public Library Quarterly* 6 (Fall 1985): 51-55.



Core Collection of North Carolina State Documents

Editor's Note: The Core Collection of North Carolina State Documents is a list of thirty-seven titles that was drafted by Michael Cotter for the Depository System Committee of the Documents Section of the North Carolina Library Association in 1986. This Core list was included in materials used by the Committee for background information for the North Carolina State Documents Depository System and is part of the Handbook for Depository Libraries, available from the North Carolina State Publications Clearinghouse.

Level 1: For basic collections in all North Carolina libraries.

Level 2: For intermediate collections in metropolitan libraries.

Level 3: For comprehensive collections in research libraries.

All North Carolina libraries should have publications marked Level 1. Level 2 collections should have all publications marked 1 or 2. Level 3 collections should have all publications marked 1, 2, or 3.

¹Checklist of official North Carolina state publications (bimonthly).

Division of State Library, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Raleigh, NC 27601.

Free to all libraries; not distributed to individuals.

³County government in North Carolina (1989 latest).

Publications Office, Institute of Government, Knapp Bldg. CB#3330, UNC-Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3330.

1 free copy to libraries, additional copies \$18.50 plus 5% tax.

²Crime in North Carolina (Uniform crime reports) (annual).

Division of Criminal Information, Department of Justice, 407 N. Blount St., Raleigh, NC 27601-1009.

Free to State Government libraries. \$15.00 to all other libraries.

³Daily Bulletin of the General Assembly (during legislative sessions).

Robert P. Joyce, Publications Office, Institute of Government, Knapp Bldg. CB#3330, UNC-Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3330.

Price varies. Governmental rate for libraries: \$30.00-\$60.00 first class, \$15.00-\$30.00 third class; \$150.00-\$300.00 for Bulletin Service and copies of bills introduced.

¹Directory of manufacturing firms in North Carolina (biennial).

Industrial Development Division, North Carolina Department of Commerce, Department D, P.O. Box 25249, Raleigh, NC 27611. \$52.50 to all libraries.

¹Directory of the state and county officials of North Carolina (annual).

Secretary of State, Room 302, Legislative Office Building, 300 N. Salisbury St., Raleigh, NC 27603-5905.

\$2.00.

¹Directory of trade and professional associations.

School of Business and Economics, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, Greensboro, NC 27412-5001.

\$14.75.

²The General Assembly of North Carolina: a handbook for legislators (1985 latest).

Publications Office, Institute of Government, Knapp Bldg., CB#3330, UNC-Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill 27599-3330.

\$7.50.

¹General statutes of North Carolina.

Michie Company, P.O. Box 7587, Charlottesville, VA 22906-7587.

\$700.00 set; yearly price varies according to the extent of revisions needed; approximately \$400.00 per year.

²Guide to research materials in the North Carolina State Archives, section b: county records (1990 latest).

Division of Archives and History, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 109 E. Jones St., Raleigh, NC 27601.

\$10.00; 10% discount to libraries; \$2.00 postage; order from Historical Publications Section, same address.

²Municipal government in North Carolina.

Publications Office, Institute of Government, Knapp Bldg. CB#3330, UNC-Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3330.

1 free copy to all libraries, additional copies \$15.00 plus 5% tax.

³North Carolina administrative code.

Office of Administrative Hearings, P.O. Drawer 11566, Raleigh, NC 27604.

\$750.00 first year; \$350.00 renewal; prices for individual volumes available.

¹North Carolina agricultural statistics (annual).

North Carolina Department of Agriculture, 1 W. Edenton St., P.O. Box 27767, Raleigh, NC 27611.

Free.


- ²**North Carolina building code** (irregular).
Code Council Section, North Carolina Department of Insurance, P.O. Box 26387, Raleigh, NC 27611.
\$103.00 for 8 volumes; individual prices available.
- ¹**North Carolina education directory** (annual).
Publications Division, Department of Public Instruction, Room 101, Education Building, Raleigh, NC 27603-1712.
\$5.00 if picked up; \$6.00 with tax and postage.
- ¹**North Carolina General Assembly, House of Representatives, rules—directory** (biennial).
Office of the Clerk, North Carolina House of Representatives, Room 2319, State Legislative Building, Raleigh, NC 27611.
Free.
- ¹**North Carolina General Assembly, Senate, rules—directory** (biennial).
Office of the Clerk, North Carolina Senate, Room 2020, State Legislative Building, Raleigh, NC 27611.
Free.
- ¹**North Carolina government, 1585-1979**.
Secretary of State, Room 302, Legislative Office Building, 300 N. Salisbury St., Raleigh, NC 27603-5905.
\$31.35.
- ¹**North Carolina highway map** (annual).
North Carolina Department of Transportation, P.O. Box 25201, Raleigh, NC 27611.
Free; also may be obtained from local office.
- ²**North Carolina legislation** (annual).
Publications Office, Institute of Government, Knapp Bldg., CB#3330, UNC-Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3330.
Price varies: 1989 ed., \$20.00. Short sessions, \$10.00-\$12.00.
- ¹**North Carolina manual** (biennial).
Secretary of State, Room 302, Legislative Office Building, 300 N. Salisbury St., Raleigh, NC 27603-5905.
Free to NC public and school libraries on inquiry; \$12.00 mailed in-state, or \$15.00 mailed out-of-state.
- ²**North Carolina municipal population** (annual).
Library, Research and Planning Services, Office of State Budget and Management, 116 W. Jones St., Raleigh, NC 27603.
Free.
- ³**North Carolina register** (twice a month).
Office of Administrative Hearings, P.O. Drawer 11666, Raleigh, NC 27604.
\$105.00 per year.
- ³**North Carolina reports and North Carolina Court of Appeals reports** (continuing).
Administrative Office of the Courts, P.O. Box 2448, Raleigh, NC 27602.
Prices vary for bound volumes; advance sheets, \$66.11 per year.
- ¹**North Carolina state capitol telephone directory** (annual).
Facility Management Division, Department of Administration, 431 N. Salisbury St., Raleigh, NC 27611.
Free to state employees on the State Centrex System; sold to all others for \$3.00 per copy.
- ¹**North Carolina state government statistical abstract** (irregular, 1984 latest).
Library, Research and Planning Services, Office of State Budget and Management, 116 W. Jones St., Raleigh, NC 27603.
\$4.00 plus tax.
- ¹**North Carolina statistical register**.
Library, Research and Planning Services, Office of State Budget and Management, 116 W. Jones St., Raleigh, NC 27603.
Free to State Depository Libraries. \$5.00 plus tax to all others.
- ¹**North Carolina vital statistics, vols. 1 and 2** (annual).
Division of Statistics and Information Services, Dept. of Human Resources, Cotten Building, Box 27687, Raleigh, NC 27611-7687.
Free.
- ¹**Popular government** (quarterly).
Publications Office, Institute of Government, Knapp Bldg., CB#3330, UNC-CH, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3330.
\$8.00 per year.
- ¹**Profile, North Carolina counties** (1986 ed. latest, with 1987 update).
Library, Research and Planning Services, Office of State Budget and Management, 116 W. Jones St., Raleigh, NC 27603.
\$10.00 plus tax; update \$5.00 plus tax.
- ²**Salary plan, State of North Carolina** (1988 latest).
Office of State Personnel, 116 W. Jones St., Raleigh, NC 27603.
Free to libraries.
- ²**Session laws** (annual).
Secretary of State, Room 302, Legislative Office Building, 300 N. Salisbury St., Raleigh, NC 27603-5905.
Price varies.

²**Statistical abstract of higher education in North Carolina** (annual).
General Administration, University of North Carolina, P.O. Box 2688, Chapel Hill, NC 27515-2688.
Free.

²**Statistical profile of North Carolina public schools** (annual).
Publications Division, Department of Public Instruction, Room 101, Education Building, Raleigh, NC 27603-1712.
Price varies; approximately \$15.00 plus tax and postage.

³**Statistics of taxation** (biennial).
Tax Research Division, North Carolina Department of Revenue, P.O. Box 25000, Raleigh, NC 27640.
Free to all libraries.

²**Summary of the recommended state budget** (biennial with annual updates).
Office of State Budget and Management, 116 W. Jones St., Raleigh, NC 27603-8005.
Free to all libraries.

¹**Tax guide** (biennial).
Library, Research and Planning Services, Office of State Budget and Management, 116 W. Jones St., Raleigh, NC 27603.
\$5.00 plus tax. 

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Meeting the Global Challenge: How Libraries Can Help North Carolina Businesses Enter the Export Market

Diane Strauss

In January, amidst considerable media hoopla, McDonald's opened its first restaurant in Moscow. Network news had a field day. Television cameras registered the reactions of hungry or curious Muscovites to American fast food, and newscasters conducted interviews to see just why Soviets would queue up for and spend hard-earned rubles on burgers and fries. The Moscow McDonald's became a symbol for millions of viewers—who might not otherwise have thought much about it—of the nearly limitless potential for the expansion of American business abroad.

For all the McDonald's fanfare, however, foreign trade is not new to business; the United States has been exporting machinery, chemicals, textiles, foodstuffs, and other products for centuries. What is newsworthy is that these days small- and medium-sized businesses as well as large multinational corporations have begun to sell their wares abroad. Businesses of every size in every state are going global. In North Carolina, the practice is well established, and it is not limited to tobacco and textiles. Greensboro-based Electrical South, Inc., for example, exports electronic motor controls to thirty nations,¹ while Carolina Biological Supply Co. of Burlington sells an array of unusual products—human skeletons, preserved rabbits, live cockroaches, and other educational supplies for science—to customers in many countries.² *Business North Carolina* recently profiled Paulette Agha, a cosmetology instructor at Guilford Technical Community College, who began the process of exporting beauty products to the U.S.S.R. after watching Soviet workers on a television newscast.

Diane Strauss, Head of the Business Administration/Social Sciences Reference Department of Davis Library at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, is the first recipient of the Gale Research Award for Excellence in Business Librarianship. Her book, *Handbook of Business Information*, has been selected as an Outstanding Reference Book by the Reference and Adult Services Division of ALA and has also been selected as an Outstanding Academic Book by *Choice*.

There was this picture of a lady busting up pavement, loading the big chunks of asphalt on the truck. And it was obvious this woman worked hard. And there were these pictures of people in line to buy things The women in line needed their hair done. It was just hanging there. They didn't have any makeup. They're maybe 30 years back in time in hairdressing.³

So Agha was inspired to develop and export a line of beauty products (shampoo, conditioner, hair spray, styling gel, nail polish, and eye shadow) not only to Moscow but to Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, and Byelorussia as well.

That decision has led her to U.S./Soviet conferences, on a 6,500-mile trip to Moscow and deep into the sophisticated world of international trade. "It's been a serious learning experience," Agha says. "I've never known anything about East-West trade. I've never known anything about the Soviet Union. I can talk hair, OK?"⁴

In contrast to Agha and every other North Carolina entrepreneur with the foresight and imagination to enter the export market, however, others shun foreign trade because they lack the necessary information and support. Librarians can help all prospective exporters by stocking a core collection of relevant resources and—perhaps even more importantly—by becoming familiar with the services and resources offered by federal and state government agencies and other organizations, so as to be able to provide referrals. Effective collection development and information referral should, in turn, be based on an understanding of the information that overseas traders require.

Exporters and Their Information Needs

Although any business with a good product or service to sell has export potential, chances of success are increased if certain steps are taken *before* exporting begins.⁵

First, would-be exporters need to examine and consider internal business operations. What effect will exporting have on present operations? What are the company's financial resources? Will

financial assistance of some kind be required? Companies must go beyond their own records, however, to answer other relevant questions. How does the company compare to others in the same industry? What is the outlook for the industry of which the company is a part? Based on this information, does it make sense to export?

Following such a preliminary assessment and a decision to commit to exporting, businesses should seek expert counseling and assistance. Such guidance is available from federal and state government agencies, colleges and universities, and private organizations and consulting firms, and will be described later.

Corporate and industry analyses and consultations with foreign trade experts should lead to selection of the country or countries in which the product is to be marketed. Although literally hundreds of markets may exist for the product, a business should narrow its initial choice to one or two countries to be manageable. With the selection of these markets comes the need for in-depth information about the countries involved. Language and cultural differences, current political and economic conditions, foreign trade regulations, and domestic and foreign competitors need to be considered.

The fourth step in an export venture is to develop a strategic plan for exporting, setting forth the firm's short- and long-term export objectives and specific tactics to be used, scheduling activities to reflect chosen objectives and tactics, and, finally, allocating company resources to support them.

The fifth and final step is to select a selling technique. Businesses can choose to sell their products directly to overseas markets, or they can decide to market their products indirectly, using the services of an intermediary. Such intermediaries include foreign sales representatives, distributors, retailers, and state-controlled trading companies. Choice of direct or indirect selling should be based on several factors, including the firm's products, size, and previous export experience, and business conditions in the overseas market selected.

These are the five preliminary steps exporters should take before launching their product overseas. Viewed from a librarian's perspective, it is clear that there are some areas in which libraries can be of little assistance: assessing a company's internal operations, for example, or drawing up a strategic plan for exporting. But there are several other areas in which libraries can be of great help. Consider, for a moment, how many library sources can provide at least some of the information

described below.

Industry-Specific — Information regarding new developments in the industry, statistics on recent performance, exports and imports, and projections for the future. Lists of trade associations and special trade publications. [Step 1]

Competitive Intelligence — Lists of other companies and composite financial statistics and operating ratios for companies in the same line of business. Lists of companies in the same industry that are operating in the selected overseas markets. [Steps 1 and 3]

Country-Specific — Information regarding the country generally, including the composition of the population, type of government, language(s) spoken, and the state of the economy. Business-oriented information including restrictions on foreign trade and other government regulations, foreign exchange, business holidays, etc. [Step 3]

Expert Sources — Lists of government agencies and consultants and in-house files on local experts. [Steps 2 and 5]

Librarians can help all prospective exporters by stocking a core collection of relevant resources and—perhaps even more importantly—by becoming familiar with the services and resources offered by federal and state government agencies and other organizations . . .

Clearly, such basic reference sources as the *Europa World Yearbook*, *Statistical Yearbook* of the United Nations, and *United States Government Manual* will be extremely useful in beginning research. Other, more specialized sources—many of them relatively inexpensive—are also available and should be considered by any library interested in serving the business community.

Core Collection of Federal Information Sources for Exporters

There are hundreds of commercially published titles relating to foreign trade, with new ones being published daily. Some, such as the *Directory of Foreign Trade Organizations in*

Eastern Europe or How to Do Business With the People's Republic of China, are very specialized. Many are quite expensive. The *Political Risk Yearbook*, for example, costs \$1,000 a year, and libraries must pay over \$4,500 annually to receive the various regional newsletters for foreign areas published by Business International. Libraries operating on a shoestring budget, however, need not despair. To help promote the growth of the economy and the internationalization of U.S. businesses, the federal government has issued an array of useful and inexpensive publications. The titles listed below will enhance any library business collection.

Bibliographies

U.S. Superintendent of Documents. **Foreign Trade and Tariff**. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office (GPO), 1989. (Subject bibliography 123). GP3.22/2:123. Free. [To request a copy, write to the Superintendent of Documents, GPO, Washington, DC 20402].

Lists and annotates federal documents relating to international trade. SuDocs numbers, stock numbers, and prices are included.

Directories

U.S. Small Business Administration. **Exporter's Guide to Federal Resources for Small Business**. Rev. ed. Washington, DC: GPO, 1988. SBA1.19: Ex7/3/988. S/N 045-000-00250-1. \$4.00.

Describes major government programs designed to assist small business owners in exporting and identifies individuals in government agencies who can provide technical assistance and support to them.

U.S. Small Business Administration. **International Trade Resources: North Carolina**. [Washington, DC: SBA], n.d. Free. [To request a copy, write to the International Trade Officer, Small Business Administration, 222 S. Church Street, Suite 300, Charlotte, NC 27402].

Written in cooperation with AT&T, this single page handout lists and briefly describes federal, state, and local programs available in North Carolina and reviews the various types of international service firms providing assistance to exporters.

U.S. Small Business Administration. **International Trade, State and Local Resource Directory: North Carolina**. Washington, DC: GPO, 1989. SBA1.13/4/In8/NC. Free. [To request a copy, write to the International Trade Officer at the address shown in the preceding entry.]

Brief, but filled with useful information, including the addresses and telephone numbers of

government agencies, port authorities, small business development centers, chambers of commerce, trade associations, banks with international departments, export management companies, consultants, custom house brokers and freight forwarders, insurers, translators, and other organizations that can provide export assistance to North Carolina businesses. Use in conjunction with the *Exporter's Guide*.

Guides and Handbooks

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. **Marketing U.S. Agriculture**. Washington, DC: GPO, 1988. (Yearbook of agriculture, 1988). A1.10:988. S/N 001-000-04517-2. \$9.50.

Contains articles written by experts, grouped under the following headings: Marketing in a Changing World, Marketing Strategies, Discovering What Buyers Want, New or Better Products to Meet Demand, Delivering Quality Goods, Promoting Agricultural Products, and Where to Get More Marketing Information. Many pertain to overseas trade.

U.S. Department of Agriculture. Office of Transportation. **Export Handbook for Agricultural Products**. Rev. ed. Washington, DC: GPO, 1985. (Agriculture handbook 593). A1.76:593/2. S/N 001-000-04440-1. \$8.50.

Includes general shipping information as well as export specifications for various agricultural products, and directories of state extension services and other state agencies, sources of technical assistance, and other information.

U.S. International Trade Administration. **A Basic Guide to Exporting**. Rev. ed. Washington, DC: GPO, 1986. C61.8:Ex7/3/986. S/N 003-009-00487-0. \$8.50.

Authoritative, inexpensive, indispensable. Discusses export strategy, market research, financing and related topics as well as the errors that novice exporters commonly make. A bibliography and glossary are included.

U.S. Small Business Administration. **Market Overseas With U.S. Government Help**. [Washington, DC]: SBA, Office of Business Development, 1987. (Management aids 7.003). SBA1.32:7.003/987. \$1.00. [To order, write to SBA, 300 S. Church Street, Suite 300, Charlotte, NC 27402.]

This brief guide describes the services and information available from the federal government.

Periodicals

U.S. Foreign Agricultural Service. **AgExporter**.

Washington, DC: GPO. Monthly. A67.7/2: S/N 701-027-00000-1. \$13.

Contains articles on overseas markets and buying trends for farm products, new competitors and products, and overseas promotional activities.

U.S. International Trade Administration. **Business America**. Washington, DC: GPO. Biweekly. C61.18: S/N 703-011-00000-4. \$40.

Articles and statistics on foreign markets, trade developments, and trends. Regularly lists trade fairs and other government-sponsored promotional events. Annual list of foreign business holidays. A basic source.

Regulations

U.S. Office of Export Administration. **U.S. Export Administration Regulations**. Washington, DC: GPO. Annual in looseleaf format, with irregular updates. C61.23: S/N 903-014-00000-8. \$87.

Comprehensive guide to the rules controlling exports and export licensing. Supplementary *Export Administration Bulletins*, included in the subscription, provide replacement pages to keep the regulations current.

Country Information

U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. **The World Factbook**. Washington, DC: GPO. Annual.⁶ PrEx3.15: (year). \$23.

Brief (1½ to 2 pages per country) demographic, geographic, and economic information about the countries and territories of the world. Summary foreign trade data are provided, including estimated dollar value of imports and exports, major commodities traded, and the countries with which most business is transacted.

U.S. International Trade Administration. **Foreign Economic Trends and Their Implications for the United States**. Washington, DC: GPO. Annual. C61.11: S/N 803-006-00000-8. \$55.

This series, consisting of more than one hundred country-specific pamphlets prepared by American embassy staffs, reviews current business and economic developments and economic outlooks. Implications for the United States are also discussed, particularly as they relate to foreign trade. Although the information in each pamphlet varies, most suggest strategies for taking advantage of prime export opportunities.

U.S. International Trade Administration. **Overseas Business Reports**. Washington, DC: GPO. Annual C61.12: S/N 803-007-00000-4. \$14.

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national Trade Administration, this collection of reports provides basic background information for prospective exporters. Each country report, usually about fifty pages long, summarizes the foreign trade outlook, identifies and describes the best exporting prospects, and includes general information about the country's trade regulations, marketing and labeling requirements, distribution and sales channels, major government purchasing agencies, transportation, utilities, advertising, investment, and labor. Also included are tips on business etiquette and a list of sources of commercial and economic information. A library's best buy.

Industry/Product Information

U.S. International Trade Administration. **U.S. Industrial Outlook**. Washington, DC: GPO. Annual. C61.34:(year). \$24.

Contains reviews of one- and five-year forecasts for more than 350 manufacturing and service industries. For each, a brief description is followed by an analysis of recent developments and a discussion of its size, trade position, and growth history. The *Outlook's* value is enhanced by the inclusion of bibliographies and the names

and telephone numbers of the government experts who wrote the reports.

Other federal government publications provide information on single industries. Although building a collection of sources on every industry would be impractical for most libraries, many libraries will want to select titles from the following series.

U.S. International Trade Administration. **A Competitive Assessment of the United States [name] Industry**. Washington, DC: GPO. Dates vary. C61.2:. Prices vary.

The reports in this series cover a broad range of industries including cellular radiotelephones, international construction, sports equipment, and robotics. Each industry report is roughly fifty to one hundred pages long, and is available for prices ranging from \$3.00 to \$6.00. Although coverage varies, most reports cover foreign and domestic markets for the industry, assess the U.S. position in the world market, describe foreign competition, and identify and describe policy options. Bibliographies and glossaries frequently are included.

Statistics

U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. Directorate of Intelligence. **Handbook of Economic Statistics, [year]**. Washington, DC: GPO. Annual. PrEx3.10/7-5: (year). \$19.

Contains statistics for all Communist and selected non-Communist countries throughout the world. Charts and graphs included.

U.S. International Trade Administration. **U.S. Foreign Trade Highlights [year]**. Washington, DC: GPO. Annual. C61.28/2: (year). \$25.

Summarizes major trends in U.S. trade, with emphasis on developments during the year being reported. For the past eight years, includes tables of data on U.S. foreign trade in merchandise, manufactures, and agriculture for world, regions, and all individual countries.

Miscellaneous

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Office of General Counsel. **US-USSR Joint Legal Seminar**. Washington, DC: GPO, 1989. C1.2:L52/2. S/N 003-000-00661-1. \$7.50.

These proceedings focus on the commercial legal systems of both countries. Included are papers dealing with joint ventures, sources for financing, and technology transfer in the U.S.S.R.

U.S. Dept. of State. Bureau of Public Affairs. **Europe 1992: A Business Guide to U.S. Govern-**

ment Resources. Washington, DC: U.S. Dept. of State, n.d. Free. [To order, write to the Bureau of Public Affairs, U.S. Dept. of State, Room 5815A, Washington, DC 20520-6810.]

Provides a good basic overview of the European Community and Europe 1992, as well as a list of government contacts and information sources.

U.S. International Trade Administration. **Caribbean Basin Business Information Starter Kit**. Washington, DC: GPO, 1984. C61.2:C19/2/984. [No longer in print, but available at depository libraries.]

Describes the Caribbean Basin Initiative and the government programs that support firms interested in doing business there. Strategies for identifying and developing opportunities and key information sources and business contacts are also included.

U.S. International Trade Administration. **EC 1992: Growth Markets, Export Opportunities in Europe**. Washington, DC: GPO, 1989. C61.2:Eu7/2. S/N 003-009-00565-5. \$4.75.

A quick reference guide on the economies of the European Community, its twelve member nations, and other countries. Indexed by products and countries.

Although helpful, the sources listed above are by no means comprehensive. An array of publications, varying greatly in comprehensiveness, price, and quality are available from commercial publishers, trade associations, and international and state government organizations. Selection of such materials will, of course, be determined by the size of a library's materials budget and the needs and interests of its users.

Library services need not be limited to the resources at hand, however. Equally important is referral to government agencies and other organizations, particularly those operating in North

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Carolina. Some of the most important ones are listed and described below.

Referral to Government Agencies and Other Organizations

North Carolina businesses about to break into the export market can call upon a variety of organizations for specialized information and assistance.

Federal Government Agencies

Two key agencies have field offices in North Carolina.

International Trade Administration. Part of the Department of Commerce, the ITA is the primary federal agency responsible for assisting exporters. The ITA is staffed with country and industry experts and marketing professionals responsible for analyzing and reporting on current conditions. Field offices of the ITA offer export counseling and market support as well as seminars and workshops. In addition, each field office offers access to special government databases and a collection of printed sources that far exceeds in breadth and depth the core collection listed above. For more information, contact:

International Trade Administration
324 W. Market Street
Greensboro, NC 27402
(919) 333-5345

Small Business Administration. Offers counseling, financial assistance, export workshops, and referrals to other federal, state, and local programs. For more information, contact:

Small Business Administration
222 S. Church Street, Suite 300
Charlotte, NC 28202
(704) 371-6395

While not represented in North Carolina, other federal agencies also provide useful services. (Addresses and telephone numbers for these agencies are included in the *United States Government Manual*.)

Agency for International Development. AID administers non-military foreign economic assistance programs of the U.S. government. Its programs provide an opportunity for businesses to compete in the sale of goods and technical services being supplied to underdeveloped countries under loans and grants made by AID.

Export-Import Bank of the United States. Aids the export of U.S. goods through a variety of loan, guarantee, and insurance programs. Also

known as "Eximbank."

Foreign Agricultural Service. Part of the Department of Agriculture, the FAS offers a network of agricultural counselors, attachés, overseas trade officers, commodity analysts, and marketing specialists who can assist U.S. companies in introducing new products to foreign markets, arranging contacts with potential buyers, and offering promotional assistance.

Office of the United States Trade Representative. The President's principal advisor on international trade policy and its implementation.

State Government Agencies

North Carolina Department of Agriculture. Division of Marketing, International Marketing. Assists agriculture-related businesses and farmers in identifying international trade opportunities, providing individual firm counseling, developing trade leads, and promoting export development opportunities. For more information, contact:

International Marketing, NC Dept. of Agriculture
Agricultural Building
1 W. Edenton Street
Raleigh, NC 27611
(919) 733-7912

North Carolina Department of Economic and Community Development. International Division. Provides practical marketing guidance for companies, "with an emphasis on personal assistance at intermediary and advanced levels."⁷ Organizes and coordinates participation of North Carolina firms in overseas trade missions and catalog shows. For more information, contact:

International Division
NC Dept. of Economic and
Community Development
430 N. Salisbury Street, Room 2056
Raleigh, NC 27611
(919) 733-7193

North Carolina World Trade Association. Provides information exchange through regular meetings and educational activities. Seven local chapters are scattered throughout the state, and an eighth is being formed. For more information, contact:

North Carolina World Trade Association
P. O. Box 28271
Raleigh, NC 28271
(919) 794-4327

Conclusion

Firms are finding that to thrive—or even to

survive—they must compete on a global level.

It's time for Americans to roll up their sleeves and go to work. As a Nation, we can no longer rely on the oceans or on our abundant natural resources for protection against foreign competition. We must begin to rely more on the abilities and imagination of our people and on the knowledge and discoveries they are able to provide.⁸

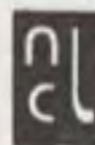
Exporting is one way in which firms can enter the international marketplace. A successful exporting program will lead to the creation of new markets, result in increased sales volume, and contribute to the firm's growth and the state's economy.

Going global is as inevitable— and as essential—for libraries as for businesses.

Going global is as inevitable—and as essential—for libraries as for businesses. It is no longer enough to have a solid collection of domestically-oriented business reference sources; a collection that does not include international sources is incomplete. While many of the commercially published titles are so costly that only the largest and most affluent libraries can afford them, a collection of inexpensive and useful federal government documents is well within the reach of most libraries. By stocking these sources and by developing an awareness of the array of services that government and community organizations stand ready to offer, libraries can help North Carolina businesses meet the global challenge.

References

1. "Triad Eyes European Trade," *Triad Business* 3, 47 (March 20-27, 1989): 4.
2. "Exporting Pays Off," *Business America* 110, 9 (May 8, 1989): 13.
3. Michael Hetzer, "Better Heads Than Reds," *Business North Carolina* 10, 1 (January 1990): 47.
4. *Ibid.*
5. "How to Export Your Products Now," *Business America* 109, 7 (March 18, 1988): 26-27.
6. Note that GPO stock numbers for most annual publications change from one year to the next.
7. U.S. Small Business Administration, *International Trade, State and Local Resources Directory: North Carolina*. (Washington, DC: GPO, 1989): 5.
8. Statement of Senator Terry Sanford, U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Budget. *Restoring America's Competitive Edge: A North Carolina Perspective*. Hearings, 100th Congress, 1st session. (Washington, DC: GPO, 1987): 3.



Instructions for the Preparation of Manuscripts for North Carolina Libraries

1. *North Carolina Libraries* seeks to publish articles, book reviews, and news of professional interest to librarians in North Carolina. Articles need not be of a scholarly nature, but they should address professional concerns of the library community in the state.
2. Manuscripts should be directed to Frances B. Bradburn, Editor, *North Carolina Libraries*, Joyner Library, East Carolina University, Greenville, N.C. 27858. N.C. 27604.
3. Manuscripts should be submitted in triplicate on plain white paper measuring 8½" x 11".
4. Manuscripts must be double-spaced (text, references, and footnotes). Manuscripts should be typed on sixty-space lines, twenty-five lines to a page. The beginnings of paragraphs should be indented eight spaces. Lengthy quotes should be avoided. When used, they should be indented on both margins.
5. The name, position, and professional address of the author should appear in the bottom left-hand corner of a separate title page.
6. Each page after the first should be numbered consecutively at the top right-hand corner and carry the author's last name at the upper left-hand corner.
7. Footnotes should appear at the end of the manuscript. The editors will refer to *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 13th edition. The basic forms for books and journals are as follows:
 - Keyes Metcalf, *Planning Academic and Research Library Buildings*. (New York: McGraw, 1965), 416.
 - Susan K. Martin, "The Care and Feeding of the MARC Format," *American Libraries* 10 (September 1979): 498.
8. Photographs will be accepted for consideration but cannot be returned.
9. *North Carolina Libraries* is not copyrighted. Copyright rests with the author. Upon receipt, a manuscript will be acknowledged by the editor. Following review of a manuscript by at least two jurors, a decision will be communicated to the writer. A definite publication date cannot be given since any incoming manuscript will be added to a manuscript bank from which articles are selected for each issue.

Issue deadlines are February 10, May 10, August 10, and November 10.



U.S. Government Publications in the Humanities

Marie Kroeger

The United States government claims to publish documents on a broad range of subjects. The breadth of this coverage is emphasized by such phrases as: "subjects ranging from agriculture to zoology,"¹ and "Scientists, businessmen, students, and many other Americans depend on the Federal Depository Library System for important Government information."² The humanities are not specifically listed in the phrases above, but there are U.S. government publications for those interested in art, architecture, film, folklore, literature, and music. The total number of such publications is relatively small, but they are often unique sources for the information they present. This article will review publication activities in the humanities by federal agencies, calling attention to some significant contributions to the literature of these disciplines.

Art and Architecture

The Smithsonian Institution and the museums under its administration—National Museum of American Art, Freer Gallery, National Gallery, National Portrait Gallery, Hirshhorn Museum, and National Museum of African Art—produce most government art publications. These museums prepare exhibitions of paintings and sculpture as well as pottery, architecture, furniture, photography, and other art forms. The catalogs produced in conjunction with an exhibition range in size from a few to hundreds of pages. A typical catalog is *More Than Land or Sky: Art from Appalachia* (1981) [SI6.2:Ap4] which presents an exhibition organized by and shown at the National Museum of American Art before it traveled to museums in the thirteen-state Appalachian region. It contains reproductions (some in color) of works by the sixty-nine artists in the show, with biographical information on and statements from each. All museum catalogs contain information and illus-

trations which aid the understanding and appreciation of the works being presented.

The National Park Service of the Department of the Interior has been concerned with historic preservation since its creation in 1916. Some of its publications give details about buildings under its care, such as the Carl Sandburg house in Flat Rock, NC. An ongoing series designed to provide guidance to the owner or architect concerned with historic buildings is "Preservation Briefs" [I29.84:], published by the Preservation Assistance Division of the NPS. The Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service of the Interior Department has published the highly specialized *Gaslighting in America: A Guide for Historic Preservation* (1978) [I70.8:G21] by Denys Peter Myers, an architectural historian. The text gives historical context to the 119 plates chosen as illustrations. The Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) began in 1933 and continues today under the joint supervision of the National Park Service, the Library of Congress, and the American Institute of Architects. In 1983, the Library of Congress made available *Historic America: Buildings, Structures, and Sites* [LC1.2:H62/5], a 708 page volume, published to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of HABS. The first half of the volume includes sixteen essays with illustrations, and the last half is a comprehensive checklist of the more than sixteen thousand places listed.

The Commission of Fine Arts, an independent agency established in 1910 to guide the architectural development of Washington, published seven volumes on Georgetown architecture between 1967 and 1970. It has recently published *Sixteenth Street Architecture*, vol. 2 [FA1.2:Ar2/v.2], the last in its four-volume series on the architecture of Massachusetts Avenue and Sixteenth Street.

Film

The Library of Congress began collecting motion pictures as early as 1894, and in 1949 the scope of this collection was broadened to include television programs. In 1978, the Motion Picture,

Marie Kroeger is Reference/Documents Librarian at Penrose Library, University of Denver, Colorado. She was the Music Librarian at the North Carolina School of the Arts from 1973 to 1982.

Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division was formed and has since published such books as *Wonderful Inventions* (1985) [LC40.2:W84] and *Music for Silent Films* (1988) [LC1.6/4:M97]. The historical essays in *Wonderful Inventions* take us through the silent film era to television and the new technology of today. Illustrated with over four hundred pictures and also containing musical examples, the book is accompanied by two sound recordings of selections from the film scores referred to in the essays. *Music for Silent Films (1894-1929): A Guide* is not only a guide to sources at the Library of Congress and other collections, but it also contains an historical essay about silent film music and is illustrated with film stills, sheet music covers, and other photographs. The Copyright Office of the Library of Congress has prepared catalogs of motion pictures covering the entire history of the movie industry. Scholars and film enthusiasts alike benefit from these works.

Folklore

Folklore has been collected and made available for nearly a hundred years in Smithsonian Institution and Library of Congress publications. In 1976, The American Folklore Center in the Library of Congress was created specifically to "preserve and present American folklife."³ That intent of Congress is carried out by the Center's publications such as *Folklife Annual* [LC39.14:], *American Folk Music and Folklore Recordings, a Selected List* [LC39.12:], volumes in its *Studies in American Folklife* series [classed separately], and *Folklife Center News* [LC39.10:]. Other divisions of the Library of Congress, the Smithsonian Institution, and the Interior Department continue to produce publications which present not only American folklore, but also that of other cultures around the world as well.

Literature

The Library of Congress is the major source of government publications concerned with literature, most of which are bibliographies and catalogs. One useful annual annotated bibliography is *Books for Children* [LC2.11:], compiled each year since 1964 by a committee chaired by the head of LC's Children's Literature Center. A new bibliography for those with a different literary interest is *Contemporary Authors of the German-Speaking Countries of Europe* (1988) [LC1.12/2:G31/4], by Margrit B. Krewson. It includes complete lists of works by those authors as well as works about them.

Poetry readings and literary lectures began in the Library of Congress during the 1940s. The first lecture was given by Thomas Mann in 1942 and published the following year. Lectures and readings continue. A more recent publication in the lecture series is *Four Dubliners—Wilde, Yeats, Joyce, and Beckett* (1986) [LC1.2:D85] by Richard Ellmann. The Library of Congress Consultanship in Poetry was created in 1936. A lively chronicle of the men and women who have held this unique position is William McGuire's *Poetry's Catbird Seat* (1988) [LC1.2:P75/6].

Library of Congress publications are so numerous and they have been produced for so many years that it is impossible for these few examples to do more than hint at the many literary publications available or the importance they have had on the dissemination of literary information.

Music

The Library of Congress and the Smithsonian Institution have been responsible for most music government publications. The National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities now also add to works on this subject. The publications of the Music Division of the Library of Congress include bibliographies, discographies, instrument catalogs and checklists, exhibition catalogs, lectures, and biographies. Some examples are: *The Musical Languages of Elliott Carter* (1985) [LC12.2:M976] by Charles Rosen; *Musical Instruments in the Dayton C. Miller Flute Collection at the Library of Congress: a Catalog* (1982) [LC12.2:F67/3 v.1]; *Ignacy Jan Paderewski, 1860-1941: a Biographical Sketch and a Selective List of Reading Materials* (1984) [LC1.12:P13]; and *Perspectives on John Philip Sousa* (1983) [LC12.2:So8/2]. Library of Congress general publications in 1976 included facsimiles of Mozart and Mendelssohn compositions in the LC collection.

Music is also part of the American Folklore Center. One of its important contributions is *Ethnic Recordings in America: a Neglected Heritage* (1982) [LC39.2:R24/982]. Some of the titles listed previously in the Folklore section also include music.

The Smithsonian is an active publisher of books on music. The variety of its coverage is shown by such titles as *The Musical Instruments of Joseph Haydn* (1977) [SI1.28:38] and *And The Band Played On, 1776-1976* (1976) [SI1.2:B22/776-976]. The Smithsonian continues to make available research on the American Indian with *Ceremonies of the Pawnee* (1981) [SI1.33:27/pt.1-2] and *The Ojibwa Dance Drum* (1982) [SI1.43:2].

Humanities

The National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities are two agencies almost all of whose publications are of interest. They publish two journals, *Arts Review* (NEA) [NE2.13:] and *Humanities* (NEH) [NF3.11:], which contain articles usually based on work supported by the endowments. These journals also include information on the grants awarded and grant application deadlines. The Library of Congress publishes *Performing Arts Annual* [LC1.46:] which explores music, film, dance, and theater with essays based on materials in its collections. These serial publications are aimed at the general reader and contain lively articles with good illustrations.

The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped

This division of the Library of Congress supplies useful publications such as: *Braille Books* (annual) [LC19.9/2:], *Braille Book Review* (bimonthly) [LC19.9:], *Talking Book Topics* (bimonthly) [LC19.10:], as well as *For Younger Readers*, *Braille and Talking Books* (biennial) [LC19.11/2:]. For the musician, it publishes *The Musical Mainstream* [LC19.12:], a bimonthly which contains original articles as well as reprints from national music periodicals; *Music & Musicians* [LC19.2:M97/], a series of volumes which list braille scores, large-print scores and books, and instructional cassette recordings. Useful reference books are the *Dictionary of Braille Music Signs* (1979) [LC19.2:B73/10] and *International Directory of Braille Music Collections* (1987) [LC19.2:In8/3/987]. All of these publications are free and are available in large-print editions; some are also available in braille editions.

Recordings

Folk music and some folk tales, concert music, and literary recordings as well as a small number of video recordings are available from the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division, Library of Congress. Both North and South American folk music is included. The literary recordings are mostly of American poets reading their own works. Most of these recordings are available in phonodisc as well as cassette format.

Locating Humanities Publications

When looking for current publications, a good place to begin is *U.S. Government Books: Publica-*

tions For Sale by the Government Printing Office [GP3.17/5:]. This catalog, published four times a year and free to libraries and individuals, lists and describes some of the more popular general interest publications available from the Superintendent of Documents. The serial publications listed above such as *Humanities*, *Folklife Annual*, and *Performing Arts Annual* also include descriptive information on humanities publications available. The Library of Congress and the Smithsonian Institution issue annual catalogs of their in-print publications. These sources will lead one to most humanities publications in print. The *Monthly Catalog* is still the most complete index to U.S. government documents. The capacity to search government documents online now makes it possible to locate humanities publications that one would not even have thought to look for just a few years ago.

The titles mentioned in this article are only representative examples, but all were chosen from titles available to depository libraries and so were widely distributed. These publications validate the government's claim of A-to-Z subject coverage, and demonstrate the promised diversity to be found in U.S. government publications.

Agency Addresses

Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

Commission of Fine Arts
708 Jefferson Place N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Department of the Interior
1899 C Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Library of Congress Publications in Print
Central Services Division
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20540

Library of Congress, Motion Picture, Broadcasting
and Recorded Sound Division
Washington, D.C. 20540

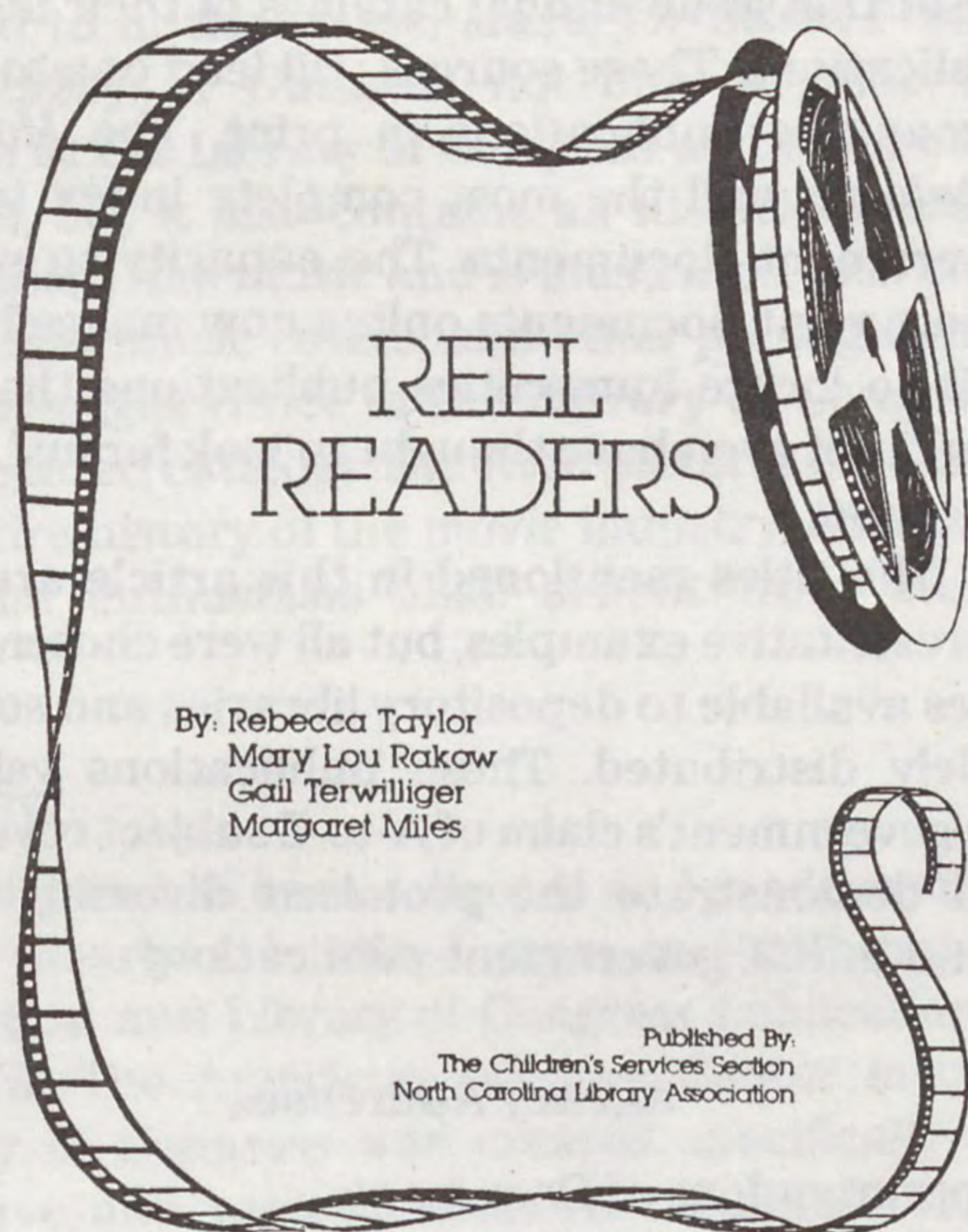
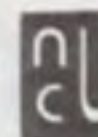
National Endowment for the Arts
2401 E St. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20506

National Endowment for the Humanities
806 15th St. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20506

Publication Sales
Smithsonian Institution Press
111 N. Capitol Street
Washington, D.C. 20002

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1. *Your Source for Government Information, Depository Libraries* [brochure] (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1982).
2. U.S. Government Printing Office, *The Designation Procedure for Federal Depository Libraries* (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1986):1.
3. *American Folklife Preservation Act*, 89 Stat. 1129 (1976).



REEL READERS contains 60 program plans built around outstanding children's films. Programs include books, songs, poetry, flannelboards, read-alouds, crafts, booktalks and other activities as appropriate.

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Intermediate; Adventure, Being Bad, Dinosaurs, Haunted Houses, Movie Making, and Tall Tales.

Published by the Children's Services Section of the North Carolina Library Association, all proceeds go to the Section for funding of future projects and programs.

Order Form

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c/o Gail Terwilliger
1813 Sunnyside Circle
Fayetteville, NC 28305

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_____ Total enclosed. Make check payable to CSS/NCLA

Technical Report Literature: A Misunderstood Genre

Lisa T. Abbott

What are technical reports? Where do they originate? Why do they have so many report numbers? How do I identify them? These and other questions pop into the mind of library staff when confronted with a suspected technical report question. In library school, technical reports are discussed briefly in a government documents or a science and technology reference class, and if taught out of context they can be confusing or intimidating.

Once in the real world, librarians cannot avoid technical reports and a more intimate knowledge of them is required. I approached them slowly and cautiously at first. After all, technical reports are associated with government documents (somehow!) and I knew documents were different. But why did they have so many report numbers? Why were they so frequently available only in microfiche? And how were they useful to regular patrons who were not scientists? Once I understood the answers to these questions, I discovered a valuable source of state-of-the-art information that included subjects ranging from business to criminal justice to biotechnology. Technical reports are a valuable resource in almost all types of reference work.

The purpose of this article is to provide a foundation for understanding the nature of technical report literature and, more specifically, for understanding the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), the central source for public sale of government-sponsored research reports. The discussion will include an overview of technical reports, NTIS, and technical reports reference service.

Overview

Value Of Technical Reports

In 1989, total federal funding for research and development was estimated to be more than sixty-two billion dollars.¹ The results of government-sponsored research and development are

frequently made available as a technical report. "Report literature constitutes an information resource which covers a wide range of subject matter and is indispensable to the scientific, technical, and business communities, to various levels of education, and to government itself."² Historically, technical reports consisted of scientific and technical information, e.g., aeronautics, nuclear energy, and civil engineering. However, as the federal government provided research and development monies to a more diversified community, the range of subjects reported has come to include personnel management, communication, health care, economics, solar energy, urban planning, water quality, and other areas.

Life Cycle Of A Technical Report

For the purposes of this article, a technical report is defined as the published results of U.S. Government-sponsored research or development. This sponsorship can include full or partial funding which can be received through either a contract or a grant. Contractors and grantees include federal agencies, state and local governments, universities, corporations, and think tanks. The report may be a progress report or a final report.

As specified in the contract between the sponsor and the contractor or grantee, reports are to be submitted to the sponsoring body at periodic intervals. The report provides a detailed description of the research conducted. There are no space restrictions and the report can be quite lengthy (a hundred or more pages) and contain numerous graphs, tables, and illustrations.³ The sponsoring or performing body then sends a copy to a clearinghouse. Most agencies within the federal government are "obliged by law to make available to the public and private sector the information it gathers and the knowledge it produces."⁴ At the clearinghouse, the reports are indexed, abstracted, and disseminated.

There are five major government clearinghouses which receive and disseminate technical reports: the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), the National Aeronautics and Space

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Administration Scientific and Technical Information Facility (NASA/STIF), the Department of Energy Office of Scientific and Technical Information (DOE/OSTI), the Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC), and the Department of Education's Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC).

As mentioned above, the sponsoring or performing body sends a copy of the report to one of the clearinghouses. Ideally, all technical reports would be sent to a clearinghouse. Ideally, the report would be sent to the clearinghouse soon after it was published. However, not all technical reports are sent to clearinghouses and when they are sent, the clearinghouse frequently receives the report after the publication date, e.g., a report with a publication date of 1988 might not be received at NTIS until 1989 or even later. These circumstances make for challenging reference work.

Reports may be acquired from a clearinghouse by: 1. purchasing them individually, 2. receiving them through a standing order subscription, (see NTIS SRIM discussed later), or 3. receiving some of them through a depository program, e.g., GPO or NASA. Some reports are available in paper copy and others may be available only in microfiche. If a report is not available from a clearinghouse, it then becomes necessary to contact the sponsoring body.

Bibliographic access to technical reports can be achieved via paper indexes, commercial online databases, or CD-ROM indexes. Some technical reports are included in OCLC, and in some libraries, technical reports may be in the local public catalog. A number of the paper indexes are available through the Government Printing Office (GPO) depository program. Technical report online databases are available through DIALOG, BRS, and other services. Online files comprised largely of technical reports include NTIS and DOE. Other files, such as AGRICOLA (which covers the field of agriculture) and COMPENDEX (which covers the fields of engineering and technology), contain appropriate technical reports.

The arrangement of technical reports in libraries can vary. Technical report collections may be housed within the documents department or the microforms department. Libraries that receive paper copies of reports may catalog them individually and integrate the reports into the general collection. Libraries that receive and house a large number of technical reports in microfiche format usually choose not to catalog them. These reports are filed by either accession numbers or report numbers.

Report Numbers

Elements of a technical report bibliographic citation can include:

- personal author,
- corporate author,
- sponsoring body,
- report number,
- accession number,
- contract/grant number,
- and a title.

The report, accession, and contract/grant numbers may be unfamiliar bibliographic elements and can be confusing. A single technical report can have one or more report or accession numbers, but will usually have only one contract number. The report and accession numbers are the "call numbers" for a technical report and identify a specific report. Understanding the components of these numbers can make them less mysterious.

The report, accession, and contract/grant numbers are alphanumeric. Report numbers are assigned by the performing or sponsoring body, federal agency, or corporation, to identify its individual reports. The report numbers consist of letters (frequently the initials of a performing or sponsoring body) and numbers.

The accession numbers are assigned by a particular clearinghouse to identify the reports they received. Accession numbers consist of letters indicating the clearinghouse and five or six numbers. An abbreviation for the year may also be included in the accession number. The most common accession numbers begin with: PB, assigned by NTIS; N, assigned by NASA/STIF; DE, assigned by DOE/OSTI; ADA, assigned by DTIC; and ED, assigned by ERIC. The contract/grant numbers are assigned by the sponsoring body to identify all reports which are generated as part of a particular contract or grant.⁵

Let's look at a citation as it would appear in an index:

DE88010761/GAR PC A08/MF A01
Oak Ridge National Lab., TN. Carbon Dioxide
Information Analysis Center. Bibliography on
Tropical Rain Forests and the Global Carbon
Cycle: Volume 1, An Introduction to the Literature.
C.A.S. Hall, S. Brown, R.N. O'Hara, P.B.
Bogdonoff, and D. Barshaw. May 1988, 169 p.
ORNL/CDIAC-24-V.1. Contract AC05-
84OR21400.

The DE88010761/GAR is an accession number assigned by DOE/OSTI; 88 is an abbreviation for 1988. PC A08/MF A01 is the paper and microfiche copy price code information. Oak Ridge is

the performing laboratory, and it is followed by the title and personal authors. ORNL/CDIAC-24-v.1 is the report number assigned by Oak Ridge National Lab., Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center. The Contract number, AC05-84OR21400, was assigned by the Department of Energy.

The National Technical Information Service (NTIS)

The National Technical Information Service is a self-supporting agency within the U.S. Department of Commerce. NTIS is one of the largest and possibly the most well-known clearinghouse. "NTIS is the central source for the public sale of U.S. Government-sponsored research, development, and engineering reports, and for sales of foreign technical reports and other analyses prepared by national and local government agencies and their contractors or grantees."⁶

The mission of NTIS is to receive, index, abstract, announce, and disseminate unclassified technical reports. Under the provision of Title 15 USC 1151-1157, NTIS sells technical reports, information products and services, and subscriptions. NTIS receives approximately seventy thousand titles a year, and the total collection approaches two million titles.

The NTIS receives unclassified technical reports and other products from clearinghouses, federal agencies, state and local governments, foreign governments, and private companies. Technical reports sent directly to NTIS are originally indexed and abstracted and are assigned PB accession numbers. Reports received from the clearinghouses will retain the originating clearinghouse's accession number: N, DE, ADA, and ED. When these reports and products are made available, NTIS enters a bibliographic record into its database. The majority of reports indexed are available for purchase, in microfiche, from NTIS. NTIS reports and products are available for searching via the paper index, *Government Reports Announcements and Index (GRA&I)*; the microfiche index, *NTIS Title Index*; or by searching the NTIS online database.

The *GRA&I*, a biweekly index, provides access to reports via six indexes: keyword, personal author, corporate author, contract/grant number, and NTIS order (accession)/report number. The front half of the biweekly issues is arranged by broad subject and contains a full bibliographic citation and an abstract of each report. The biweekly indexes are cumulated annually. If available from NTIS, a format price code will be given:

PC (paper copy); MF (microfiche), T (tape), and D (diskette). If the report is not available through NTIS, specific ordering instructions will be given, if possible.

The *NTIS Title Index* is available only in microfiche format and provides indexes by order/report number, personal author, and keyword-out-of-context. The quarterly indexes are cumulated every two years.

The NTIS offers a standing order subscription service called Selected Research in Microfiche (SRIM). SRIM allows libraries to select from over 350 subject categories. The library then receives reports covered by this profile. In 1989, libraries receiving microfiche reports via SRIM paid only \$1.25 per report while other customers paid the regular price of \$6.95 per report. This reduced price is an incentive for libraries to receive reports in microfiche via SRIM.

Technical reports are a valuable resource in almost all types of reference work.

The Government Printing Office (GPO) and The Clearinghouses

The GPO Federal Depository Library Program and the five federal clearinghouses are separate disseminating bodies. The GPO depository library program primarily disseminates GPO documents that originate from branches of the federal government. A small number of technical reports are available through this depository library program. NTIS and the other federal clearinghouses provide access to government-sponsored research. Most of these reports are non-depository; they do not have Superintendent of Documents classification numbers. Access to the non-depository technical reports is provided by indexes other than the *Monthly Catalog*.⁷

Reference Service

To provide effective technical report reference service, library staff need to become familiar with their library's collection. Does the library acquire technical reports? What indexes or online files are available for use in reference work? If reports are received, which collections are received, e.g., NTIS or ERIC? Where are they, i.e., are some cataloged individually and are they in the main collection or are they in the microfiche collection? Are they arranged by report or accession number? If they

are not received, is there a collection nearby for referral?

Reference work with technical reports can be grouped into three steps: 1. identifying a technical report citation or subject; 2. searching for missing elements using primarily printed indexes; and 3. locating and referring.

Identifying a Technical Report Citation or Subject

To identify a technical report bibliographic citation, look for the characteristic elements. Look for a report, accession, or contract/grant number. These numbers are alphanumeric, e.g., ORNL/CDIAC-24-v.1. Look for an availability or clearinghouse statement, e.g., NTIS. Look for a national laboratory, e.g., Oak Ridge National Laboratory. If you are dealing with a phone question, ask the patron for *all* the information they have. (Patrons frequently do not realize that report numbers are important and may only volunteer data such as title and author.) Identifying a technical report subject requires query negotiation. Ask questions such as, "How much detail do you want about rain forests?" "When in doubt, check NTIS," is a good rule of thumb to follow for technical report identification.

Bibliographic access to technical reports can be achieved via paper indexes, commercial online databases, or CD-ROM indexes.

Searching for Missing Elements

An author, title, keyword or report, accession, or contract/grant number search can be conducted in an index such as *GRA&I*. If your library does not catalog its technical reports and they are arranged by report or accession number, then the reference objective will be to identify a report or accession number. If a corresponding report or accession number is the only missing element, then a quick search can be conducted by searching online, CD-ROM, or the *NTIS Title Index*.

In addition to *GRA&I*, there are two other important technical report indexes: *Energy Research Abstracts (ERA)* produced by DOE/OSTI and *Scientific and Technical Aerospace Reports (STAR)* produced by NASA/STIF. *ERA* indexes a variety of literature including technical reports, journal articles, monographs, theses, and dissertations. *STAR* indexes NASA contractor and grantee reports, translations, and domestic and foreign dissertations and theses. Because NTIS

does provide bibliographic access to DOE and NASA reports, these reports are indexed in *GRA&I*. Therefore, some reports may be indexed in two of the three indexes.⁸ This indexing duplication can be confusing. Generally, if the subject is specifically related to energy then search *ERA*. If it is aerospace, then search *STAR*, and search *GRA&I* when a more general search is required. (All three indexes are available through GPO: *GRA&I* - SuDoc C51.9/3:, Item 0270; *ERA* - SuDoc E1.19:, Item 0474-A-06; *STAR* - SuDoc NAS 1.9/4:, Item 0830-K).

It is important to remember that indexes only contain reports that the clearinghouse received and indexed during that year. The bibliographic citation's year of publication does not indicate the year of the index to check.⁹ As mentioned previously, the sponsoring body does not send all reports in a timely fashion to the clearinghouses. A rule of thumb is to start looking in the year of the index that corresponds with the cited publication date and work forward, e.g., if the cited year of publication was 1987, start looking in the 1987 *GRA&I*, and if not found, then check 1988, 1989, etc. A quicker search could be conducted by searching the *NTIS Title Index*, an online file, or a CD-ROM.

Other sources that may be searched by title include OCLC or the *Monthly Catalog (MC)*. However, it is important to remember the limited coverage of NTIS technical reports in these tools. In a representative sample of 240 NTIS publications from *GRA&I*, only 10 percent were also found in the *MC* and only 30 percent were found in OCLC. NTIS reports (that are also GPO depository) appear five to seven months sooner in *GRA&I* than in the *MC*.¹⁰

Another reference source is the *Report Series Codes Dictionary*.¹¹ This index provides access to more than twenty thousand alphanumeric report codes and the corresponding issuing agency. When an unfamiliar report number cannot be deciphered, use this index to look under the report number initials where the issuing agency's entire name is provided. Once this information is located, the search can be continued in other sources.

If the report citation is not verifiable, it may not have been sent to a clearinghouse. It may be necessary to identify the address of the sponsoring body and refer the patron directly to the source. Another option is to conduct an author or subject search in a non-technical report index. This type of search may retrieve similar information that has been written by the author and published as a journal article, a monograph, or as part of a proceedings.

Locating and Referring

With a complete citation in hand, the next step is to locate the report. If your library receives technical reports, then proceed to the microforms department or the general collection. If your library does not receive or is missing the particular report requested, then a referral is in order. There are a number of options:

1. If the report is found on OCLC, perhaps the report can be borrowed from the holding library.

2. Check the surrounding federal document depository libraries to see if any of them maintain a technical report collection. A reference source to help identify this information is the *Directory of Government Document Collections and Librarians*.¹² The special collections index has as a category, NTIS. Also, within the geo-alphabetical index, state and city collections can be browsed. A look in the "Acquires" field for North Carolina, Raleigh, North Carolina State University, shows that the Documents Department receives DOE, NTIS, NASA, and ERIC.

3. If the above two options are not viable, perhaps the patron would like to order the material from NTIS. If the patron will be ordering the report directly, provide the ordering information. This would include the NTIS order/accession number, the price code, and an order form (if possible). The price code is listed as part of the citation in many sources, and the actual prices are listed on the back cover of the weekly issues of *GRA&I*. The order forms are on the last pages of the biweekly issues of *GRA&I*.

Summary

Technical reports are a valuable source of literature in almost all types of reference work. You may be confronted with a report citation at any time because they frequently appear in paper and online bibliographies. To be able to provide reference service or referrals for technical reports, it is important to understand what they are, how they originate, and what reference sources can be used. Even though technical reports may seem to be difficult to locate, there can be a logical approach to providing reference service for them. The information provided will enable you to begin working with reports. Providing reference service for technical reports is an acquired art: you have to dive right in.

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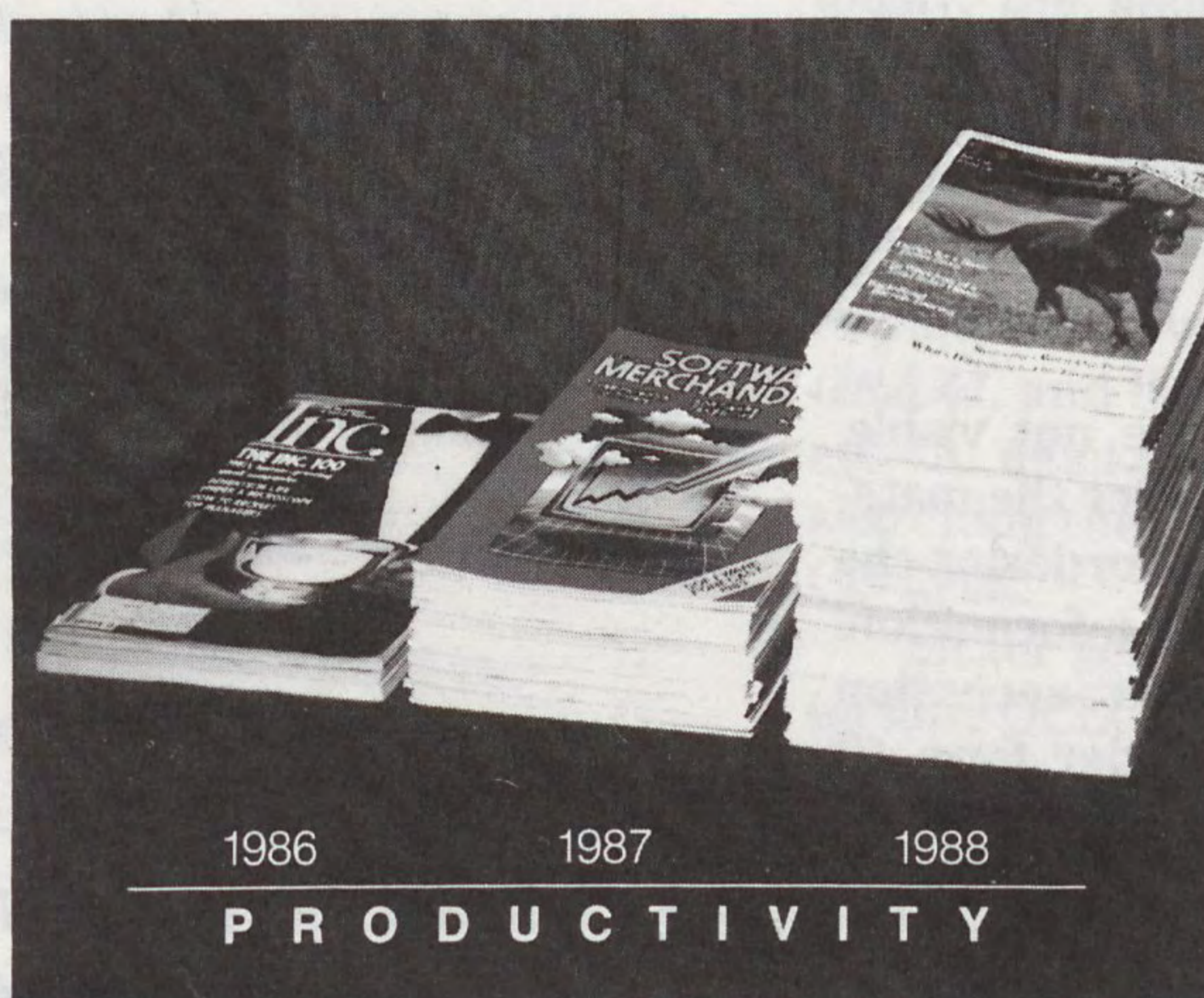
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Depository Library Council: An Overview

Susan E. Tulis

What do claims, wrinkled shipping lists, minimal level cataloging, split item numbers, rain checks, and inverted List of Classes all have in common? These are just some of the many issues members of the Depository Library Council to the Public Printer have addressed during the last seventeen years.

The passage of the Depository Library Act of 1962 resulted in changes to the law that governs the distribution of federal government publications to designated depository libraries. These changes to the law caused the Public Printer of the United States, an individual nominated by the President to manage the Government Printing Office, to seek advice and recommendations from the library community on the implementation of the new depository library program. During its consideration of H. R. 8141, which became this Depository Library Act of 1962 (P. L. 87-579), the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration recommended that just such an advisory committee be formed. Seven librarians were asked to serve as members of this first advisory committee which was established in 1972 and held its first meeting in 1973. This initial advisory committee served as a model for the present Depository Library Council (DLC), a fifteen member advisory board to the Public Printer.

One of the first acts of Council was to draft a Charter and Bylaws, which were adopted in January 1975. The Bylaws were amended in October 1977 and April 1986. Further amendments are currently under discussion.

The purpose of the Depository Library Council as stated in the Charter is "to provide advice on matters dealing with the Depository Library Program as provided in title 44, U.S.C." It also specifies that this advice "will include but not be limited to classification, distribution, cataloging, indexing, storage, availability, and utilization of depository material and general administration of the Depository Library Program."

Appointments to Council are made by the Public Printer who seeks recommendations from librarians at large, the American Library Association, the American Association of Law Libraries, the Special Libraries Association, and from Council itself. The Bylaws specify that "at least five of the members of the Council shall be persons who work full time with government documents in a depository library." There has also been an attempt to achieve a geographical and a type-of-library balance.

The fifteen members of Council serve staggered three-year terms. The officers of the Council consist of a Chair, Chair-elect, and Secretary. The Chair-elect is nominated by the Council and confirmed by the Public Printer. The Secretary is appointed by the Chair.

The current Bylaws specify that "the Council shall meet twice a year, in the spring and in the fall, at times and locations designated by the Public Printer." The first meeting of the original fourteen members was held in Washington, DC on February 2, 1973. This meeting, and the next three, were one-day sessions scheduled at the time of ALA meetings—Las Vegas, NV, June 28, 1973; Chicago, IL, January 25, 1974; and New York, NY, July 6, 1974. Subsequent meetings were two-day sessions and then two and one-half day sessions held in October and in the spring.

Much of Council's work has been done through the use of committees the names of which have changed over the years. During the last six years, Council has operated with a Committee of the Whole because so many of the issues affected more than one committee. The Micrographics Committee was an ad hoc committee that was dissolved in April 1979 because it was felt that it had met its charges and that its tasks had been accomplished. Its duties were transferred to other committees in existence at the time. Some of the other committees that have existed are GPO Operations, Depository Libraries, National System, Bibliographic Control, and Depository Systems.

Council's modus operandi is to hold semi-annual meetings to discuss the current issues,

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listen to various presentations and comments from depository librarians, and then to write its recommendations to the Public Printer for his consideration and response. Depending upon the issues, research may be done and reports written before or after the meetings. Occasionally, the Public Printer has requested advice from his Council between meetings. This is difficult for everyone. When asked for advice between meetings, Council finds it difficult to get a sense of the majority opinion of the depository libraries. Council has always asked depositories to submit their concerns to any member before or during meetings.

...dwindling resources and rapid technological change have increased the pressure to organize and deliver greater quantities of information more efficiently.

Issues, Concerns, Accomplishments

Council has dealt with many issues and concerns over the past seventeen years, some taking longer than others, some evolving into other issues, and some still being dealt with. They range from the "nitty-gritty" to larger, more global issues. The areas of interest and/or concern have covered such things as the *Monthly Catalog*, the inspection program, micropublishing, acquisition and distribution of depository documents, automation projects at GPO, standards and guidelines, and communications. As part of its work, Council has produced many useful guides and manuals, such as the "Federal Depository Library Manual."² Council's role has not become simpler over the years. Instead, dwindling resources and rapid technological change have increased the pressure to organize and deliver greater quantities of information more efficiently.

Besides the writing of the Charter and Bylaws, the early Council meetings were dominated by concern about the performance of depository libraries. A uniform level of performance by depositories was needed for the system to run efficiently. The law provides for inspection, but inspections could not be conducted without standards and guidelines. So Council wrote a draft, solicited and incorporated comments, and produced the "Guidelines for the Depository Library System."³

The entire inspection process has been of concern to Council. In 1978 Council developed a comprehensive inspection form which follows the general outline of the "Guidelines." As a result of the new form and suggestions made by Council, more objective evaluations were made of depositories. One recommendation was to conduct the inspections in a spirit of helpfulness, rather than fault-finding, by determining the problems encountered in the effort to implement the "Guidelines." Another suggestion was to hire more inspectors, thereby shortening the time between inspections. (It was suggested early on that inspections be done at least every two years. Even with five inspectors, it is impossible to inspect the more than 1,400 depository libraries this often.)

Bibliographic control is a vital part of making government information accessible to the public. The major bibliographic tool produced by GPO is the *Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications*. Council has been instrumental in changes made to this tool and other *Monthly Catalog* products. The biggest change was automating the *Monthly Catalog*. The July 1976 issue was the first one with a new format, using AACR and Library of Congress Subject Headings. GPO also joined OCLC during this time. Other improvements include the KWIC (Key Word in Context) Index, the Serials Supplement and the semi-annual cumulated indexes. The time lag between the cataloging of documents and their appearance in the *Monthly Catalog* was shortened. The *Monthly Catalog* is now issued in a more timely fashion, as are the annual indexes. We have also seen the inclusion of SuDocs numbers in some of the indexes along with the entry number for the full bibliographic record. The more recent issues related to the *Monthly Catalog* have centered on the corresponding computer tapes. With more and more libraries creating online catalogs, there was great concern about updating the tapes. The problems with the tapes range from incorrect and inconsistent use of fields within data entries to massive duplication of serial records.

Another area of bibliographic control is that of "non-GPO" publications being listed in the *Monthly Catalog* and also distributed to depositories. ("Non-GPO" means publications issued by field offices, military bases, overseas plants, and other Federal agencies and printed on their own equipment or elsewhere.) It is important not only to be able to identify that a government publication exists, but also to be able to locate it in a depository library.

The issue of "fugitive documents" has been a topic of discussion for many years. Another issue not yet resolved is how to have GPO achieve more complete coverage within item numbers. Acting on a Council recommendation, GPO did create an Acquisitions Section which helped with some of the fugitive documents problems. This issue will undoubtedly carry over into future Council agendas.

Council has been very involved with GPO micropublishing—from the inception of the whole program to the current problems with the microfiche contracts. Council encouraged GPO to proceed with the microform project as planned and to expand the program to include non-GPO publications which were unavailable for distribution in hard copy. Council recommended titles for the initial conversion to microfiche, but the selection process was made easier by GPO's decision to allow depositories to select either hardcopy or microfiche. Later, on the other hand, Council was asked to give titles or categories of publications that could be converted for microfiche distribution only, due to budget problems. These were not fun or easy decisions, but they are ones we have all had to live with. Council also dealt with the issue of replacement fiche. Now it appears that we have moved on to another technology, CD-ROM. This has opened up new areas of concern such as claim copies, replacement copies, storage of the master, and adequate retrieval software.

Automation has been an ongoing concern. There is no one integrated system within GPO. The Sales section has one online system, and Library Programs Service has another. Depository librarians keep hearing about the Acquisition, Classification, and Shipment Information System (ACSIS), the system that will solve many of our problems, but it seems to be further and further down the road.

Other accomplishments of Council include developing the decal that all depository libraries are required to display.

Through the encouragement of Council, *Public Documents Highlights* was started as a medium for the exchange of information between GPO and depository libraries. *Administrative Notes* now serves that purpose. Council suggested that Regional Depository meetings be supported by GPO. The first one was held July 13, 1974, and others have been held intermittently since then. Studies have been recommended, such as the one undertaken by Washington State Library to deter-

mine the cost per regional depository library for services to selective depositories, and the McClure-Hernon study to determine the use of depository libraries.⁴

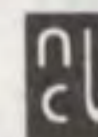
Two librarians from North Carolina have served on Depository Library Council. Clifton Brock, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, served during 1973-76. Ridley Kessler, also from UNC-Chapel Hill, is serving from 1987-90 and is the current Chairperson of DLC.

The issue of "fugitive documents" has been a topic of discussion for many years.

Obviously, this article highlights only some of the many issues and accomplishments over the years. Whatever the issue, it always poses a challenge for the Council members. T. F. McCormick, Public Printer 1973-1977, summed it up best in his foreword to the *First Report to the Public Printer 1972-1976*. He wrote that "Council members have given generously of their time and thought in the critical examination of the philosophical and operational basis of the depository library program. Their recommendations have moved from the tentative and conjectural to specific guidelines designed to give the program greater scope and effectiveness." Mr. McCormick's comments about the Council members during its first four years continue to be true about Council members who have served since then.

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Rare and Valuable Documents: Identification, Preservation, and Security Issues

Barbara Hulyk

The documents librarian has moved into a new era of responsibility. Factors such as the value to collectors who prize maps, plates, and content; acid/brittle paper; scarcity of complete collections or even individual documents; general abuse; and cost of replacement have combined to force documents librarians into a new role, that of conservators of their collections. There are three aspects to that role: becoming knowledgeable about "rare and valuable documents," learning preservation planning and skills, and seeing to the security of the collection.

The big question becomes: where do you start? With the limited resources of most libraries, the identification of rare and valuable documents in the collection becomes imperative in determining how to allocate resources for preservation and security. Generally speaking, these are documents that have "intrinsic value." That is, they have qualities or characteristics that make the original record have permanent value. These can be age, aesthetic or artistic quality (having maps, plates, photographs, etc.); value for use in exhibits (in some way the original has greater impact than a copy); general and substantial public interest because of direct association with significant people, places, things, issues or events; and significance as documentation for the legal basis of institutions or formulation of policy at the highest executive levels. Those most familiar with valuable and rare documents are reluctant to prepare so-called "hit lists;" and librarians are usually the last to know of such value, finding out only after their materials have been stolen or mutilated. Nonetheless, there are places to start.

The Library of Congress designates anything published prior to 1801 as material to be cataloged as rare books. If you own anything from prior to that date, you should consider placing it in your rare books or special collections. The

Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL) Rare Books and Manuscripts (RBMS) Ad Hoc Committee for Developing Transfer Guidelines published its recommendations in "Guidelines on the Selection of General Collection Materials for Transfer to Special Collections."¹ These will be helpful in determining what should be removed from the regular collection.

For anything published after 1801 and up to 1909, the most practical approach is to take the "1909 Checklist"² and assume that any publication in a library's collection that is also in the *Checklist* is worthy of further consideration. This recommendation is made for several reasons. First, the National Archives does not own those publications marked in the *Checklist* with an asterisk (* = not in the Public Documents Library). A library owning one of these should protect it. Second, the Congressional Information Service (CIS, Inc.) during the past year searched for copies of non-Serial Set materials in the 1909 *Checklist* for a microfiche project. With just two departments surveyed, Commerce and Treasury, CIS has a long list of publications it has been unable to locate. Many of these are leaflets, regulations, and circulars. They may not sound like much, but they are integral parts of our governmental history. Third, the material in the latter half of the *Checklist*, from the 1860s on, is from a period when the paper manufacturing process left residual acids, causing the paper to become brittle and disintegrate. Finally, the cost of replacement with microform products is very high, and the reproduction may not always be as legible as the original.

Several Superintendent of Documents (SuDoc) classification numbers in the *Checklist* can be immediately targeted for special consideration either as transfer items or conservation projects that might place them in special boxes. Anything in the Z section covering the first fourteen Congresses should be considered rare and valuable. Other sections are: N1.8: Explorations and surveys; S 6: International exhibitions and expo-

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sitions; W 7.5: Explorations and surveys; and W 7.14: Explorations and surveys for the railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. Many of these reports also appear in the Serial Set. A bibliography compiled by Adelaide R. Hasse includes additional exploration publications.³ She includes *Geological Survey, Smithsonian, Coast & Geodetic Survey*, and *Ethnology Bureau*, among others. Another Hasse bibliography, *Index to United States Documents Relating to Foreign Affairs, 1828-1861*⁴ includes more publications for your review. Both have been reprinted.

Obviously, not all the materials in the *Checklist* may be scarce or valuable enough to merit special treatment. They are all worthy, however, of placement in a more secure area than open stacks. If they have been in open stacks, yours may be one of the unlucky libraries that has lost some of its most valuable materials.

The Serial Set and American State Papers are examples of sets you will want to secure and keep in the best condition possible. The maps in the Serial Set have been prized by thieves for years. Donna Knoepp of the University of Kansas is assembling a duplicate Serial Set collection for the purpose of removing and encapsulating all the maps. She has more than 12,000 maps, and the set is not complete. The final part of her project will be the preparation of an index to be published by Oryx Press.

Plates and lithographs also make a publication valuable. As David Heisser of Tufts University noted at a 1988 ALA GODORT/MAGERT/RBMS workshop,⁵ the U.S. Coast Survey annual report of 1854 includes one of the earliest known engravings by Whistler.

Many famous scientists began their significant work with reports they wrote for early exploring expeditions. Clarence King's *Systematic Geology* is a classic, and the observations of James Dwight Dana during the Wilkes Expedition laid the groundwork for the modern plate-tectonics theory of the movement of the earth's crust. Using categories is another way of searching for important and valuable documents. We can take the category of scientific and technical discoveries right into the twentieth century. The patent papers of Thomas Edison, the Manhattan Project, and nuclear energy publications in the 1950s will require preservation for future generations. Also, include U.S. Geological Survey publications describing the discovery of natural resources or phenomena such as major earthquakes within the mainland United States. Political events such as the U.S. Senate's McCarthy hearings and Vice President Spiro T. Agnew's resignation, and controversial reports

such as that of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy will also be valuable.

Another approach to evaluate your collection for preservation and security purposes is to examine the categories of publications whose enduring value is such that libraries are now requesting that they be printed on permanent/alkaline paper. Under the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standard, government-sponsored research studies, almanacs, census data, and survey maps qualify. Because of their legal importance, additional categories were recommended in an article, "Why GPO Should Use Alkaline Paper;"⁶ publications mandated by law; annual reports; legislative history sources (House and Senate hearings, reports and documents); permanent cumulations of judicial, legislative or administrative decisions; orders and opinions; rules and regulations; year-books and annual statistical reports; treaty series; advisory committee reports; proceedings of conferences, institutes and advisory boards; and reports, decisions, and conferences concerning domestic and international arbitration.

Finally, give special consideration to materials pertaining to your own state or locale. If you can encapsulate only a few maps, select those of your state. Select reports and other volumes on the same basis, and do not forget the small circulars. When the Michigan State Archives was asked to update a pamphlet to be issued with a reprint of an early Great Lakes shipwrecks map, the Detroit Public Library had the only copy of the original they could locate.

Searching for valuable items in the collection can best be done with standard tools, such as *American Book Prices Current*, *Bookman's Price Index*, and Mandeville's *Used Book Price Guide*. These will give you a range of prices and some idea of those items which are highly collectable. Search both under U.S. agency names and the personal names involved since there is no consistency in the way in which publications are listed. Ask for assistance from your library's rare books specialist or a reputable rare books dealer. If your library does not own any of the pricing guides, the dealer is sure to have at least one of them, and probably receives sale catalogs from other dealers.

Conservation considerations are your next concern. These should be geared to preventing deterioration of your library's collection. Provide the proper storage environment for your materials. Year-round temperature and humidity control with proper air circulation and limited exposure to ultraviolet light help protect materials. High temperature and humidity encourage pests and mildew, while too little humidity causes paper

to dry out. According to Robert Milevski, Head of Preservation at the Milton Eisenhower Library, the recommended temperature is in the 65-75° range, and humidity for paper should be 40-55 percent or lower. Microforms need even lower humidity, 35 percent with a 5 percent plus or minus leeway. Dust and dirt damage materials, so good housekeeping practices are important: cleanliness, no food and drink, and no smoking. Be sure to clean books and shelves on a regular schedule and inspect for mold. Shelving can also cause damage, particularly when books are jammed or fall open. On ribbed shelving, create a flat surface by lining with acid-free board. Develop and implement policies for the proper use and handling of materials for both staff and patrons. These can be as simple as how to remove books from the shelves and replace properly or how to photocopy without damaging the material. Badly deteriorated items can be considered for microfilm or preservation photocopying. Learn good repair techniques. There are many books, videos, and workshops to assist you. These are practices that you can apply to your entire collection.

For the care and repair of your valuable and rare items, you need expertise. If you do not have a preservationist on your staff, consult one of the regional centers such as SOLINET or the Northeast Preservation Center. The best training is hands on, and you do not want to make mistakes on your most valuable items.

Financial resources, space, and staffing arrangements influence the security of your collection. An area with controlled access will help protect your collection, but having staff with their eyes open and aware is also vital. Thieves have included well-known faculty and researchers. Know how many maps or volumes a patron has and be sure all are returned. If the maps in a rare document are counted before you give them to a patron, doing a quick check at return can protect against losses.

This is only a brief overview of problems and solutions pertaining to rare and valuable documents. One of the areas I have omitted is disaster planning, which should be a concern for all librarians and not just documents people. You will find titles that may be helpful in the Resource Bibliography at the end of the article. As part of the current efforts to address these issues, the Government Documents Round Table (GODORT) of the American Library Association, ALA's Map and Geography Round Table (MAGERT), the Government Publication Librarians of New England (GPLNE), GODORT of MICHIGAN and the documents librarians of Ohio are donating funds to

prepare an in-depth packet of information for every depository library this year.

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Mary Elizabeth Poole: "The Documents Librarians' Documents Librarian"¹

Jean M. Porter

For years depository librarians across the country and even the world have been using the reference tools created by Mary Elizabeth Poole to identify and classify federal documents inadequately recorded in early issues of the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications*. But few people know of the character and dedication of the woman herself.

Born in Troy, North Carolina, in 1914, Miss Poole was the oldest of four daughters in a prominent family. Her father was a lawyer, but he was involved in many other pursuits as well. Among other things, he owned a peach orchard in which Mary Elizabeth and her sisters worked at a variety of tasks during harvests.

Miss Poole attended Duke University and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill where she earned an AB degree in Library Science. While at Duke, she continued to pursue her childhood interest in photography. Al Hardy, a former North Carolina State University colleague of Miss Poole's and later a documents department employee, describes her as being "an amateur photographer with professional knowledge and expertise, not satisfied with merely pointing and pushing the button."² She used her closet as a dark room and carefully conserved chemicals since they were scarce. Miss Poole experimented with hand-coloring some of these black and white photographs. Her photographs are a wonderful record of friends and fellow students from her college days.

Following graduation she was unemployed since jobs were hard to come by during the Depression. To improve her chances for a job, her father encouraged her to take a typing course. I have always admired Miss Poole's typing skill, but only recently did I discover that she acquired that skill by taking a correspondence course from a

business school in Raleigh. Before too long, Mary Elizabeth was gainfully employed full-time at the Duke Library, typing cards for \$75.00 per month. She still doesn't quite understand why the half-time job available at the same time paid \$50.00 a month while the full-time one only paid \$75.00. Anyway, she was one of two people hired in the newly created Documents Division. The other person handled state publications, while Miss Poole had responsibility for federal documents. This appears to have been the beginning of Miss Poole's long and impressive connection with federal government publications.

At this time all the documents at Duke were classified in Dewey. Gradually, all responsibility for the documents, from acquisition through providing reference service, was placed in the Documents Division. At that point a decision was made to create a separate archival collection which meant that the entire collection was reclassified into the Superintendent of Documents (SuDocs) classification system. According to an account written by Miss Poole³ about the reorganization of the federal documents at Duke, it was estimated that it would take six to ten years to reclassify the collection. Because that time frame was incomprehensible, a goal of three years was established and met, no doubt with much overtime contributed by Miss Poole. To aid in her reclassification project, Miss Poole obtained a list of SuDocs classification numbers from Virginia Polytechnic Institute. This became the basis of the first edition of the *Documents Office Classification* in 1945. But I am getting ahead of myself.

Miss Poole left Duke in 1943 to work in the library at Virginia Polytechnic Institute for one year. Through her friend, Foy Lineberry, who worked in the Library at State College in Raleigh, she learned of a temporary reference position there which included responsibility for the state and federal documents. In 1944 Miss Poole began work as the Reference and Documents Librarian in the D. H. Hill Library, located at that time in the

Jean M. Porter, head of the Documents Department at the North Carolina State University Libraries, is currently serving a year's appointment as Fellowship Librarian in the Office of Patent Depository Library Programs, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office in Washington, D.C.

building which now houses the Design School. What began as a temporary job, intended to last only for the duration of the war, encompassed the rest of her professional career.

Mrs. Reba Davis Clevenger, who had been reference librarian and was acting director when Miss Poole was hired, had a major influence on her career, encouraging her to pursue several projects which would improve access to federal government publications. These were always well thought out projects. One of the axioms by which Miss Poole worked was that no guide, reference tool, or resource was begun which would be unable to be maintained. For over thirty-five years she maintained a resource which became a necessity for nearly every documents collection, the *Documents Office Classification*. An anecdote about the development of the *Documents Office Classification* is indicative of the woman herself. She used the Government Printing Office (GPO) shelflist to create this comprehensive listing of the classification numbers established by that agency. In order to use the shelflist, she would take the night train up to Washington, D.C., be ready to work at GPO the next day, and return to Raleigh that night. Not a minute was wasted. Throughout her career, she corresponded with several Superintendents of Documents, and her opinions regarding federal documents questions were sought

out on numerous occasions.

Creating a comprehensive listing of all the classification numbers used by GPO and maintaining that listing was not the only project she worked on. *Documents Office Classification Numbers for Cattered Documents, 1910-1924*⁴ compiled by Mary Elizabeth Poole and Ella Francis Smith was published by University Microfilms International in 1960. Since there were no classification numbers in the *Monthly Catalog* until mid-1924, this was an extremely useful compilation. Recognizing the lack of adequate personal author indexing in the *Monthly Catalog*, Miss Poole compiled *Author Index (With Titles) To The Monthly Catalog Of United States Government Publications, 1947-1962*⁵.

My appreciation of Miss Poole's reputation—based on my use of the *Documents Office Classification* while identifying, shelving, and cataloging gift documents at the University of Wisconsin-Parkside—grew even greater when I attended a workshop in Chicago in November 1973. An announcement was made that Mary Elizabeth Poole was undertaking an enormous project—adding the Superintendent of Documents (SuDocs) classification numbers to entries in the *Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications* for the years 1895-1924. A murmur of excitement and anticipation swept through the

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audience. Little did I know that within a few short months I would be working with her.

My first personal contact with Miss Poole was indicative of her approach to most things—low-key but direct. I had arrived in North Carolina on a Sunday afternoon for an interview for Assistant Documents Librarian the following day. I had planned to look over the library during the evening, especially the Documents Department, so I would not be starting out cold in my interview the next day. Before I had barely settled in my hotel room, there was a call from Miss Poole, inviting me to visit the Department that evening. My interview had begun.

I encountered a diminutive woman of few words, who I later came to recognize as an individual of immense energy, strong ideals, and extraordinary commitment. I discovered that Miss Poole worked at the library every Sunday evening after returning from a weekend visit to her hometown of Troy, North Carolina, where one of her sisters lived and where the two of them taught a Sunday School class of first-grade children. This was my earliest indication of the kind of dedication Miss Poole had to her family and her roots, as well as to her profession.

She greatly influenced my attitudes about federal documents and the need to make them as easily accessible as possible.

By the spring of 1974 when I arrived at NCSU, the project of adding the classification numbers to the early years of the *Monthly Catalog* was well under way. The publisher had provided a photocopy of each month of the *Monthly Catalog* for the years 1895-1924. A red line was placed by Miss Poole by every entry for which a number was to be added, often during Department Heads meetings. Since her time was precious, she always tried to maximize her productivity. Most members of the staff were involved to varying degrees with the project, although Miss Poole and Mr. Al Hardy, a library assistant, completed the bulk of the work. She came in an hour early every day to work on the project before her daily responsibilities consumed her, and worked from 7 am to 10 pm on the days she was scheduled to work evenings. On weekends when she returned to Troy, she took the work with her. And she brought it back with her every Sunday afternoon when she returned to Raleigh to work that evening. It took approxi-

mately two years to finish the "Classes Added"⁶ project. During that time Miss Poole set aside many of her other interests. And once completed, the royalties of over \$23,000 went to the Friends of the Library of North Carolina State University. Following the completion of that massive project, Miss Poole went on to compile a fifth edition of the *Documents Office Classification*⁷ and the "Classes Added" reprint edition of *Hickcox's Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications, 1885-1894*⁸.

Miss Poole's contributions to the documents field did not end with her publications. She also established many guides and aids to assist the users of the collection in the D. H. Hill Library. During the years that Miss Poole worked on her various projects, nothing interfered with the efficiency of the department or the services rendered. For her this often meant short vacations, long hours at the library and little free time on the weekends. In fact, during most of her tenure at NCSU, Miss Poole had no full-time staff to assist her. This makes her accomplishments even more incredible. Being the shy and modest person she is, I am sure she would say that these were all things which needed to be done so she did them. While recently rereading the annual reports prepared by Miss Poole during her years at NCSU, it struck me even more forcefully how dedicated she was. From 1944 to 1953, she was Documents and Reference Librarian. Although other professional staff were supposed to assist covering the desk, that was rarely the case. Miss Poole was relentless in pointing out the need for more staff. Rarely did a year go by that the need for staff for reference service was not mentioned in the annual report. From 1953 to 1965 she was a one person Documents Division with some student help. During fiscal year 1965-66, the documents collection became, once again, administratively part of the Reference Department and had a half-time staff member in addition to Miss Poole. By 1969 there was a full-time documents assistant. With the opening of the new tower in 1971, it was decided to concentrate the documents and microforms collections, and all services for them, on the second floor of the East Wing of the current facility. Additional staff was added including another professional librarian position.

In recognition of her longtime contributions to the profession, Miss Poole received the James Bennett Childs Award from the Government Documents Roundtable of the American Library Association in 1978. That still was not the end of the awards which she received. In 1982, Miss Poole was presented with a Watauga Medal for her out-

standing contributions to North Carolina State University.

When Miss Poole announced her resignation in 1979, many wondered what she would do with her time. She had dedicated so much of herself to the profession that many people thought she had no other interests. They were wrong. While much time and energy was devoted to her work, she has many, many outside interests, some which had been placed on hold during her major projects. First and foremost she is a doll collector. Only children—no adult dolls. She has hundreds. Miss Poole not only collects dolls, but she makes them in her own kiln, paints them, clothes them, and enters them in competitions. She maintains very organized, detailed records of her collection. Combining her skill as a photographer with her interest in doll collecting, she has created personalized Christmas cards for years, "forming in the hands of her friends and correspondents secondary collections that are treasured for quality and thought."⁹ She knits beautifully, most often for her family and her dolls.

Another of her interests is collecting children's literature. She has created a catalog of her book collection with access by title and by subject. Although she has no children of her own, she has been involved with children throughout her life. Miss Poole has continued to teach Sunday School over the years, sometimes with the help of an assistant. She has also made charitable contributions to aid numerous poverty-stricken children throughout the United States. She volunteers at her local library, keeps up a large Victorian home, and rings handbells in her church. Recently she even took piano lessons. Over the years her interests have been diverse, ranging from woodworking to drafting, from auto mechanics to collecting seashells and fall leaves, from basket weaving to woodcarving.

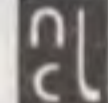
It was a privilege to work with Miss Poole, although not always easy. She established very high standards for reference service, productivity, and the development of supplemental resources which have been very difficult to maintain.

She greatly influenced my attitudes about federal documents and the need to make them as easily accessible as possible. She created in me the desire to demystify documents for the user and an enthusiasm for working with documents that continues undiminished.

There are many ways to try to express the impact Miss Poole has had on her profession, on the NCSU Libraries, and on the people who have been privileged to work with her or use documents with her assistance. It is certainly a great tribute

to her that former students, faculty, and colleagues continue to inquire about her work and express their appreciation for her assistance nearly ten years after her retirement. Former Director of Libraries Dr. I. T. Littleton summed up her contributions this way. "Although she is best known among documents librarians for the compilation of many indispensable and valuable indexes to government publications, perhaps her greatest contribution is the U.S. documents collection and service that she built at the D. H. Hill Library at North Carolina State University."¹⁰

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A Portrait of the Gales Family: Nineteenth Century Printers of Government Documents

Margaret J. Boeringer

The Gales family, nineteenth century North Carolina printers, lived lives that read like the script for a miniseries. Their story unfolds in England, Germany, Philadelphia, Washington, D.C., and Raleigh, North Carolina. It involves presidents and pirates. True love, war, and personal ambition all play a part in the story. Throughout these times of excitement and drama, Joseph Gales, his son Joseph, Jr., and his son-in-law William Winston Seaton steadily published newspapers and important state and federal government documents. Each man served as mayor of his city. Joseph Gales, Sr., dedicated his long life to public service and the printed word, making notable contributions in public printing at both the national and state level. The documents they published serve today as valuable historical research tools, and as models for modern documents such as the *Congressional Record*.¹

Born in Eckington, England, in 1761, Joseph Gales was contractually apprenticed to a printer in Manchester at the age of thirteen. Gales was abused by the printer's wife and sued twice before he was released. Gales then became apprenticed successfully in Newark where he stayed on for two extra years working as a journeyman printer. At the end of these two years, he married Winifred Marshall, opened his own printing establishment in Sheffield, and started a family. From 1787 to 1794 Gales published a newspaper titled the *Sheffield Register*.

Gales was politically liberal, as was his newspaper. Joining the constitutional reform movement, he supported the French Revolution, an action which was not popular with the English Crown. The constitutional reform movement called for, among other things, reapportionment of representation in the House of Commons. Gales expressed his support both with articles in his newspaper and by the publication of pamphlets

such as Thomas Paine's "Rights of Man" and "The Spirit of John Locke." These were declared seditious by the Crown.²

In London, a letter was found from Gales' office in Sheffield supporting the proposal that the citizenry of Sheffield arm themselves in defense against the army of the Crown. Coupled with the printer's outspoken newspaper articles and pamphlets, this letter was sufficient to cause the Crown to issue an arrest order for him.³ The Habeas Corpus Act had been suspended by the government and Gales feared that he might be imprisoned indefinitely without trial if he remained in the country. Gales believed that he could no longer safely remain in England, so he fled to Germany. Later his family joined him in Germany, and the next year found the entire family emigrating to the United States. On the way, British pirates harrassed their ship. The family settled in Philadelphia, then the nation's capital.

In Philadelphia, Gales first became a journeyman printer and later a bookkeeper for Dunlap and Claypoole printers of the *Daily Advertiser*, a newspaper. The partnership's other principal product was government printing. In fact, John Dunlap, one of the partners, was the original publisher of both the Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution. Early in his employment with this firm, Gales disclosed that he had learned shorthand and was immediately assigned to be a reporter of Congressional debates. These debates were then printed in the newspaper, or occasionally in pamphlet form. According to legend, Gales was the first verbatim reporter of Congressional debates.⁴

Due to his successes and the public recognition he enjoyed, he left employment with Dunlap and Claypoole and began printing a newspaper of his own, *Gales's Independent Gazetteer*. A year later he sold his list of subscribers to Samuel Harrison Smith, another printer. Gales also printed early Congressional materials, many of

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which can be found in Charles Evans's *American Bibliography*.⁵

In 1798 Nathaniel Macon, a North Carolina member of the House of Representatives, encouraged Gales to come to North Carolina to print a newspaper and to compete for the position of state printer.⁶ At this time the state's newspapers were partisan and virtually all supported the Federalist view. Both Macon and Gales were Republicans and opposed the Federalist viewpoint. The Republicans could voice their opinions by establishing a newspaper expressing the Republican views in North Carolina and by controlling the state government printing. In support of these ideas, Gales moved to Raleigh, North Carolina, in 1799 and accepted Macon's plans. His move had a second purpose as well, that of removing himself and his family from the dangers of the yellow fever plagues then affecting Philadelphia.⁷

Now in North Carolina, Gales acted as reporter to the North Carolina legislature and also printed his newspaper, the *Raleigh Register*. He unsuccessfully competed for the position of state printer the first year, but he attained the position the following year. He held the title of state printer for ten years against fierce competition from Federalist newspaper printers. While newspaper printers routinely attacked one another in editorials, Gales and one of his opponents even came to blows with canes on the courthouse steps in 1804.⁸ All this action made for lively reading, and Gales's foreign background and questionable exodus from England became a popular theme in editorial attacks from the opposition. When the legislature, under political pressure from Gales's opponents, lowered his salary in 1810, Gales, offended, withdrew his name from the election.

After leaving the position he had held for a decade, Gales continued reporting for the legislature and printing the *Raleigh Register*. Upon retiring in 1833, he relocated to Washington, D.C. and edited the *Annals of Congress* which his son, Joseph, Jr., and his son-in-law, William Winston Seaton, were printing. In Washington, Gales's beloved wife died. He moved back to Raleigh where he died while serving as the mayor of Raleigh, a position he had held for a total of fourteen years before and after his move to Washington.

Gales had always dreamed of having one of his sons graduate from college. However, his son Joseph, Jr. was expelled from the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill after only one year.⁹ Joseph, Jr. did receive a diploma from the Typographical Society of Philadelphia in 1806, certifying him as a finished printer, a trade he had first

learned from his father. Lack of a college education did not prevent Joseph, Jr. from living a successful life.

Recall that some years before, Samuel Harrison Smith had purchased Gales's subscriber list for *Gales's Independent Gazeteer*. Smith went on to establish a newspaper called the *National Intelligencer* in 1800 when the nation's capital was relocated to Washington, D.C. Joseph, Jr. joined Smith in Washington, D.C. in 1807. By 1809, Joseph, Jr. was a full partner and in 1810 he became sole owner, allowing Smith to retire. Joseph, Jr.'s brother-in-law, William Winston Seaton later joined him and formed the partnership of Gales and Seaton.

William Winston Seaton was born into a prominent Virginia family and began working for a newspaper at the age of seventeen. He first came to Raleigh to work for one of Gales competitors. He met and fell in love with Gales's daughter Sarah, whom he married in 1809. He joined Joseph, Jr. in Washington, D.C. in 1812, and together they edited the *National Intelligencer*. The *National Intelligencer* was a four page newspaper consisting primarily of Congressional proceedings. Other material included editorial columns, letters, clippings from other newspapers, political articles and some advertisements.

The *National Intelligencer* was also the organ or "Court Paper" for the Madison and Monroe administrations. As such, it reflected official opinion and was the first place where treaties and proclamations were published during the years it held the favor of the administration.¹⁰ The editors of the *National Intelligencer* acted as reporters of Congressional debates, one in the House and one in the Senate. Their role was more like that of a stenographer for the *Congressional Record* than that of the modern journalist. The *National Intel-*

Chronological List of Publications

Sheffield Register. June 8, 1787 - July 27, 1794. Sheffield: Gales

Gales's Independent Gazetteer. 1796. Philadelphia: Gales.

Raleigh Register. October 22, 1799-1848. Raleigh: Gales.

National Intelligencer. 1810-1865. Washington: Gales and Seaton.

Register of Debates in Congress. 1825-1837. Washington: Gales and Seaton.

American State Papers. 1832-1861. Washington: Gales and Seaton.

Annals of Congress. 1834-1856. Washington: Gales and Seaton.

liger was able to report the proceedings of Congress in greater detail than any other source until 1833 when coverage began to be provided by the *Congressional Globe*. The reports of debates were often printed verbatim. Articles from the *National Intelligencer* were printed in newspapers throughout the country.

The election of John Quincy Adams as president in 1825 heralded the start of Gales's and Seaton's fall from their position as the principal government printers.¹¹ Their newspaper was no longer the organ of the administration and by the end of Adams's term of office the partnership had lost the Congressional printing contracts they had held since 1819. Because of this loss of a steady source of work, the editors were forced to find a new use for the extensive printing plant built up to support the government contracts. The void was filled by the publication of the *Annals of Congress* (1834-1856) and the *American State Papers* (1832-1861).

The *Annals of Congress* were the forerunner of the modern *Congressional Record*.¹² The *Annals* recorded the debates and proceedings of the first eighteen Congresses and consisted of forty-two volumes, covering the years 1789 to 1824. The first two volumes of the *Annals*, edited by Joseph, Sr., were published in 1834. Congress appropriated money for the completion of the *Annals* in 1849, and the remaining volumes were published between 1849 and 1856.

Money for the *American State Papers* was appropriated by Congress in 1831. The *American State Papers* consist of thirty-eight volumes and reprint executive and legislative documents for the first twenty-five Congresses. These materials had been originally printed inadequately, and most copies of them had been destroyed by the British in 1814. The archives and manuscript records of the Senate and House were used to compile and edit a complete set which was then printed by Gales and Seaton between 1832 and 1861.¹³

Like his father—the longtime mayor of Raleigh—Joseph, Jr. served as mayor of Washington, D.C., from 1827 to 1830, just as his glory years came to a close. His years as mayor were rather unremarkable. Toward the end of his own printing career, from 1840 to 1850, William Winston Seaton also served as mayor. Seaton was treasurer of the Smithsonian Institution and led the movement to erect the Washington Monument.¹⁴

This brief article can provide but a glimpse of the color and excitement of the lives of these early printers of government documents. Much of the story related here was recorded in a memoir

written by Winifred, wife of Joseph, Sr., also the author of the first novel both written and printed in North Carolina. Her memoirs relate many personal anecdotes, including the voyage to America, the pirates who harassed the ship, and the early struggles to become established in the printing business. The original manuscript of the memoir is housed in the Southern Historical Collection at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, and a copy can be found at the State Archives in Raleigh. A financial account book for the firm of Gales and Seaton is housed at the Archives and Manuscripts Department at Duke University. A cashbook and diary kept by Joseph, Sr., during his voyage to America is housed in Raleigh at the State Archives. The diary was examined by William Powell in an excellent article for the *North Carolina Historical Review*.¹⁵

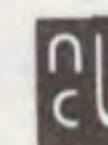
Ph.D. dissertations have been written and published concerning each of the newspapers.¹⁶ Bound copies of the *National Intelligencer* are maintained at the Davis Library in Chapel Hill and the North Carolina Collection there has microfilm of the *Raleigh Register*. William Winston Seaton is the subject of a biography titled *William Winston Seaton of the National Intelligencer* written by his daughter Josephine in 1871.¹⁷ A comprehensive work describing the lives of these men would be an exciting addition to the history of government printing.

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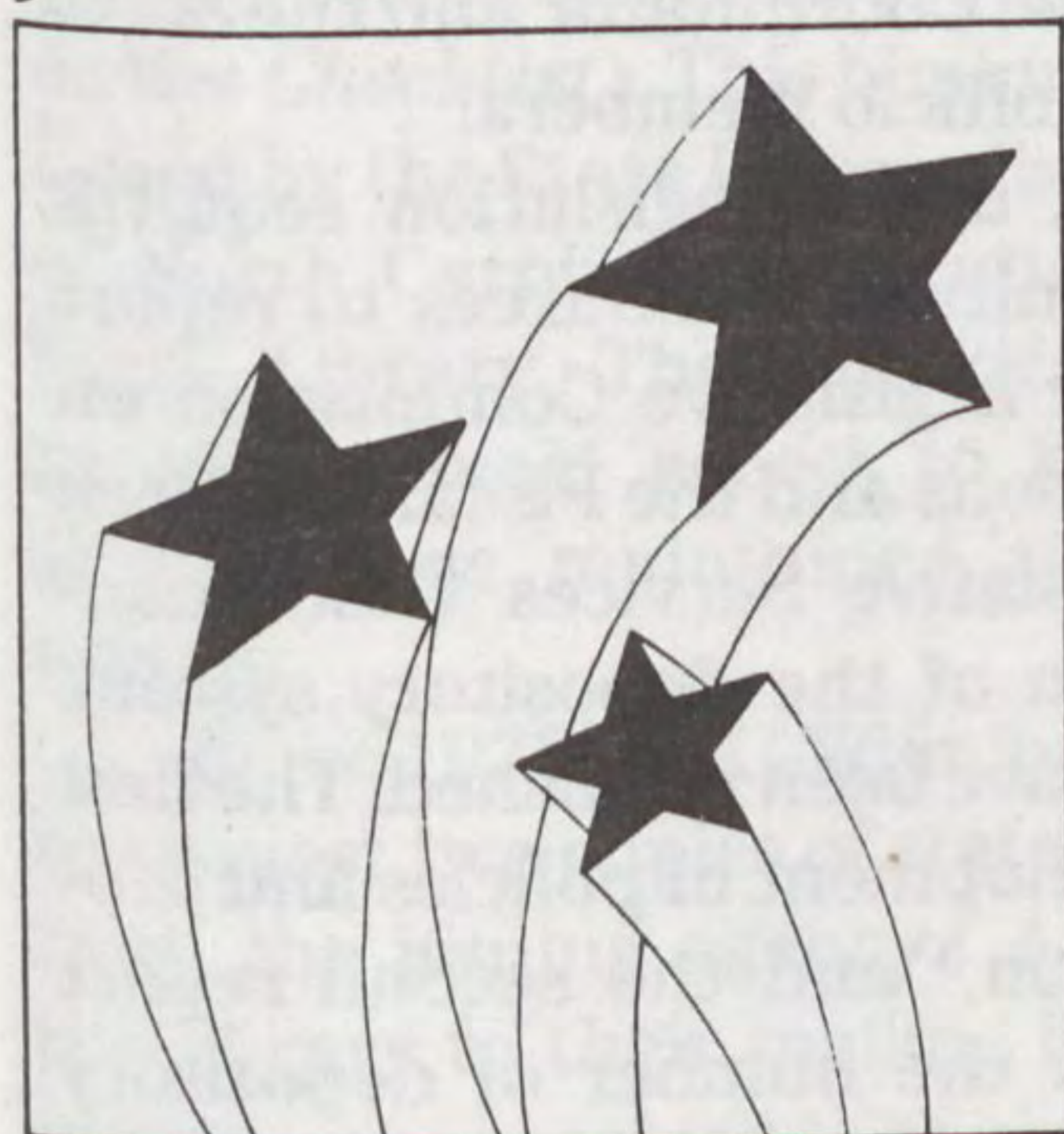
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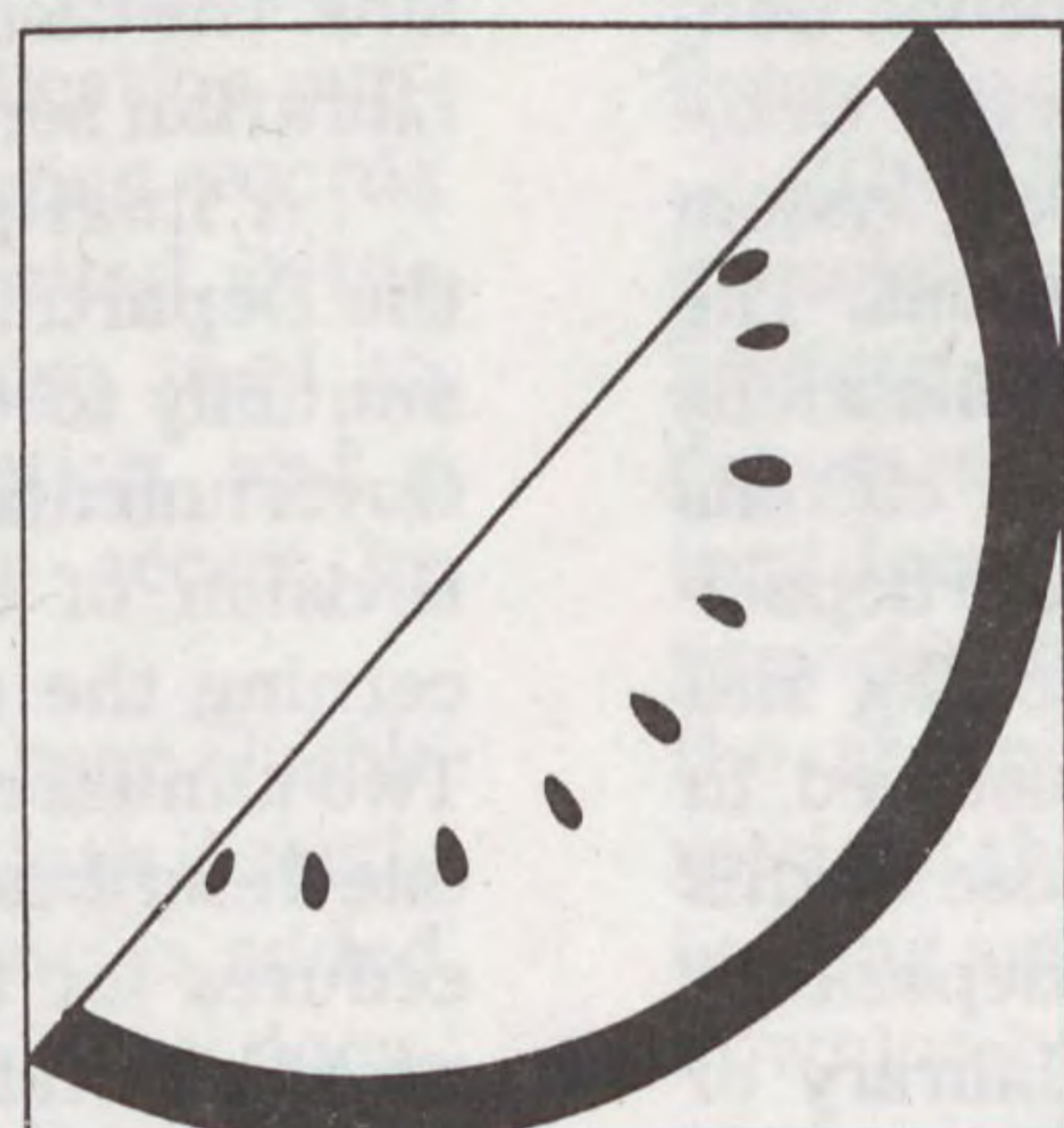
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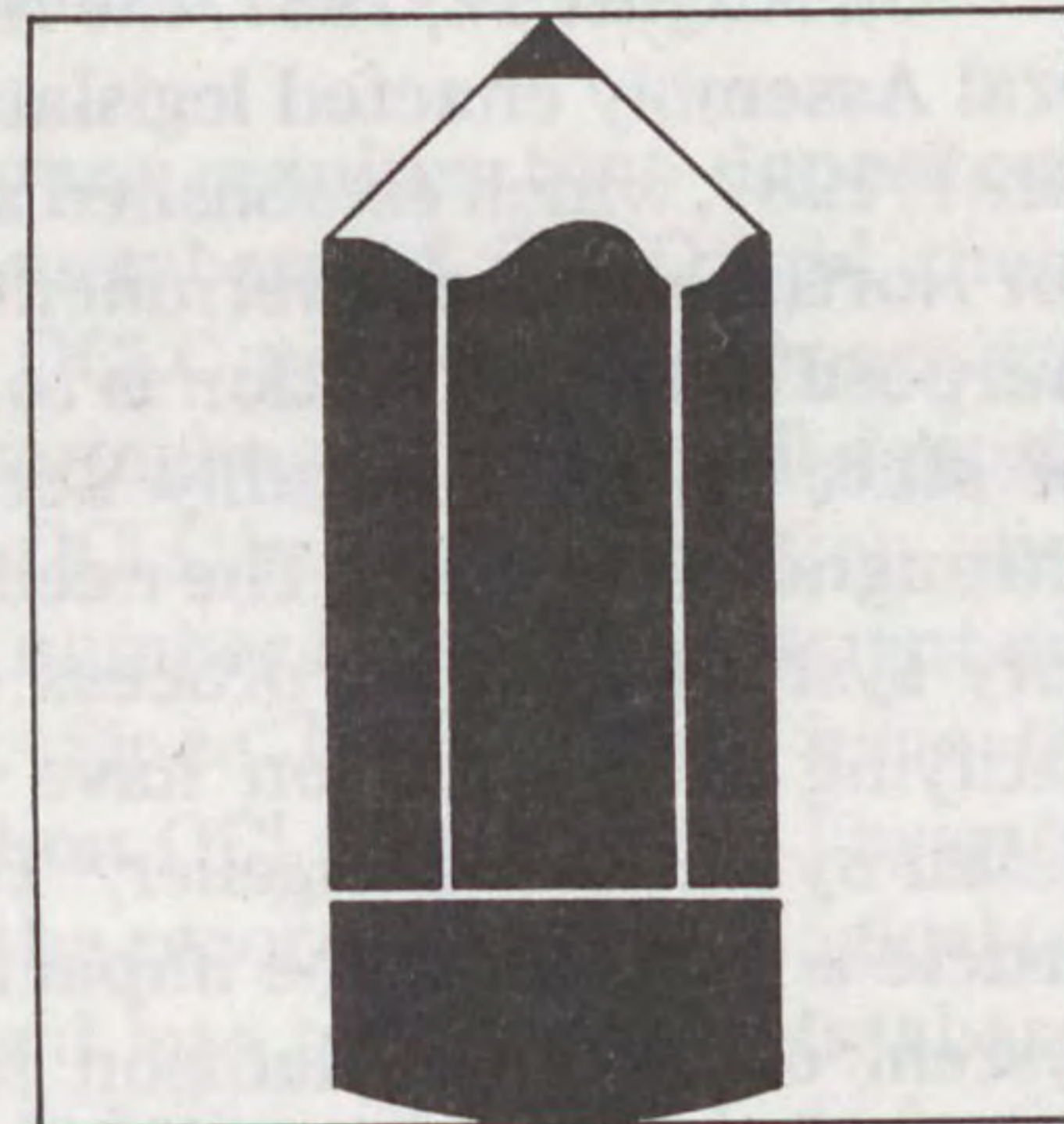
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The North Carolina Depository System and William Madison Randall Library ... One Year Later

Arlene A. Hanerfeld

On August 12, 1987, the North Carolina General Assembly enacted legislation, effective October 1, 1987, which established a depository system for North Carolina government publications.¹ The purpose of the legislation is to make publications of state agencies readily accessible to citizens throughout the state. The need for a state depository system and the process of developing and ratifying the legislation have been discussed in detail by Patricia Langelier.² The purpose of this article is to discuss the impact of the depository system on William Madison Randall Library of UNC Wilmington after its first year as a full North Carolina depository library. The treatment and processing of North Carolina documents in the library will also be described.

The law contains several provisions that provide for a systematic distribution of North Carolina government publications. The legislation designates the State Library as the official depository for all state publications while other libraries throughout the state serve as full or selective depositories. The legislation also established the North Carolina State Publications Clearinghouse within the State Library to administer the system and to catalog and distribute depository documents. Another provision of the legislation requires state agencies to appoint publications officers who are responsible for forwarding an adequate number of their agency's publications to the Clearinghouse within ten days of publication, and for providing a semiannual list of their publications to the Clearinghouse. An optional provision of the law permits the State Librarian to appoint a board to advise the Clearinghouse and review its activities. The current North Carolina State Depository System Advisory Board is composed of one representative of the Documents Section of the North Carolina Library Association, three publications officers, and four depository librar-

ians. The Clearinghouse Coordinator and the State Librarian serve as ex officio members.

A final provision of the legislation requires the Department of Cultural Resources to report annually to the Joint Legislative Commission on Governmental Operations and the Fiscal Research Division of the Legislative Services Office concerning the operation of the depository system. Two annual reports have been published. The first one describes the development of policies and procedures for the system,³ and the second report provides statistics on the number of depository libraries and the number of paper and microfiche documents cataloged and distributed.⁴ Both reports contain information on the financial requirements for the system and the minutes of the Depository System Advisory Board.

Randall Library was one of seven libraries designated to participate in the Pilot Phase of the depository system in 1988, and when the Pilot Phase ended in 1989, thirteen depository libraries were added to the system. At the end of 1989, eight of the twenty libraries were full depositories, twelve were selective depositories, and ten of the eleven state congressional districts contained at least one depository library.⁵

Randall Library provides library services to 394 faculty, 527 staff, 352 graduate students, 6,651 undergraduate students, and many citizens of southeastern North Carolina. It is a partial United States depository library, selecting sixty-two percent of the items available from the Government Printing Office, and it is also the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's Local Public Document Room for the Brunswick Steam Electric Plant. The Government Documents Collection is a division of the Reference Department. One professional librarian has responsibility for the collection in addition to other reference duties. One library assistant works full time in the collection, and there are normally two part time student assistants who work ten hours a week in the collection. Documents reference service is provided at the

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reference desk.

Prior to 1984, North Carolina documents were part of the General Collection, cataloged and classified with Library of Congress call numbers. However, there was no systematic effort to acquire a wide variety of state publications. In 1984, the North Carolina Documents Collection was established. The collection was not cataloged and was located in the documents stacks classified according to the *Classification Scheme for North Carolina State Publications*.⁶ A special effort was made to acquire North Carolina documents using the *Checklist of Official North Carolina State Publications* as a selection tool (hereafter referred to as the *Checklist*). This bimonthly publication published by the State Library lists cataloging records of North Carolina publications deposited at the State Library. The *Checklist* was also used to provide subject access to the collection, and a shelflist was maintained to provide access by agency.

Since 1973, UNC-Wilmington has been eligible to request two copies of state publications directly from the issuing agency.⁷ A few agencies added the library to their mailing lists, and many documents were received that were never listed in the *Checklist*. Subject access to the collection became increasingly difficult as the collection grew. Some North Carolina documents continued to be cataloged and classified with Library of Congress call numbers for the reference collection.

In 1987, Randall Library began using the LS/2000 fully integrated automated systems. A terminal, printer, and barcode reader were installed in the documents office. Brief records which included title, classification number, publication date, and items records were input for all documents in the North Carolina Documents Collection. This provided title, title key word, and classification number access to each document in the collection. The documents library assistant and the reference documents librarian entered these brief records over a three month period, and since LS/2000 provides the capability of searching by document classification number, the shelflist was discontinued. There were approximately two thousand documents in the collection when the first shipment of North Carolina depository documents was received in October 1988.

The library receives most depository documents on microfiche which is produced by a contractor for the State Library. During the pilot phase, libraries were allowed to select a combination of paper and microfiche items; however, libraries are now required to choose only one format, preferably microfiche, due to shortages of

paper copies available from state agencies. Randall Library currently receives ninety-five percent of the items from the "Item Selection List"⁸ on microfiche and five percent on paper. If the State Library does not receive enough paper copies of a title for distribution, microfiche is sent. Titles from the "Core Collection of North Carolina State Documents"⁹ list are distributed in paper, but some core titles are considered non-depository and must be purchased by depository libraries. Non-depository publications are those titles offered for sale by state agencies and copyrighted publications for which the agency has not released the copyright to allow for reproduction on microfiche.

The Clearinghouse requires that depository libraries who are members of OCLC add their holding symbol to OCLC records for depository documents. The Clearinghouse catalogs all depository documents on OCLC before distribution, and provides the OCLC number for each document on the shipping lists. Since library staff have to retrieve the record on OCLC to add the library's holding symbol to the record, it seemed logical to download the record into the LS/2000 database at the same time. A decision was made to begin cataloging depository documents and to begin retrospective cataloging of non-depository documents when additional disk space was available in July 1989. Thus, the biggest impact of the depository system has been its influence on the decision to catalog the collection. Since August 1989, all depository documents have been cataloged upon receipt, and at the end of 1989 all microfiche titles in the collection and more than half of the paper titles in the collection were cataloged.

The Documents Division of the Reference Department receives biweekly depository shipments from the Clearinghouse. The documents library assistant spends approximately four hours processing each shipment. First, documents in each shipment are checked to be sure everything listed on the shipping list has been received. If titles are missing, a claim is processed immediately. Then documents are counted, stamped with the date received, and classification numbers are recorded on each item. These numbers are listed on the shipping list and are already printed on the microfiche headers. Numbers are recorded on microfiche envelopes because each envelope is barcoded. This makes it easier to determine what belongs in an envelope if it is separated from the microfiche.

Next, the library assistant searches each item in the LS/2000 database. If a document is a serial

that has already been cataloged, it is barcoded and an item record for the document is added to the LS/2000 database. At this point the document is ready to be shelved. The monographs and the serial titles which have not been cataloged are forwarded to the Catalog Department with a copy of the shipping list. A library technical assistant in the Catalog Department spends approximately four hours processing each shipment, downloading records from OCLC into the LS/2000 database. The availability of the OCLC number on the shipping list streamlines the cataloging process. Documents are usually available for public use within one week of receipt.

The purpose of the legislation is to make publications of state agencies readily accessible to citizens throughout the state.

Unfortunately, Randall Library did not have holding libraries established for the Government Documents Collection in OCLC. The holding library field in the OCLC record represents the location of an item within the library's collection. As a result, the correct location and call number did not appear in the item record after a title was downloaded from OCLC to the LS/2000 database. Once the government documents holding libraries were created in OCLC, there was a long delay in establishing the new holding libraries as part of the LS/2000 profile. Until January 1990 the documents library assistant spent approximately two hours editing records after each depository shipment was cataloged, adding the correct location and class number to each item record. Now that the profile change has been made, the only item records which have to be edited are serial records which require information that does not appear in the call number field of the OCLC record such as volume and issue numbers.

Ephemeral titles, which include items such as pamphlets, calendars, and program announcements, are often included as non-depository items in shipments, but they are not cataloged or classified by the Clearinghouse. The documents library assistant forwards these titles to the reference/documents librarian who assigns a classification number for those that are appropriate for the collection. Original cataloging is usually required for these titles, and a library technical assistant II in the Catalog Department has cataloged seven-

teen ephemeral items which have been added to the collection. The library technical assistant II also performs the retrospective cataloging of the paper collection as time permits.

One noticeable impact of the depository system is that the size of the collection has increased tremendously. Between October 1988 and December 1989 the library received 306 paper pieces and 2,231 microfiche pieces through the depository system. The microfiche fill one drawer of a microfiche cabinet; shelf space required for paper items is minimal. During the same time period, 491 non-depository paper pieces received directly from state agencies were also added to the collection. Duplicates of many of these non-depository items were later received from the Clearinghouse. Since there is approximately a three month time lag associated with the production and distribution of microfiche, some documents are received in a more timely manner directly from the agency. Also, many of the non-depository items added were copyrighted titles not available through the Clearinghouse.

Another impact of the depository system is that the library is receiving a wide variety of publications not previously available in the collection. Reference librarians report that North Carolina documents are retrieved in the LS/2000 retrieval subsystem more often since the depository system and the cataloging project began. The number of reference questions involving the use of North Carolina documents during the fall semester in 1988 was 133, and 166 during fall semester in 1989, a twenty-five percent increase. During the 1988/89 fiscal year, 103 items from the North Carolina Documents Collection circulated, and from July 1989 to December 1989, 164 North Carolina documents circulated, a fifty-nine percent increase over the entire previous fiscal year. As of December 1989, the interlibrary loan staff had not filled any incoming requests for state documents since the beginning of the depository system.

Cataloging staff report that they have benefited from working with the collection. They have increased their knowledge of the content of the collection and have enjoyed learning new functions associated with cataloging documents in OCLC and LS/2000. Reference and documents staff have also benefited from an increased knowledge of state publications available for research. The reference/documents librarian has been relieved of time previously spent requesting documents from agencies. Also, staff in the Curriculum Materials Center are pleased with the increased availability of titles in the collection from the

North Carolina Department of Public Instruction. These titles are available in the ERIC Collection, but their arrangement within the North Carolina Classification Scheme enables users to find useful information by browsing in the collection.

There have been some additional expenditures as a result of becoming a full depository library, and the library administration has been very supportive of the system. Funding has been provided for increased cataloging costs and for new serial subscriptions to three non-depository core collection titles. Travel funds have also been available for the reference/documents librarian to attend quarterly meetings of the North Carolina Depository System Advisory Board. Additional equipment was not necessary during the first year because microfiche cabinets, shelf space, microfiche readers and printers, and an LS/2000 workstation were already available in the Government Documents Collection.

To summarize, the impact of the depository system has been very positive for Randall Library. The Clearinghouse has operated very efficiently in cataloging and distributing a large number of titles, and their cataloging has enabled library staff to process the documents quickly. The workload for the Catalog Department staff and the documents library assistant has increased as a result of the depository system, but additional staff have not been required because the library is fortunate to have efficient, dedicated staff that have been able to handle the additional workload. Increases in reference transactions and circulation statistics reflect an increase in the use of North Carolina documents, a direct result of making documents more accessible with full cataloging records in the LS/2000 database. As the collection continues to grow and when the retrospective cataloging is completed, the North Carolina Documents Collection will be an increasingly important source of information.

The purpose of the legislation, "to facilitate public access to publications issued by State agencies,"¹⁰ is being achieved. State agencies publish information on a wide variety of topics of interest to business people, consumers, and researchers. The legislation has enabled the State Library to obtain and preserve a more complete collection of these North Carolina government publications. Citizens from southeastern North Carolina and other areas of the state who live considerable distances from the capital now have access to sizable collections of information about North Carolina state government.

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Locating North Carolina Cartographic Information

Ralph Lee Scott

Map information about North Carolina can be a useful tool for historical research, legal research, hiking, camping, teaching, and display. Maps are a colorful graphic representation of familiar and unfamiliar geographic features ranging from geologic faults to your own backyard. Maps are available in a wide variety of types. Topographic, geologic, bathymetric, geophysical, historical, planimetric, hydrologic, nautical, land use, land cover, transportation, highway, river, recreational, soil survey, mineral, climatic, and satellite image maps can all be found for portions of North Carolina. How does one go about acquiring North Carolina maps of interest or deciding which map best meets a need? After reading this article you should have a general idea of where to go next for help.

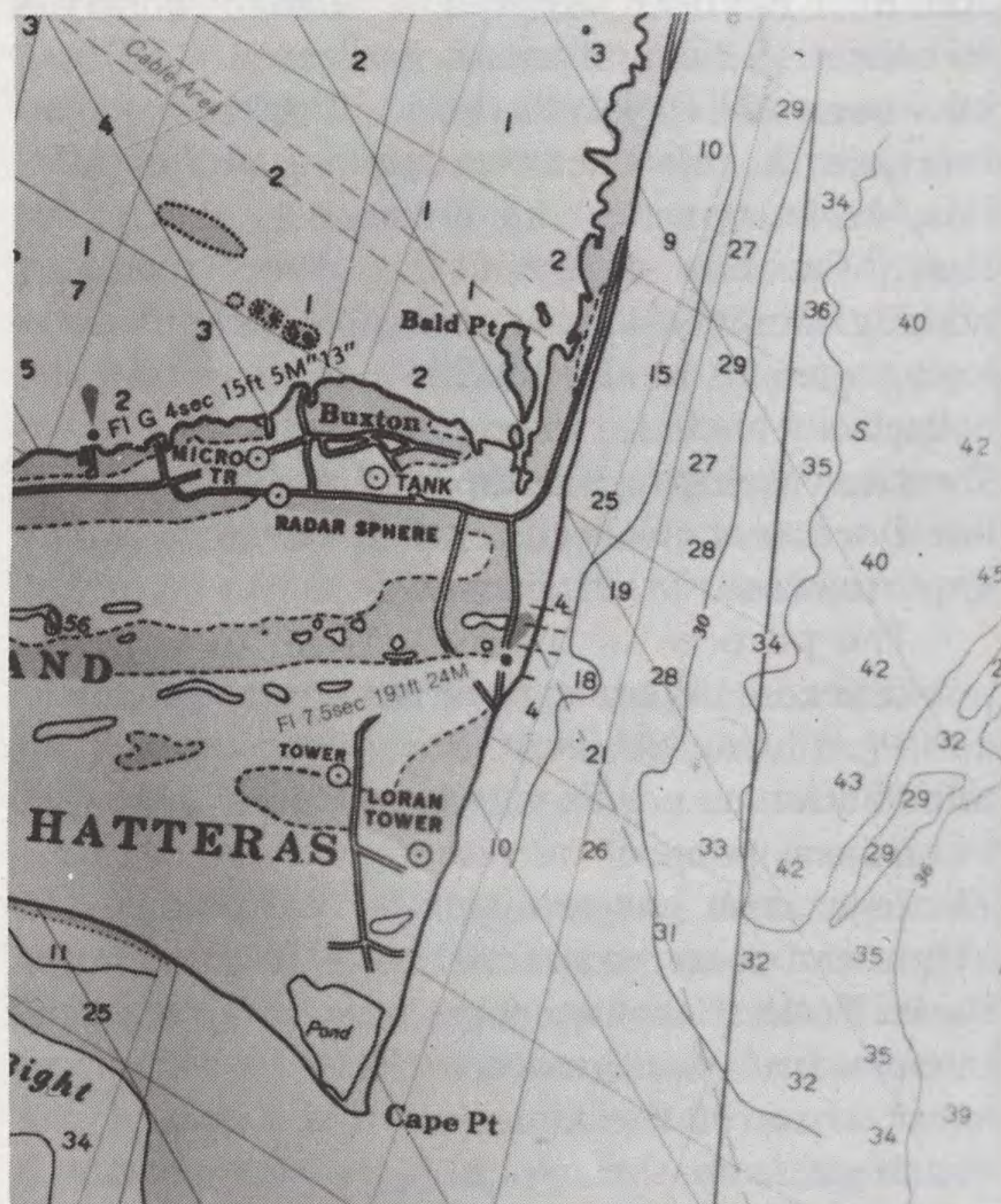
A good source of North Carolina mapping is the North Carolina affiliate of the National Cartographic Information Center (NCIC), the North Carolina Geological Survey, located on the fifth floor of the Archdale Building in Raleigh. Some of the products that NCGS can offer you are described below.

Currently some thirty federal agencies offer maps to the general public. These are available in conventional topographic maps, space/aerial photographs, and in digital form. The North Carolina Geological Survey assists citizens in locating cartographic materials that might be of use to them. The NCGS has the ability to locate needed maps through an in-house indexing system. If you want a topographic map or nautical chart of a North Carolina area, these are the folks to start with to find out what is available for your area.

In addition to current mapping, the NCGS also offers reproductions of older mapping printed "on photographic paper, at or near there (sic) original size."¹ Genealogists frequently consult these early maps for information on current and defunct North Carolina towns. These older historical topographic maps date back to about 1879,

when the United States Geological Survey was established. Some useful publications for locating older maps held by the federal government in their record centers are: *Guide to Cartographic Records in the National Archives*,² and *The Geography and Map Division: A Guide to Its Collections and Services*,³ the latter of which covers maps in the Library of Congress. Older maps may be obtained also in federal documents depositories, state archives, local and county historical societies and county court houses.

The NCGS can also assist you in searching the files of the United States Board on Geographic Names which sets federal usage of place names in the world. The main name file is called the Geographic Names Information System, and it is indexed through the Geographic Names Alphabetical Finding List available through the NCGS.



National Ocean Survey Hydrographic Chart-Cape Hatteras-Wimble Shoals to Ocracoke Inlet, N.O.S. Chart 11555 (Loran-C Overprinted), (Washington, NOAA, 1980), DMA Stock No. 11AC011555.

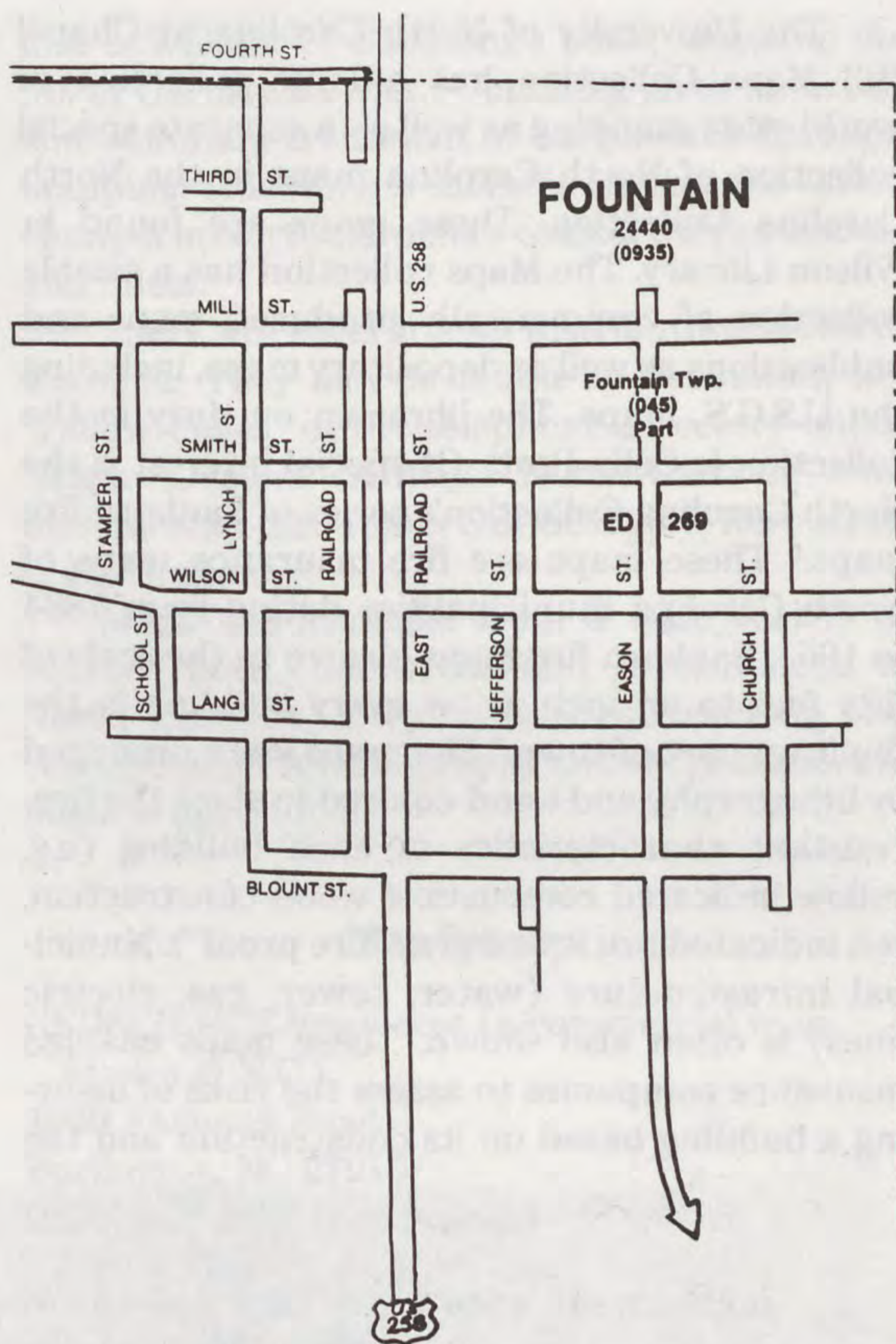
Ralph Lee Scott is head of the Documents Department/North Carolina Collection of Joyner Library at East Carolina University in Greenville, NC.

These lists which are available by state; contain the name (even if the name was discussed by the board and *not* used); a name class (school, lake, stream, locale, place, tank); a county code; coordinates; elevation and map code (for some names only). All sorts of interesting lists can be computer generated by NCGS. A list of place names for your county can be generated, for instance, from the Geographic Information System. Printed copies of state lists can be consulted at most federal document depositories. Currently the North Carolina Index is available only on computer printout, but some in-state libraries have this available for patrons to consult.

Another helpful agency to know about is the "Old Charts Section" of the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in Washington, D.C. They maintain files on the current and historical status of hydrographic mapping with emphasis on the United States coastal areas. For instance, if you want to find out when Bald Head Island was first charted, the "Old Charts Section" can consult their records by the current coastal chart number to determine when the area was first surveyed. All of the older charts have been sent to the National Archives where the charts are available to the public. Photocopies can be made by the National Archives of most older charts. They ask, however, that you first obtain the chart number from the "Old Charts Section" of NOAA before requesting a copy on Interlibrary Loan.

Aerial photographs are also available through the NC Geological Survey. For example, if you wanted an aerial photograph of Chapel Hill in the early twentieth century, any number of state, private, or federal agencies may have mapped this area. The NC Geological Survey would be able to assist you in getting the best source for a photograph. A wide variety of high-altitude (EROS satellite) photographs as well as low-altitude flyover photographs are available through this program.

Census tract maps are also a source of useful cartographic information. These maps are available back to the 1910 Census and show the location by city place names located within the census tract boundaries. It was not until the 1940 Census that North Carolina cities were first listed in published tract maps. These maps are often used by demographers and epidemiologists to pinpoint statistical trends. Starting with the 1990 Census, these maps will be in a computer readable file called TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) file. While there has been some recent criticism of the accuracy of some of the 1990 TIGER maps, the files are the



Census Tract Map, Fountain, N.C., (Washington, D.C., U.S. Dept. of Commerce, 1980).

first large scale attempt at computerized mapping of the United States.⁴

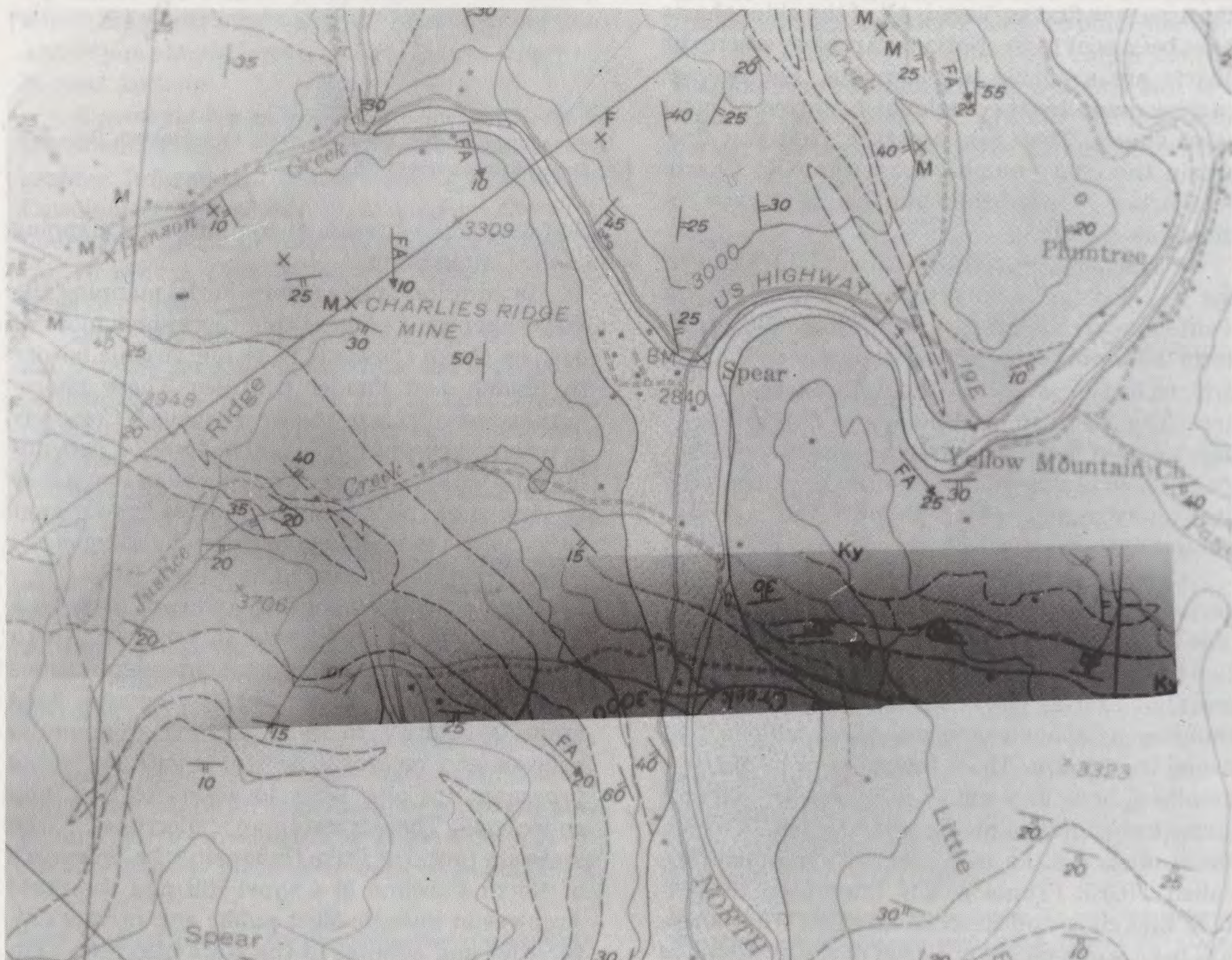
In addition to this federal aerial mapping, the Weyerhaeuser Company photographed most of eastern North Carolina, from the Virginia border to Bladen and Pender counties. These photographs are for sale by the Weyerhaeuser Company in prices varying from \$12.00 to \$109.77, depending on photograph size. Weyerhaeuser maps may be viewed at the Aerial Photo Sales Department Office in the Region Headquarters building of the Weyerhaeuser Company in New Bern, NC.

Map users may consult copies of maps in a wide variety of collections throughout North Carolina. Most federal documents depositories have some maps. Public libraries acquire local maps of interest to their patrons. Community colleges and technical institutes with surveying programs are also likely locations to find map collections. The largest map collections in the state are found at Duke University, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and the State Archives in Raleigh. Most public and private universities and colleges in the state also have map collections that are open to the public.

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Maps Collection has a large collection of world-wide mapping as well as a separate special collection of North Carolina maps in the North Carolina Collection. These maps are found in Wilson Library. The Maps collection has a sizable collection of commercially produced maps and publications as well as depository maps, including the U.S.G.S. maps. The librarian on duty in the collection is Celia Pratt. Of special interest is the North Carolina Collection's series of Sanborn fire maps.⁵ These maps are fire insurance maps of North Carolina municipalities dating from 1884 to 1951. Sanborn fire maps, drawn to the scale of fifty feet to an inch, show every building in the "built up part of town." The maps were produced by lithography and hand-colored to show the fire-resistant characteristics of each building (e.g. yellow indicated combustible wood construction, red indicated brick, and gray "fire proof"). Municipal infrastructure (water, sewer, gas, electric lines) is often also shown. These maps enabled insurance companies to assess the risks of insuring a building based on its construction and the

construction of neighboring structures. The Great Depression and World War II greatly affected the ability of the company to produce these maps; they fell into disuse and the company never recovered financially. Today most of this information is stored on rate sheets by location in computers instead of in Sanborn fire map format. These maps however, still provide a great wealth of information on North Carolina towns and cities during the period they were produced in the state. Maps were updated periodically as needed, so you will find that date coverage will vary for given localities. Historians, genealogists, preservationists, and other researchers will find this series indispensable. Other maps of North Carolina historical interest will be found in this collection located in the Louis Round Wilson Library. The staff here is always eager to assist those researching North Carolina history. H. G. Jones is the North Carolina Collection curator.

The North Carolina State Archives in Raleigh, a division of the Department of Cultural Resources, collects original manuscripts and printed maps of North Carolina as well as facsimiles from



Topographic Map, Pinnacle, N.C., (Washington, D.C., USGS, 1964) AMS 4956 IV SW-Series V842 7.5 min. series.

other collections. Land survey records from county court registers of deeds are kept here in microform (and in manuscript form if counties have sent the originals to the State Archives for preservation). Card files are maintained which chronologically, topically, and geographically index maps in the State Archives. Map collections of interest are the special surveys of eastern North Carolina swampland; records of the Department of Transportation, The North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission, The North Carolina Ports Railway Commission; and various other state mapping agencies. The State Archives has in place a careful screening process to protect their valuable manuscript resources from theft and mutilation. Be sure to bring identification and allow extra time for registering to use their collection. Staff on duty in the search room can help you locate maps in their collection.⁶

Duke University has an extensive collection of USGS maps. This depository collection has been supplemented by university purchases of additional domestic and foreign maps both commercial and governmental. The Duke collection is open to the public and is located in the Documents Department of Perkins Library. The Duke University collection of non-U.S. mapping is the largest and most comprehensive in the state. Margaret Brill is the map librarian in the Duke Documents Department.

Most universities and colleges with geology programs also receive maps from the various State Geological Surveys. If you are interested in an area that has been mapped by a state survey then this type of map will prove to be of interest. Again the larger universities have the more extensive collections. For instance if you are interested in a Colorado map, then the Colorado Geological Survey might have done one. A call to the North Carolina Cartographic Information Center will tell you if out-of-state mapping exists for your area of interest.

Individuals working on North Carolina areas will not want to be without William Powell's *North Carolina Gazetteer*,⁷ which is the best source of local place name information and anecdote. If you are not satisfied with the sheet maps you have located so far you might want to consult David Clark's book *Index to Maps of North Carolina in Books and Periodicals*,⁸ alas now a decade and a half old and in need of updating. It does, however, cover books and periodicals published prior to 1974 and should be consulted. Often large atlases in the reference collection will have useful maps of North Carolina in them. Also of interest to researchers of the coastal areas of North Caro-

lina is William P. Cumming's book, *Mapping the North Carolina Coast*.⁹ Cumming gives an excellent summary treatment of early North Carolina mapping. This work is useful in tracing the varied changes in North Carolina's coastal barrier islands and inlets.

There are several map distributors in North Carolina. They can be found by consulting the "Yellow Pages" of the telephone directory under "Maps—Dealers." A major North Carolina commercial map resource is GEOSCIENCE Resources, in Burlington.

Maps are available from a wide variety of sources, both commercial and governmental in North Carolina. They make ideal teaching and research aids. A bibliography and list of sources of maps is appended.

Map Sources

GEOSCIENCE Resources (a commercial map source in N.C.)

2990 Anthony Road
Burlington, NC 27215
(800) 742-2677 (order desk)

North Carolina Cartographic Information Center (NCIC)

P. O. Box 27687
Raleigh, NC 27611-7687
(919) 733-2423

U.S. Library of Congress. Geography and Map Division

Library of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20540

U. S. National Archives
Publications Sales Branch
Washington, D.C. 20408

U. S. National Cartographic Information Center
507 National Center
Reston, VA 22092
(703) 860-6045

U. S. National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration
Old Charts Section
Rockville, MD 20852
(301) 436-5766

U. S. Government Printing Office
(Superintendent of Documents)
Washington, D.C. 20402

(Continued on page 149)

Cost-Sharing: It's Time To Pay Up

Ridley R. Kessler, Jr.

If you want to start a good fight in a group of documents librarians, all you have to do is bring up the issue of "cost-sharing," and in a matter of minutes there will be a conflagration such as you haven't seen in many years, complete with hard stares, harsh words, and heavy body posturing. Unfortunately, the word "cost-sharing" is fraught with controversy and so emotionally loaded that it is very difficult to discuss the issues in a calm and rational manner.

As a group, the documents community sees cost-sharing as a violation of the ages-old concept of free access to government information—especially through the Depository Library Program. Most of this group, myself included, have spent their entire careers fostering and protecting this basic right, rising as one to fight off any attempts by the government or private enterprise to impose any kind of costs at all for the general public. Our cry has been loud and clear, "Cost-sharing, just say no!"

Many of us in the documents community are beginning to take a second look at our own "hard line" no costs policy. We are doing this because we believe that depository libraries are going to have to accept the fact that cost-sharing is an idea whose time has come, and it is going to happen no matter how hard we try to prevent it. In fact, we are extremely worried that our refusal to even discuss the issues involved may have already done us irreparable harm by costing us the time we so desperately need to define and plan a reasonable and well-thought-out strategy for containing these costs.

There are two main reasons for the renewed interest in cost-sharing in the eighties. The first has been the introduction of government information in electronic formats. Any time a new technology is introduced in the documents world, the immediate reaction of the library community is to ask the government to subsidize our refitting

costs. The government always refuses to do this, believing firmly that its main responsibility is to provide us with the basic material, whatever it is. Our responsibility is to provide the service and the equipment to use the material. The second reason for the renewal of interest has been a more conservative set of Presidents and a more cost-conscious Congress which have made great inroads into the free access concept. These individuals have made it clear that they want the public in general and libraries in particular to assume more responsibility for the costs of producing and disseminating information. They have done this by cutting programs, slashing budgets, and involving private industry in the process. The nineties look as if they will be equally as difficult; indeed, such bills as the Paper Work Reduction Act and the Information Policy Act have kept the American Library Association, the Government Documents Roundtable (ALA), Association of Research Libraries, and the American Association of Law Libraries busy as bees in summer fending off these latest attempts to add costs to government information.

So far, government information in electronic formats has taken two forms that will most likely affect depository library costs. The first format is online databases. In fact, the Economic Bulletin Board Pilot Project involving the Department of Commerce and one hundred depository libraries will be starting in the next few months. This project will require that the participating libraries pay all of the telecommunication costs while the Government Printing Office picks up the access fees. Many depository librarians have complained bitterly about paying the telecommunications fees, but I say this is a bargain. I wish that the GPO could arrange other pilot projects at such a low price. Remember, most of us have been database searching for years with DIALOG and BRS and would have been delighted if we could have skipped the database fees and the citation char-

Ridley R. Kessler, Jr. is Documents Librarian at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

(Continued on page 153)

COUNTERPOINT

Cost-Shifting: Call It What It *Really* Is

Harry Tuchmayer

Ridley, you're right. We need to get on with the program and deal creatively with some of the new and exciting possibilities technology has in store. And you are right again when you ask documents librarians to begin to develop strategies for containing costs and insisting on the development of uniform standards. But you miss the point entirely when you say "cost sharing is an idea whose time has come, and it is going to happen no matter how hard we try to prevent it." The fact of the matter is, we already share the cost and have done so since the inception of the depository program. Libraries already pay, and pay heavily, for the obligation to house, access and assist in the dissemination of public information. In fact, the issue is not really one of cost sharing, but more to the point, cost-shifting.

Since 1980, the federal government has systematically called into question its own obligation to fund, staff, and maintain federal programs, shifting the cost to state and local governments instead. This, I maintain, is the real issue, and this is where the library community needs to stand firm and fight. First, the federal government shifted the cost of continuing various social programs to the state and local governments, thereby curtailing the growth of these programs. Now, the federal government is attempting to undermine open access to public information in a very clever way—cost-sharing. You see, the federal government won't need to fight to restrict access to information; it will just make the information so expensive to obtain that it will become virtually inaccessible to the average citizen.

Let's look at the reality of most government documents programs. They are housed in larger state-funded institutions with trained staff and a strong commitment to accessing and disseminating the information. The library administration further supports this program through equipment purchases and facilities support. The financial resources to support all of this comes directly

from the state. Now picture, if you will, a sudden decline in the state resources, say to the tune of 500 million dollars—and picture, if you will, the same library administration faced with an instant request to cut spending in order to make up the shortfall. After the Xerox key is confiscated and the phones are disconnected, where do you think the next savings will come from? Certainly not from the areas of the library with a large and vocal constituency demanding journals and books to support already threatened undergraduate and graduate programs!

The scene is even worse at any public library where the ability to provide its public with these same documents is all but nonexistent. The sad truth of the matter is that all but the very largest public libraries do not even attempt to obtain these documents, and even fewer know what to do with them once they get them. In a budget squeeze, do any of us really think the public library will stop buying extra copies of a Danielle Steel or Robert Ludlum in order to renew a licensing agreement for some software nobody really knows how to access?

Aside from the issue of a budget crunch, there are the more basic problems posed by the shift to government information in electronic formats. The issues here are fundamental and, as Ridley rightly points out, they speak to the very future of the government documents program—telecommunications charges and access fees.

On the surface, the assumption of telecommunications charges seems reasonable enough—after all, we already pay these charges, and more, for searching more popular databases. But let's stop and really think about what this means. Every time somebody wants to search for the latest EPA studies on the safety of toxic waste disposal sites, it costs the library money. Can that university library continue to justify free and open access to those reports when large numbers of the general public suddenly become interested in and want to search these files. Already we restrict the use of Dialog, BRS, and other such services by passing on the costs to the consumer.

(Continued on page 153)

Harry Tuchmayer is the Headquarters Librarian at the New Hanover County Public Library and the current editor of *Point/Counterpoint*.

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Library Research in North Carolina

Jinnie Y. Davis, editor

Libraries can create an environment conducive to research in many ways. One example of long standing is the Library Research Forum sponsored annually for more than a decade by the Librarians' Association at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (LAUNC-CH). Specific responsibility for arranging the forum devolved, informally at first, then as a standing charge, upon LAUNC-CH's Professional Development Committee. This year Diane McKenzie (Health Sciences Library) is chair of the committee. She reconstructed for me the history of the Library Research Forum with information from the LAUNC-CH papers in the University Archives at UNC-CH.

LAUNC-CH held its first program on research in May 1979, when four campus librarians gave brief presentations on their research projects. The forum was presumably a success, for it was followed the next year by an expanded program. Not only were there reports on individual research, but also reports from the Library Research Advisory Council and from several task forces. Participants had only five minutes to cover their purpose, background, methodology, and results. Eventually, the forum settled upon a standard format and structure: ten- to fifteen-minute presentations on four to six research topics. Question-and-answer periods allow the audience to interact with the presenters.

In the twelve years that the Library Research Forum has been held, reports were given on research in nineteen broad areas. The two most frequently represented were cataloging and collection development. Topics were not limited to academic libraries, and they ranged from Chinese bookbinding, to sequential sampling of large populations, to discriminatory pricing of British journals by publishers. Since 1987, topics involving computerization in some form have predominated. "Research" is not rigidly defined, so topics have included informal in-house studies as well as works of scholarly rigor. Indeed, one of the purposes of LAUNC-CH is to explore different avenues to professional development. Often the talks are status reports on works in progress, but methodologies and techniques have also been discussed. More recently, however, the Professional Development Committee has recognized the need to emphasize formal research methods as a way of lending credence to results and conclusions.

Presenters were largely librarians at UNC-CH, with Luke Swindler (Social Science Bibliographer, Davis Library) holding the record for the most talks, followed closely by Pat Dominguez (Humanities Bibliographer, Davis Library) and Marcia Tuttle (Serials, Davis Library). Occasionally, a faculty member from the university's School of Information and Library Science has participated. In 1983, a librarian from North Carolina State



University (NCSU) co-presented a report.

This year's Library Research Forum was held in May 1990 and broke new ground by including librarians from NCSU not only on the program but also as guests. This change occurred in response to the results of an earlier survey showing that LAUNC-CH members strongly desired more involvement with other librarians in North Carolina. John Ulmschneider (Library Systems, NCSU Libraries) spoke on "Transmission of Digitized Images," focusing on a description of the technology used in the NCSU Libraries' applied research project with the National Agricultural Library (NAL). In particular, he addressed the differences between digitized imagery—a computer-based scanning technology that captures text and graphics for storage—and telefacsimile or full-text retrieval systems. As part of the National Agricultural Text Digitizing Project, NAL researchers will transmit to the NCSU Libraries digitized images of materials requested by NCSU users. Upon receipt, the file will be printed for the user or further transmitted directly to the end user for downloading and manipulation of the data, as desired.

Margaret Moore (Information Management Education Services, Health Sciences Library, UNC-CH) reported on "Evaluating End-User Training" through the Clinical Health Information Retrieval Project (CHIRP), jointly supported by the School of Medicine. CHIRP has made MEDLINE readily available to third-year medical students in an attempt to encourage their use of current biomedical research in clinical practice, as well as to assess techniques employed to train them in the use of MEDLINE. Survey responses collected from these students have raised additional questions, but there is overwhelming agreement that computerized searching should continue to be made available in the future. Expansion of the study in the future will help eventually to address the issue of the cost-effectiveness of instructional methods.

Eric E. Palo (Circulation Department, Davis Library) and Jerry D. Saye (School of Information and Library Science) gave a progress report on "Circulation and BIS Transaction Logs," a study to determine the relationship between online catalog searches and resulting circulation transactions. Palo described with understated humor some of the practical difficulties in transaction log analysis, particularly for truncated subject searches. While the authors may conclude that their specific methodology is not a fruitful one, Saye stressed

that the limitations may be attributable to the way that the Triangle Research Libraries Network's BIS online catalog handles searches. Questions to be pursued further include whether the research question could be answered using an online catalog with different programming, or whether an expert systems program could aid the investigation.

Eileen McGrath and Robert G. Anthony (both of the North Carolina Collection, UNC-CH) took us back to antebellum days with "Hayes and Hope: Two Early North Carolina Libraries." To add to the limited knowledge about early intellectual life in North Carolina, McGrath and Anthony are comparing the library collections of two families that produced men who played leading roles in the history of the state. McGrath has compiled a subject bibliography of the Hayes collection, which was left intact to the North Carolina Collection. Anthony, on the other hand, is in the process of recreating the Hope Library through careful analysis of primary source data such as handwritten court records from the time of the estate sale. A preliminary comparison shows that—probably reflecting the personalities of the men involved—the Hayes collection tends to have more literary works, while the Hope collection is stronger in politics, history, travel and biography. Titles duplicated in the two collections show that, as working libraries on large farms, the two collections held standard reference works on agriculture and animal husbandry, as well as basic texts on medicine. Other duplications reflect the political leanings of both men (e.g., *The Federalist Papers*).

The Research Forum at Chapel Hill is an annually anticipated event, usually drawing about forty library staff who respond to the lure of exposure to a variety of research projects using diverse research methodologies (not to mention the chance to socialize with colleagues and partake of the justly famous refreshments). Replication of the forum elsewhere is a relatively easy way to focus attention on library research. At UNC-CH, the costs are minimal (to cover food and supplies) and are covered by LAUNC-CH dues. Aside from the previously mentioned benefits, the research forum can be an opportunity for us to pause in our daily labors and see the world of librarianship from another person's organized perspective, and to regain or renew our sense of curiosity about our profession.

North Carolina Books

Robert G. Anthony, Jr., Compiler

Jim L. Sumner. *A History of Sports in North Carolina*. Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1990. 119 pp. \$6.00, plus \$2.00 postage and handling. ISBN 0-86526-241-1 (paper).

To those prospective readers who are willing to concede that there may have been sports in the Tar Heel state before Everett Case arrived in Raleigh in 1946 or even before the Pinehurst Course No. 2 (golf) was completed in 1907, Jim Sumner's *A History of Sports in North Carolina* will still be a welcome surprise. Sumner, a historian for the North Carolina Division of Archives and History, has investigated sports from the colonial period through the coming of the Charlotte Hornets and has presented the results of his research in lucid, readable prose.

Arranged chronologically in six chapters and highlighted by over fifty illustrations, *A History of Sports in North Carolina* describes which sports were popular when and with whom. Sumner also provides a social and economic context, thus enabling the reader to see sports as an integral part of Tar Heel life. Popular in the antebellum period, for example, were horse racing, cockfighting, hunting, and fishing—all agriculture-based, all "predominantly individual and participant oriented," and all limited for the most part to white males.

After the Civil War, as transportation and communication improved and as people began to perceive sports as benefitting participants and society as a whole, team sports began to develop, although still more concerned with participants than with spectators. As Sumner notes, "Big time spectator sports depend on urbanization, and—New South rhetoric notwithstanding—North Carolina was overwhelmingly rural in the late nineteenth century."

In the twentieth century, Sumner traces the growth of minor league baseball, the rise of college sports (often against the wishes of the faculty), the slow acceptance of the idea of public recreation, and the lack of sports opportunities for women. Careful to relate the state to the national

scene, Sumner also deals with effects on North Carolina sports of racial integration, television, and Title IX of the 1972 Educational Act which outlawed sexual discrimination by educational institutions receiving federal funds.

Although *A History of Sports in North Carolina* is serious in purpose and scholarly in method, it is not dull. Within his analysis of sports and society, Sumner includes the details so dear to the hearts of sports trivia lovers: N.C.'s first formal sports organization was the Wilmington Jockey Club, founded in 1774. Benjamin Rippay (playing under the pseudonym Charles Wesley Jones), the first North Carolinian to play major league baseball, was also the first player to hit two home runs in a single major league game. It was in Rocky Mount that Jim Thorpe played the professional minor league baseball that cost him his Olympic gold medal. UNC football player Choo Choo Justice's second place in the 1948 and 1949 Heisman Trophy balloting is the highest finish by a North Carolina native. N.C. State's 1974 victory over UCLA in the national basketball semifinals in Greensboro ended at seven the Bruins' consecutive national championships.

In just over a hundred pages, Sumner examines sports in North Carolina from colonial times to the 1990s, and he includes the minor as well as major sports and sports figures. Well indexed, the book also provides a selected bibliography of books and articles. It would be an appropriate addition to any public or academic library and also to a middle school or high school library media center.

Mary Ann Brown, Mangum Primary School Durham County

Robert Morgan. *The Blue Valleys: A Collection of Stories*. Atlanta: Peachtree Publishers, 1989. 168 pp. \$15.95. ISBN 0-934601-71-2.

Good family reunions, often held at the old homeplace, ignite fires of kinship and commonality which otherwise lie smoldering beneath the surface of everyday existence. Tales told there of great-grandfather's service in the Confederate

North Carolina Books

Army, of grandma's work on an heirloom quilt, or even of Uncle Joe's tribulations during the Depression make the family unique, tie it to the house and the land long after the ancestor has gone, and embody a sense of family pride. Author Robert Morgan, whose vignettes could easily have passed the lips of a talented family storyteller, mirrors this abiding sense of time, place, and belonging in his own stories.

Morgan's thirteen tales, revealed almost as personal recollections, root themselves firmly in mountainous western North Carolina. Arranged chronologically, the stories move through time, reflect varying degrees of kinship with the land, and result in the realization that the land endures even though people do not. "A Brightness New and Welcoming," for example, replete with visual poetic imagery, relates the feverish remembrances of a southern prisoner of war in Illinois. John Powell lies dying of dysentery, but thinks about the sparkling spring back home. A gold watch, kept hidden from the Yankees, symbolizes his yearning to return. "Pisgah" tells of a little brother and sister who quit school because the other children ridicule their poor homemade lunches. In a fortuitous moment, however, the land redeems the siblings with a startled fawn.

Other offerings visualize the importance of land as possession. In "Family Land," the wife of a man arrested for child molestation rather matter-of-factly decides that holding on to the family land means more than raising bail for her husband. Three brothers travel to Florida for construction jobs in "Crossties," but after spending time in jail for allegedly causing a traffic fatality, they return to their North Carolina land for support. Another man, a successful artist featured in "Blinding Daylight," journeys back to the hills, where, despite changes in the land since his father's death, he feels "at ease" enough to commit suicide.

Morgan endows his stories with realistic detail, a pervasive sense of mood, and a seemingly straightforward objective. While most of them reach for quiet, down-home truths, they do so without bombast or braggadocio. At their best, these stories leave the reader with a satisfying feeling of kinship, a deep-seated love of place, and an earnest desire for belonging.

North Carolina academic, public, and school libraries should acquire this book, not only because the author grew up in the North Carolina mountains, but also because his stories quietly celebrate the land, its people, and its heritage. As the

first story collection of a prize-winning poet, this insightful effort delivers much and promises more.

Rex Klett, Sandhill Regional Library System

Donna J. Spindel. *Crime and Society in North Carolina, 1663-1776*. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1989. 171 pp. \$25.00. ISBN 0-8071-1467-7.

For the casual reader this study of crime and punishment and of the racial and social divisions in the colony of North Carolina will prove fascinating. The variety of crime and the forms of punishment and how they were viewed by the courts, often depending upon the status of the accused, will help explain much about human relations during the first century of the colony. The author has examined all of the surviving records of cases heard in courts at all levels, and, through computer analysis, determined what they reveal about the various people of North Carolina—the elite, laborers, blacks, and women—and about the development of law and courts.

There is a chapter devoted to a description of the assorted crimes; and others on criminals, the disposition of cases, and punishment. At various points throughout her work, Spindel compares North Carolina with Massachusetts, New York, and Virginia, states for which similar books exist. Finally, there is a summary review of the whole subject in which the author points out what she believes her findings reveal about North Carolina.

In some of the generalizations, it is apparent that the author is unfamiliar with the early history of North Carolina. It also is clear that the records often are so limited that just a few more cases might easily change the conclusions suggested by the computer. Much of what is presented is objective, yet in dealing with cases pertaining to women and blacks the choice of words is occasionally pejorative. While authors sometimes are not responsible for the index to their books, this one fails to bring out much in the text that would be useful: carting, castration, and outlawry, for example, do not appear. Other entries, such as Benefit of clergy, are incomplete.

There are thirty tables of figures arranged in a variety of categories, with percentages indicated. A classified bibliography, identifying both manuscript and printed sources, will be found useful by readers interested in specific courts or counties in North Carolina.

William S. Powell, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Bland Simpson. *The Great Dismal: a Carolinian's Swamp Memoir*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1990. 185 pp. \$16.95. ISBN 0-8078-1873-9.

In 1973, Union Camp, a timber and paper company, donated the Great Dismal Swamp to the United States Department of the Interior. The 106,000 acres of cypress, juniper, peat, and water—lots of water—would be preserved from then on as the Great Dismal Swamp National Wildlife Refuge. Now Bland Simpson assures the preservation of the history of man's life in the Swamp with the publication of *The Great Dismal: a Carolinian's Swamp Memoir*.

In his research, Simpson uncovered numerous accounts of the Swamp, both published and unpublished. The book's excellent bibliography attests to the ingenuity of his research, for in it he cites technical reports, diaries, newspaper stories, journals, government reports, master's theses, and magazine articles. Add to these sources Simpson's own memories and interviews with rangers, game wardens, naturalists, hunters, trappers, and miscellaneous Swampers. Add again—a ballad here, a poem or two, the schedule of rates from a nine-

teenth-century canalbank hotel. Illustrate the whole with some forty woodcuts, lithographs, maps, and photographs. The result is a portrait of the Great Dismal that is as rich and diverse as the Swamp itself.

Much of the richness of the book comes from Simpson's skill in presenting the material, much of it from primary sources. Simpson knows when to let the Swamper have his say and when to step in and hurry things along a little with paraphrasing. For example, a game warden's moonshiner story runs almost uninterrupted for a few pages. But in the recounting of William Byrd's survey tale, Simpson mixes direct quotes from Byrd's *History of the Dividing Line* with his own narration. This is done so smoothly that not only is the reader unaware of the transitions, but he also happily reads six pages of eighteenth-century prose without balking at the archaic language.

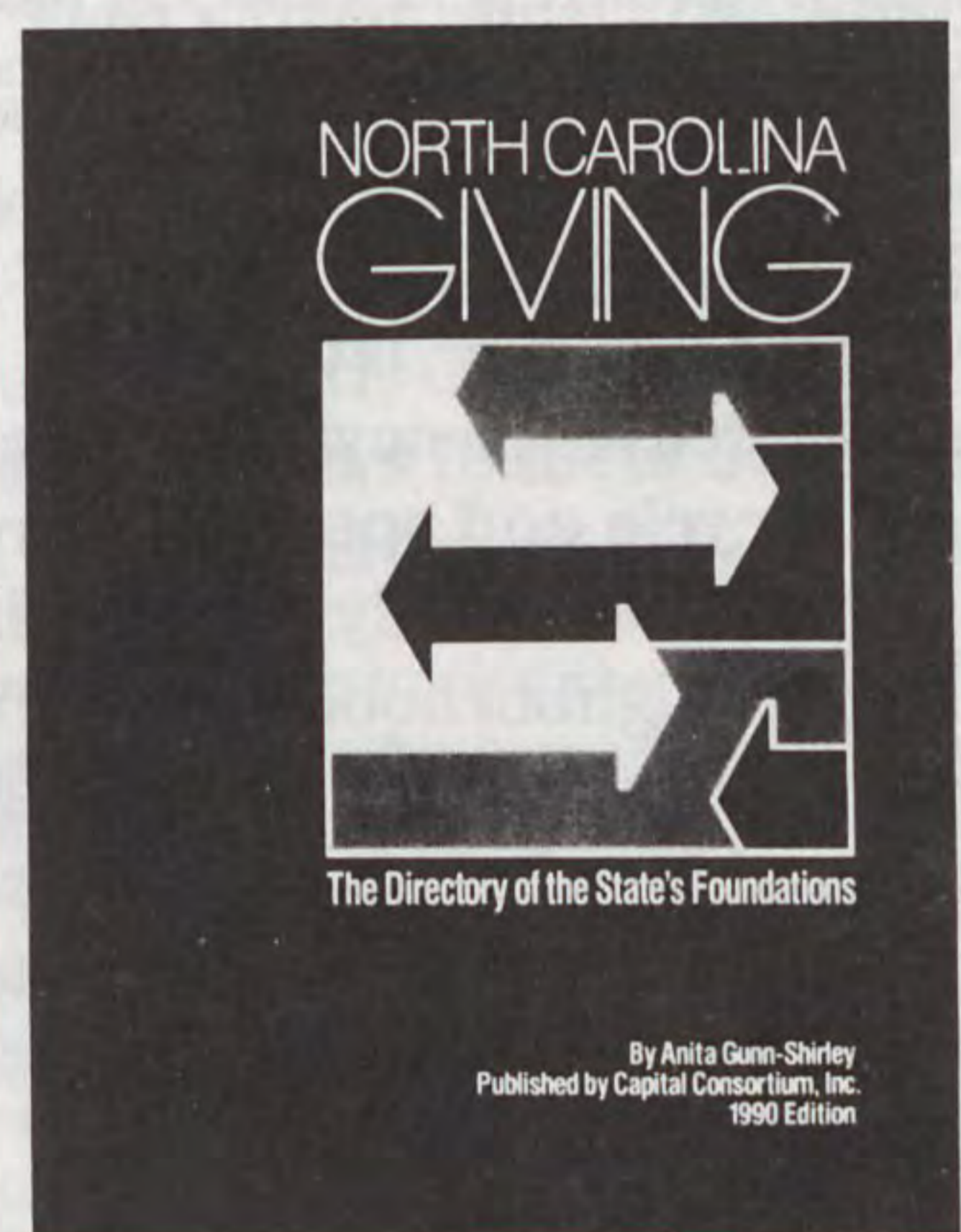
The diverseness of *The Great Dismal* comes from the many subjects covered: runaway slaves, logging, George Washington, bears, and birds. Ironically, it is the very quantity of material that leads to the book's main weakness. Any author, especially one working with such a mixed bag of sources as these, must carefully choose what he

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will include in the final version. This selectivity is essential to the production of a strong work. But Simpson seems to have been unable to leave out any anecdote or bit of information, relevant or irrelevant. The result is a good deal of superfluous (and often extraneous) material that interrupts the narrative and weakens the prose.

Criticism of excess aside, Bland Simpson deserves much praise for his fascinating portrait of the Swamp. May he pass many more times through that "dense curtain of green, reeds and maples and big pines" and bring back to us more of the adventure, history, and beauty of his beloved Great Dismal.

Becky Kornegay, Western Carolina University

Jerry Bledsoe. *Country Cured: Reflections from the Heart*. Atlanta: Longstreet Press, 1989. 196 pp. \$14.95. ISBN 0-92964-63-0.

According to Thomas Wolfe, we can't go home again; but Jerry Bledsoe not only believes we can, but also that we should go home again, at least in our memories. As Bledsoe says:

That trip—back to a place, *the* place we remember as home—is one we've all made. Whether the neighborhood is changed or remains basically the same, whether the house is still there or long gone, the place holds us, draws us backward to the people and events that define it, to the years that make us what we are.

Bledsoe's journey into the past takes us to the Thomasville of the late forties and early fifties where he delivered newspapers on his J.C. Higgins Special bicycle and spent his hard-earned nickels and dimes on candy and soda pop at Noah Ledford's neighborhood store; where his attempt to sneak into a hootchy kootchy show was thwarted by an alert roustabout; and where he suffered through a hot, boring session of summer school to become the last to graduate from the old Main Street High School.

Throughout *Country Cured*, Jerry Bledsoe explores the theme of connections: to the past that "make(s) us what we are;" to nature that so directly affects the country dweller; and to our fellow man. The title, *Country Cured*, refers to Bledsoe's idea that memories seasoned with country living can be compared to the process of curing ham—that the memories are "richer, deeper, tastier" just as country hams have a "unique tang, that regular hams just don't have."

Bledsoe's memories do have a distinctive flavor and the real strength of *Country Cured* lies in his ability to tell a good story. His folksy, rambling style will be familiar to regular readers of the

Greensboro News and Record and the *Charlotte Observer*, especially since some of the material in the books has appeared in those papers in slightly different form. Unfortunately, Bledsoe's editors allowed him to ramble a bit too much in *Country Cured*. Awkward phrases and poorly chosen words (i.e., "ardent bachelor") are evident in some sections, leaving the quality of writing somewhat uneven. Nevertheless, this book will be enjoyed by a sizable segment of public library patrons whether they are loyal Bledsoe fans or not. Anyone expecting a page turner such as Bledsoe's last book, the best-selling *Bitter Blood*, however, will be sadly disappointed.

Katherine R. Cagle, R.J. Reynolds High School Library, Winston-Salem

Ruth Moose. *Dreaming in Color*. Little Rock, Ark.: August House, 1989. 199 pp. \$15.95. ISBN 0-87483-078-8.

Ruth Moose's latest book, *Dreaming in Color*, is a collection of short stories. Like her earlier work, *The Wreath Ribbon Quilt*, these stories are about the lives and feelings of girls and women. The characters are ordinary, well-known types—housewives, teachers, small town society ladies, and teenage girls experiencing the pain of growing up.

One of the most appealing stories is "Peanut Dreams and the Blue-Eyed Jesus." Shelby Jean Foster, the thirteen-year-old main character, becomes friends with Ellis Nickerson, a sixteen-year-old pregnant dropout. One afternoon, Ellis shows up at the drugstore while Shelby is there with her friends having a Coke. When Ellis sees Shelby and goes over to speak to her, Shelby does not introduce her because she is ashamed of her. In "Wooden Apples," Patsy, a teenager, discovers "little things you didn't really want to know, things that hurt and made you worry if the world was all right."

"The Green Car" tells of a woman who left the city and moved to a mountain seventeen miles from town, and how she deals with loneliness and fear out on the mountain after someone breaks into her neighbor's house. In other stories, Moose writes about a broken relationship, women being bossed around by husbands and other relatives, neighbors in a nice suburban area, adultery, secrets, and vanishing friends. Her stories are humorous and simple; ones to which we can all relate.

Ruth Moose is currently a reference librarian at Pfeiffer College in Misenheimer, N.C. She is the

author of two collections of poetry, *To Survive* and *Finding Things in the Dark*; and her short stories have appeared in *Atlantic Monthly*, *Redbook*, *Ladies Home Journal*, *Ohio Review*, *New Delta Review*, and other publications. Mrs. Moose has won a Pen Award for Short Fiction and a writing fellowship from the North Carolina Arts Council and the National Endowment for the Arts.

Dreaming in Color is well written and entertaining and is suitable for academic and public libraries.

Lula Avent, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Roger Manley. *Signs and Wonders: Outsider Art Inside North Carolina*. Chapel Hill: Distributed for North Carolina Museum of Art by University of North Carolina Press, 1989. 135 pp. \$19.95. ISBN 0-88259-957-7 (paper).

A typical exhibition catalog offers a visual reminder of an artistic event. *Signs and Wonders* was created to document a 1989 exhibition at the North Carolina Museum of Art in Raleigh, but it is far more than merely pictures of pictures. It is an introductory guide to the "Third World" of the mind—a personal and visionary world in which ordinary objects can take on new and disturbing forms.

"Outsider" art resists definition. "Primitive" or "folk" may begin to hint at the style, but the term carries an extra and intense dimension of separateness. Richard Schneiderman, director of the museum, admits that the works on display were never intended to be shown in a formal exhibition. This beautifully produced catalog provides the possibility for private communication with the artists and, if studied in depth, may well have a greater impact on the reader than could have been gained by attendance at the exhibit.

Roger Manley, co-curator of the exhibition and author of the excellent text, obviously expended enormous effort in researching his subject. His approach is as much sociological as artistic, as witnessed by the detailed attention he pays to the everyday lives of the artists. The photographs of the creators themselves are as impressive as those of the startling "environments" or surrealistic landscapes that they have created. The catalog cover is a striking example of how castoff materials can combine in extraordinary ways. It is an arresting image of enormous "whirly-gigs," or wind-propelled machines, at an eastern North Carolina crossroads. The scene cannot be analyzed, but only experienced, as is the case with

much in this catalog. Illustrations range from a demonic vision of the Apocalypse, worthy of Bosch, to a charmingly self-conscious cement angel, holding anybody's ordinary mailbox.

Artistic style is not in question here. Any material is fair game for consideration, and any media is appropriate for artistic expression. This may lead to combinations that defy categorizing, such as wood sculptures in a whisky bottle, or colored pencil on a cereal box. What might seem strange or simplistic at first often shows, upon examination, an unconscious power that can be deeply moving.

Signs and Wonders is an obvious labor of love. It is handsomely laid out and fascinatingly written, with a generous supply of illustrations, many in color. The reader will be left with new appreciation for the special magic that can reside in seemingly trivial things. Highly recommended for any library, public or academic, with interest in folk art or North Caroliniana.

Gene Leonardi, North Carolina Central University

John Foster West. *The Summer People*. Boone, N.C.: Appalachian Consortium Press, 1990. 243 pp. \$14.95. ISBN 0-913239-65-8.

John Foster West's third novel, *The Summer People*, is the winner of the first Appalachian Consortium Fiction Award. If that, and a strikingly beautiful cover, are not enough to recommend this small gem to any North Carolina reader, the description of Anna DeVoss's first encounter with the Appalachian Mountains is:

The Appalachians rolled away toward the Piedmont to the south-east, blue and misty, ridge beyond ridge, mountain dome after mountain dome, fading out in haze along the horizon. The farthest range she could discern appeared higher than the Blue Ridge, but she knew it was an illusion. The mountains were actually stepping downward toward the foothills, toward the rolling landscape of the western North Carolina Piedmont and the flatlands beyond.

From here, throughout the book, the reader is treated to endless portraits of the world's most magnificent wonders: summer in northwestern North Carolina. The lushness, the coolness, the greenness are a constant reminder of just why there is an entire class, a population, of summer people who inhabit large portions of our state.

And this is what Anna DeVoss is—summer people. Newly, but inevitably widowed (her husband had been missing in action six years before his body was returned to the states), Anna has retreated to her in-laws' summer place in Holy Rood Valley outside Boone to try to gain some

perspective in her life. Her mother-in-law has urged Anna to stay for as long as she needs, confessing to the curative powers of the mountains. And one can almost feel the grieving young woman's challenge to her peaceful surroundings—a dare to help her accept and begin a life, a future.

This gradual acceptance does soothe her inner turmoil. Accustomed to hiding behind her wedding band and Pete's whispered plea "Promise you'll wait till I return," Anna has never even considered the amorous advances of the men around her. But here, in her lush, sensuous surroundings, she begins to respond to her need for conversation, companionship, and love. While her head indicates that she should encourage the rich "summer people" executive who would be emotionally safe, her heart is drawn to Jay, a young mountain man who had been her husband's friend.

The story of Anna DeVoss's search for self is a love story, the gradual friendship and eventual love of Anna and Jay. Yet it is more. The true essence of this love story is John Foster West's love for northwestern North Carolina, its mountains, its traditions, its people. For what is truly memorable about *The Summer People* are West's descriptions of the mountains, including even the picture of burgeoning university-centered Boone and the inevitable tourist/developer rape of the countryside. The traditional, but tourist-battered, Highland Games and the Singing on the Mountain are carefully and frustratingly described. And yet, the focal point of all is the mountains—the waterfalls, the black leaf-covered earth, the echoing thunder of the storm, the overwhelming greenness, the calm and stillness. Every tree, every peak, every valley is painted in its rich glory with loving detail, so much so that those of us who have been there know exactly where West and his characters are; those who have never visited will be there, as summer people, if only in their mind's eye.

Frances Bryant Bradburn, East Carolina University

Other Publications of Interest

Since 1933, *The State* magazine has delighted readers with its unique mix of North Carolina history, personalities, humor, and nostalgia. Its articles, by both amateur and professional writers, frequently offer the only available printed information on many Tar Heel events, people, and traditions. Thus, librarians—and their patrons—will be pleased with the improved access to recent years of the magazine now available with *The*

State Magazine Index, June 1966-May 1987, Vol. 34-Vol. 54. (1989; Broadfoot's of Wendell, 6624 Robertson Pond Road, Wendell, N.C. 27591; 648 pp.; cloth; \$49.50; ISBN 0-916107-75-2). Indexing is considerably more comprehensive than that in three older indexes for 1933-1960; and coverage is also superior to the semi-annual indexes currently published in the magazine. It is hard to imagine any library with the relevant issues of *The State* not finding this newest index invaluable.

In his *Francis Preston Venable of the University of North Carolina*, author Maurice Bursey portrays the life a major figure in the history of Tar Heel education. Venable, appointed professor of chemistry in 1880, was the first Ph.D. degree holder on the Chapel Hill teaching faculty and brought vigor and enthusiasm to scientific research at the campus. A highly respected professor and founder of the pioneering Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society, he became university president in 1900, a position he held until 1913. Bursey traces Venable's life from childhood in South Carolina and Virginia, through studies in Germany, and fifty years as chemistry professor and fourteen as president, to his final days as respected professor emeritus. It was Venable, Bursey concludes, who "by example and force of character . . . had raised the University of North Carolina from a comfortable Southern college to a center for scholarship, and so poised it for greatness." (1989; Chapel Hill Historical Society, P.O. Box 503, Chapel Hill, N.C. 27515; 111 pp.; cloth; \$12.00, plus \$1.00 shipping; ISBN 0-940715-09-7).

Even longtime Civil War buffs will likely garner new knowledge about the last days of that conflict from *Dawn of Peace: The Bennett Place State Historic Site*, by William M. Vatauvuk. It was at the home of James Bennitt (now spelled "Bennett") five miles west of Durham's Station, N.C., that Union General William T. Sherman and Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston negotiated the surrender of the latter's army of 40,000 in late April 1865. This surrender—which has been overshadowed by events at Appomattox, Va., where two weeks earlier Robert E. Lee's 28,000 men laid down their arms—removed the last sizable Southern army that diehard Confederate leaders believed capable of continuing the war. Vatauvuk carefully outlines the events leading up to the Bennett Place meetings, discusses the negotiations, and describes the immediate aftermath of the April 26 surrender. Photographs, maps, footnotes, bibliography, and document texts accompany this introduction to one of the most significant Tar Heel historic sites. (1989; 30 pp.; paper; Bennett Place, 4409 Bennett Memorial Road,

Durham, N.C. 27705; \$4.95).

Now available in a revised second edition, *The Pelican Guide to Hillsborough, Historic Orange County, North Carolina*, captures the charm of one of North Carolina's most important eighteenth-century communities. Author Lucile Noell Dula combines a short history of the town with brief discussions of sixteen historic houses, public buildings, and other sites. Also included is a walking tour guide, with descriptions of over fifty additional sites, many shown in black-and-white photographs. The 128-page paperbound book is indexed and has a brief bibliography. (1989; Pelican Publishing Co., 1101 Monroe Street, Gretna, La., 70053; \$6.95; ISBN 0-88289-719-5).

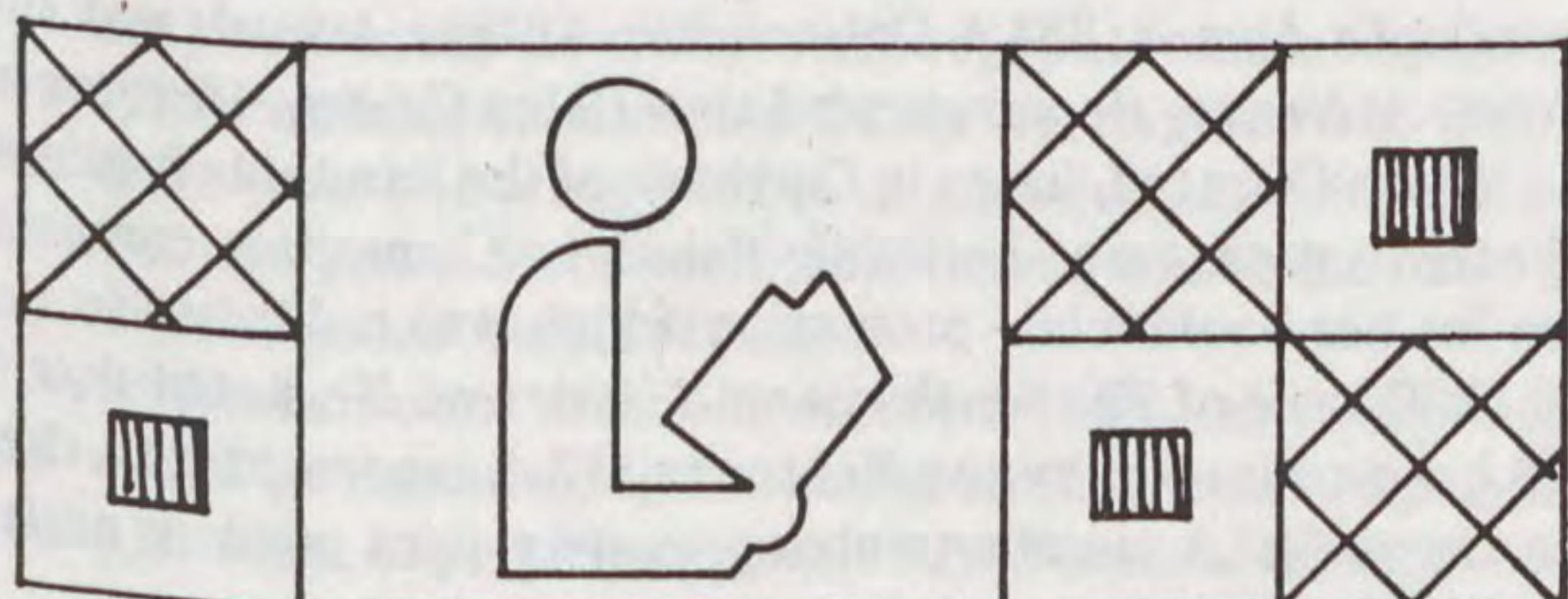
Locating Cartographic Information

(Continued from page 137)

Weyerhaeuser Company
Aerial Photo Sales Department
P. O. Box 1391
New Bern, NC 28560

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Bil Stahl, Guest Editor

Unsolicited articles dealing with the above themes or on any issue of interest to North Carolina librarians are welcomed. Please follow manuscript guidelines delineated elsewhere in this issue.

NCLA Minutes

North Carolina Library Association Minutes of the Executive Board

January 25-26, 1990
Amended

The Executive Board of the North Carolina Library Association met Thursday and Friday, January 25-26, 1990, at Camp Caraway, a Baptist Conference Center, just north of Asheboro. The Executive Committee met at 3:00 p.m. for an informal discussion and to review the agenda.

The meeting was called to order by President Barbara Baker at 4:30 p.m. Members present were: David Harrington, David Gleim, Laura Benson, Meralyn Meadows, Susan Turner, Melanie Collins, Jerry Thrasher, Pat Siegfried, Martha Ransley, Nancy Bates, Janet Freeman, Michael LaCroix, Sylvia Sprinkle-Hamlin, Johannah Sherrer, Renee' Stiff, Pat Langelier, Dave Fergusson, Frances Bradburn, Amanda Bible, Art Weeks, and Martha Fonville, NCLA Administrative Assistant.

President Baker welcomed all members and introduced Martha Fonville, the new half-time NCLA Administrative Assistant, who has an office in room 27 of the State Library Building. Her hours will be 9:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m., Monday through Friday. The phone/fax number for the office is 919/839-NCLA (6252). All members then introduced themselves.

Minutes of the October 10 and October 13, 1989 meetings were distributed for reading.

President Baker announced that the small group session on parliamentary procedure planned for 5:00-6:00 p.m. was cancelled. Doris Anne Bradley was unable to attend because of an emergency situation. The agenda was revised to recess for dinner at 5:30 p.m. and to reconvene at 6:30 p.m.

The meeting reconvened at 6:30 p.m. Leland Park, who was scheduled to present a brief history of NCLA, was sick and unable to attend, so President Baker reviewed highlights of the Association, which was organized May 14, 1904, at the State Normal and Industrial College in Greensboro with 49 charter members. Mrs. Annie Smith Ross, from the Public Library of Mecklenburg County, was elected President. The first annual meeting was held November 11-12, 1904, in Charlotte.

Following this report, the Board members divided into two groups for small group sessions, "Motivating Members, Nurturing Leaders" led by President Baker, and "Planning Workshops and Conference Sessions" led by Janet Freeman. At the close of the small group sessions, refreshments prepared by Janet Freeman and Martha Fonville were served. The meeting recessed until 9:00 a.m. Friday.

On Friday, January 26, the meeting was called to order at 9:00 a.m. by President Barbara Baker. Members present in addition to those present on January 25 were: Alice Wilkins, Nancy Ray, Robert Gaines, and Karen Seawell. The small group sessions of Thursday evening were repeated from 9:00 to 10:00 a.m.

Following a break, President Baker announced that Doris Anne Bradley would soon have new Constitutions and other updated section bylaws available for the NCLA Handbook which each member should have received from the person previously holding their position. President Baker emphasized the need for

section and committee chairmen to review their sections of the Handbook and to keep them current.

Martha Fonville, NCLA Administrative Assistant, was introduced. The office and some of her responsibilities were discussed. Martha reviewed procedures for bulk mailing and for obtaining mailing labels. Janet Freeman will be her immediate supervisor.

Nancy Fogarty, past treasurer, presented a packet of material which included the treasurer's report, membership summary, sections' balance sheet, instructions and an application for applying for an NCLA Project Grant, instructions and forms for getting bills and travel expenses paid and for bulk mailings, and the 1989-90 budget. The treasurer's report covered two periods: October - December 1989, and January - December 1989. It was noted that NCLA is in good financial shape. Nancy pointed out that the budget biennium is not the same as the conference biennium and suggested that there should be some sort of check on the McLendon Loan Fund because the loans are not being repaid. A detailed explanation of all the reports was given and the need for good two-way communication between chairmen and committees and the Executive Board was stressed. A plaque was presented to Nancy in appreciation for her outstanding performance as NCLA Treasurer for the past two bienniums.

Frances Bradburn, editor of *North Carolina Libraries*, reported on the evolution of our professional journal which began in 1942, and, in the beginning years, was published through corporate sponsorship. She reported that the journal would be changing to acid-free paper with Volume 48, Spring 1990. For a 64 page issue, this would increase the overall cost by only \$68.00, which she felt was a justifiable expense.

She reported that the editorial board held its annual retreat November 16-17 and decided on themes and tentative guest editors through 1993. The 50th anniversary issue, Spring 1992, will be "History of Libraries in North Carolina" with Robert Anthony as guest editor. Also discussed were the publications of the sections and roundtables and the electronic bulletin boards available through the State Library Network.

Pat Langelier, ALA Councilor until 1993, reported on the January 6-11 ALA Midwinter meeting held in Chicago, including the 61 major Council documents adopted, presented an articulate, succinct explanation of the organization of ALA, and outlined her responsibilities as ALA Councilor.

Jerry Thrasher, Southeastern Library Association representative, announced that the major emphasis of SELA is planning for the biennial conference. The 1990 conference will be held in Nashville at Opryland in December. The Spring Workshop will be in Atlanta, March 2-3. Nominations are being requested for the President's Award, SELA Outstanding Author Award, and the Rothrock Award. He announced that Helen Causey, Director of the Moore County Library in Carthage of the Sandhills Regional Library System, won the Public Relations Committee competition for her bookmobile promotion which was published in the fall 1989 issue of *The Southeastern Librarian*. He stated that it had been proposed by the Kentucky SELA representative that the eleven SELA member states prepare a joint position paper

for presentation at the White House Conference (WHCLIS) in 1991.

In the few minutes remaining before recessing for lunch, the Executive Board directory was corrected and updated.

The official business meeting was called to order at 1:00 p.m. by President Baker. Guests Howard McGinn, State Librarian, and Jane Moore, Chief Consultant, were introduced.

Corrections needed to the October 10, 1989, minutes included 1. Deleting "Allen Smith, Michael Wilder, Fred Marble, and Merrill Smith." They did not receive a gift. 2. Correct the spelling of *profession* and *ethnic*. In the October 13 minutes, the word "Visitors" should be inserted before "Bureau" in the name "High Point Convention and Bureau." It was moved by Pat Langelier, seconded by Jerry Thrasher, that the minutes be approved as corrected. Motion carried.

The treasurer's report was presented in the morning session by Nancy Fogarty, but Michael LaCroix, incoming treasurer, presented the following motion to amend the budget: The budget be amended to increase the following expenditure lines:

Administrative

President — increase from \$3,600 to \$4,600

Administrative Assistant — increase from 0 to \$15,000

ALA Representative — increase from \$3,000 to \$4,000.

Seconded by Janet Freeman, the motion carried.

A request for a contribution to the North Carolina High School Library/Media Association for their annual conference has been received. Robert Gaines moved that the NCLA Executive Board grant \$200 to the N. C. High School Library/Media Association for their March 16, 1990 annual conference, becoming a "Benefactor" of the conference. Seconded by Frances Bradburn, the motion carried.

Martha Fonville commented on her background, stated that she was looking for a new challenge, and she felt that she had found it. She was employed as Administrative Assistant on December 18.

Committee Reports:

Frances Bradburn stated there was no report from the AIDS Committee.

President Baker announced that when all accounts were settled after the 1989 Charlotte Conference, there was a balance of \$52,006.25. After subtracting \$20,000 for the 1991 Conference, \$32,006.25 will go to Conference profit.

Janet Freeman, 1991 Conference Committee Chairman, has been consulting with the High Point Convention and Visitors Bureau about the 1991 Conference. She is seeking highly organized, imaginative and reliable people for her committee.

Doris Anne Bradley was not present to present a report from the Constitution, Codes, and Bylaws Committee, but President Baker stated that the Committee had been busy and a report would be mailed to Board members.

Dave Fergusson, Governmental Relations, reported on the upcoming 16th annual Legislative Day to be held in Washington, D.C. on April 24 during National Library Week. He distributed a descriptive brochure prepared by ALA, described the usual activities of the day, and stated that the Legislative Day Committee is composed of representatives from different types of libraries. He stated that additional information would be mailed later.

The Membership Committee will be jointly chaired by Directors Sylvia Sprinkle-Hamlin and David Harrington, who stated that there would be a big push to increase membership during the next two years. Membership brochures will be available at the Administrative Assistant's office.

Art Weeks, Public Relations, reported that their first promotion would be encouraging North Carolina libraries, especially public libraries, to participate in the ALA National Library Week

promotion "Night of a Thousand Stars" on April 25. The purpose of the promotion is to focus national attention on the importance of family literacy and reading together as a family. Governor James Martin has endorsed the "Night" with a special proclamation. Art is hoping a minimum of 50 libraries in North Carolina will participate. \$375 is requested by the committee to produce and distribute state-wide a videotaped public service announcement to help promote the event. The tape will be produced in Charlotte and will feature Robert Reed of the Charlotte Hornets. Nancy Bates moved that NCLA give the \$375 to the Public Relations Committee for the purpose of purchasing tapes to promote "Night of a Thousand Stars." Seconded by Pat Langelier, the motion carried.

In discussing other public relations ideas, Howard McGinn stated that the State Library was going to start exhibiting at the ALA and SELA Conferences for recruiting purposes, especially to help the small rural public libraries. He encouraged support of the booth, contributions of promotional materials to use in the booth, and volunteers to help staff the booth.

Susan Turner reported on the two main objectives of the Technology and Trends Committee during the 1987-89 biennium. They were to establish the Technology Application Database, a clearinghouse of information on technology applications in North Carolina libraries; and to sponsor a teleconference, *Technology: Designs for the '90's*, focusing on two major technology trends: (a) telecommunications, and (b) accommodating buildings for new technology. A videotape of this conference which was held at UNC-Charlotte on January 9, 1990, is available from Bill Stahl at UNC-Charlotte. The Committee has been restructured with staggered membership to provide continuity. Ed Sheary is the new chairman.

Section and Roundtable Reports:

Pat Siegfried reported that the Children's Services Section had not yet met, but their children's program publication, *Reel Readers*, had reached the break-even point, with sales beginning at the 1989 Conference. She stated there had been very positive responses to the author luncheon at NCLA.

Janet Freeman, reporting for Martha Ransley of the College and University Section, stated that two special workshops were scheduled for the spring. "Active Teaching and Learning: A Practical Design Workshop," sponsored by the Bibliographic Instruction Interest Group, will be offered on February 22 at Wake Forest University and on February 23 at N. C. State University. Cerise Oberman, Library Director at SUNY Plattsburg, is the workshop leader. The spring workshop for the section will be held May 11 in the Greensboro area with Russ Moxley, Director of Leadership Technologies for the Center for Creative Leadership, as workshop leader.

Alice Wilkins, Chairman-elect of the Community and Junior College Section, reporting for Susan Janney, announced that the Section's first meeting was held January 18 in High Point. The Section plans to sponsor a program focusing on CD-ROM reference applications at the LRA Conference in High Point on March 21. The Section is forming a Public Relations Committee and plans to publish a newsletter.

Robert Gaines, Documents Section, reported that their executive committee met January 11 in Raleigh and a spring workshop, "Planning for the 1990 Census," will be held May 18 at McKimmon Center in Raleigh. Howard McGinn announced that 45,000 items were distributed from the Documents Clearinghouse last year and that a full depository library is still needed for the Third Congressional District. He also commented that the cost of distributing the documents was much greater than expected.

President Baker stated that Robert Gaines and others had mentioned the need for a master calendar for planning and

NCLA Minutes

scheduling workshops and meetings. She stated that this would be maintained by the Administrative Assistant, but it will require communication by the sections and committees for it to be effective.

Nancy Ray, Library Administration and Management Section, reported that their executive board would be meeting in mid-February to begin planning a workshop.

Melanie Collins, New Members Roundtable, had no report.

Laura Benson, North Carolina Association of School Librarians, announced that the NCASL Conference would be in High Point September 27-28.

Meralyn Meadows, Vice-Chairman of the N. C. Paraprofessional Association, reporting for Ann Thigpen, stated that a petition was presented to ALA in January to form a Membership Initiative Group (MIG) for library support staff. A MIG is a mechanism for a group to have a "home" within ALA for three years while trying to determine if there is interest for a more permanent status, such as a roundtable. The Committee on Organizations is expected to approve the request in late March. Also, an effort is underway to present a poster session at ALA in June on organizing a state roundtable for library support staff concerns. If successful, NCLPA will be asked to be one of the presenters. The response to the NCLPA programs at NCLA indicated that it was a first conference for about ¾ of the approximately 80-130 people who attended each program, and the programs received positive evaluations.

Nancy Bates, Public Library Section, reported that the Section executive board met December 5 to review the charges to the committees and to form the committees. The first meeting of the Planning Council will be February 9 at the Davidson County Public Library. She also announced that the N. C. Humanities Grant, to which Nancy Fogarty referred in the treasurer's report, is to provide speakers for those public libraries participating in the Books of America series to introduce the series to the community.

Johannah Sherrer, Reference and Adult Services, had to leave early, but did not have a report.

David Gleim, Resources and Technical Services, reported that their executive committee will meet in February. The main items on their agenda are planning a two-day section conference for October, planning issue no. 2 of their annual newsletter, and reviewing, possibly reorganizing, their four interest groups.

Renee' Stiff, Roundtable on Ethnic Minority Concerns, reported that the NCLA program, "Roadbuilders: Librarians Who Have Paved the Way," was well received and that the executive committee for this biennium will be meeting in February.

Maurice York, Roundtable on Special Collections, was not present and no report was presented.

Karen Seawell, Roundtable on the Status of Women in Librarianship, reported that part of her executive committee had met and all had been in communication by phone. They are planning a workshop and plan to revise the MS MANAGEMENT newsletter.

Jerry Thrasher, reporting for Terri Union, Chairman of the Trustees Section, announced that the 23rd Annual Public Library Trustee Conference would be held Friday and Saturday, May 18-19, at the Durham Hilton Hotel in Durham.

Pat Langelier, ALA Councilor, in addition to the report presented in the morning session, recommended that all members of the Executive Board review the Council documents for items that relate specifically to their section, committee or roundtable, and relay the information to their members.

Jerry Thrasher, SELA Representative, in addition to the report presented in the morning session, announced the 1990-92 SELA officers and stated that there had been suggestions for a chartered bus from Raleigh to Nashville for the conference in December. Michael LaCroix suggested that members of the Executive Board spearhead a nomination of Reynolds Price for the Outstanding Author Award.

President Baker reported that she has attended, as NCLA President, ALA, including Chapter Relations and Council meetings, N. C. Library Commission meetings, and will be attending in March, the SELA Workshop in Atlanta and the N. C. Small Presses and Magazines Association meeting in Southern Pines.

Howard McGinn, State Librarian, announced that the OCLC-Linknet test was successfully completed, but OCLC does not want to continue it. Personnel changes at the State Library include the appointment of Jane Moore as Chief of the Library Development Section, Gary Hardin as Automation Consultant, and Cal Shepherd as the Children's-Young Adult Consultant. I. T. Littleton has been elected the first president of the newly organized Friends of the North Carolina Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. He also stated that efforts are being made to obtain an historical marker to place on the campus of UNC-Greensboro where the NCLA was first organized.

The revision of the State Library Commission, which was reported in *Tar Heel Libraries*, was briefly discussed.

There was no old business to come before the Board.

Under new business, President Baker presented a request from the N. C. Preservation Consortium for a letter supporting their efforts that could be included in a grant proposal to the National Endowment for the Humanities. Pat Langelier moved that President Baker write such a letter. Seconded by Nancy Bates, the motion carried.

Bill-back time for the Administrative Assistant's time in handling section/committee work was discussed. President Baker recommended that Janet Freeman and Martha Fonville bring a proposal for charges to the April Executive Board meeting.

Michael LaCroix presented the issue of repayment of the McLendon Loan Fund which was mentioned in the treasurer's report. Nancy Fogarty had reported that only one of the past ten loans has been repaid as it should have been. He asked for direction on how to handle this situation. Nancy Bates moved that the NCLA Scholarship Committee formulate guidelines for the receipt and repayment of the McLendon Loan Fund and to report at the April 20 Executive Board meeting. Seconded by Jerry Thrasher, the motion carried.

Pat Langelier announced that in the latest *Library Journal*, the Librarian of the Year award was announced. Of the five runners-up, two were from North Carolina. They are Gene Lanier and Mildred Matthis. Pat Langelier moved that President Baker write a letter of congratulations to each on their recognition as runners-up for the *Library Journal* Librarian of the Year award. Seconded by Janet Freeman, the motion carried.

The meeting was adjourned at 3:00 p.m.

Amanda Bible, Secretary

go for it!
use your library

Point

(Continued from page 138)

ges. Compared to those costs, telecommunication charges are insignificant! Besides, it is a major concession on the part of GPO to agree to pick up these charges in the first place. Also database searching is an area that the GPO has no interest in; and Robert Houk, the new Public Printer, made it quite clear at the Spring Depository Library Council meeting in Phoenix that they do not wish to pursue this technology. I, for one, do not think that this is realistic. There is too much potentially useful information out there in database format. We need the federal government to make it available to depository libraries. Instead of scaring GPO off by refusing to pay any of the charges, we should meet them halfway and work out a reasonable cost-sharing policy.

The second type of electronic format which will likely mean charges to libraries are CD-ROMs. These costs will probably involve the buying or leasing of licensed software. So far we have been lucky: the first CD-ROM we received was Census Test Disk II which came with its own software. However, there are many CD-ROMs being produced by the government that use licensed software. What are we to do about that material—ignore it because the Government Printing Office will not or cannot afford to supply 1400 depositories with this software? I think that it is too important to be ignored, and I do not like leaving it to the GPO to make these kinds of decisions for us! I believe that the GPO should very actively pursue such CD-ROMs for the depository program and let the individual libraries decide if they can afford them or not. In other words, I would rather have the chance to decide for myself whether or not to buy the software for my patrons. I certainly would not expect the government to cover these software expenses for us when the agencies themselves are having to pay them.

Telecommunication charges for database searching and licensed software costs for government-produced CD-ROMs are legitimate expenses that libraries should pay. Instead of arguing about these particular costs, we would do better to spend our energy making sure the government kept these costs low. We should be urging the GPO to work with private vendors to make low cost usage deals for us so that we can use some of the marvelous value-added packages that firms like LEGISLATE and Congressional Quarterly Inc. have developed. We should be insisting that the GPO play a more aggressive role in developing software standards for government agencies to

use in the production of CDs. We should also be demanding that the GPO offer some of its own products in a useable electronic format such as the "PRF File" on CD or the "Daily Shipping List" online. We should also be debating whether it is legitimate to pass any costs we have to pay on to our general public or if, as depositories, we must incorporate those costs into our own service overhead. These are the important issues that we are ignoring that will come back to haunt us. We are going to have to pay sooner or later, and the longer we delay it the less input we will have in the matter. Enough is enough! Let's get on with the program!!

Counterpoint

(Continued from page 139)

We often justify this because print sources already contain this information, albeit in a more cumbersome format, thereby still providing free access to the information. When we don't pass the cost on, we restrict access by determining if the request is suitable for online searching before we begin. In this light, doesn't this seemingly reasonable charge begin to eat away at the very concept of open access to government information?

Licensing fees are not even a very subtle attempt to further restrict access. They are a bold assault on the very concept of open access to government information. What good is a book if the pages are glued together? What good is a database if you lack the software to access it? The two go hand in hand!! You cannot say you are providing the public with information by paying for the creation of a database alone. If you don't *give away* access to it, isn't it essentially worthless?

Cost-sharing has been with us all along; the federal government is just trying a new way of restricting the information vitally necessary for a democracy to flourish. The feds know if they can further shift the cost to state and local governments, before long these programs will be crippled by the budget crunch now crippling Washington. Once this is accomplished, there will have been a definite restriction to the freedom of information.

Wake up and smell the coffee, Ridley. Cost-sharing already exists, and libraries need to prevent the federal government from shifting even more of the costs to us.

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