Public Documents

HIGHLIGHTS

April/June 1982 Double Number 51/52 (GP 3.27:51/52) Superintendent of Documents (U.S. Government Printing Office)

Lawyer-Librarian Raymond M. Taylor Becomes Superintendent of Documents

At ceremonies held May 17 at the U.S. Senate, Raymond Mason Taylor was sworn in as Superintendent of Documents of the United States. Named by Public Printer Danford L. Sawyer, Jr., the 49 year-old native of Washington, N.C., brings to the post nationwide recognition of his expertise in the law information field.

President pro tempore of the U.S. Senate, Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, administered the oath to Taylor at a ceremony attended by a large gathering of Capitol Hill, GPO, and information industry dignitaries.

Both Senators from Taylor's home state of North Carolina, Jesse Helms and John P. East took part in the ceremony. They were joined by Public Printer Sawyer, Senate Chaplain Rev. Richard C. Halverson, and Senate Sergeant at Arms Howard Liebengood. A display of some of the many publications available from the Superintendent of Documents highlighted the event.

During his introduction of Taylor to those gathered at the ceremony, Senator Helms praised Public Printer Sawyer for his actions in trying to gain efficient and cost-effective control of GPO. The Senator said of Sawyer, "I commend your good judgment in selecting Raymond Taylor as Superintendent of Documents. Let me add, if I may, that I have observed your performance in office. You have shown that you are a man of courage, conviction, and wisdom. You have demonstrated your determination to take charge of the Government Printing Office and manage it in a lawful, efficient, and businesslike manner. You have my wholehearted support and sincere commendation."

Of Taylor's appointment, Helms added, "Keep in mind that the Superintendent of Documents holds a position of undisputed international importance in the information industry. You have an opportunity to serve an Administration that is not afraid to take courageous stands in the interest of the nation. I do not doubt that you will fit in well. Your unique abilities and experience equip you for this position, and I know that you will make a substantial contribution."

As Superintendent of Documents, Taylor is responsible for all GPO documents-related programs, including the sale of Government publications, the Depository Library Program, and the distribution of publications for the various Federal agencies.

From 1964 to 1977, Taylor was Marshal and Librarian of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. He later practiced law privately in Raleigh, N.C., specializing in the law information industry. He suspended his private practice last December to serve as an Assistant United States Attorney and Chief of the Appellate Section for the Eastern District of North Carolina.

During 1976 and 1977, Taylor served as project director of the Federal Judicial Center Study of Federal Court Libraries. In this capacity, he conducted a nationwide study of the law research facilities of the Federal courts. His two-volume report on that study, *Federal Court Libraries*, was published last year.

Taylor has written and lectured extensively in the fields of law and librarianship. He is credited with conceiving legislation making state appellate court libraries eligible for designation as depositories for Government documents. He also played a major role in the development of Federal Trade Commission Guides for the Law Book Industry. Since 1967, Taylor has taught law courses at North Carolina State University.

The new Superintendent of Documents holds undergraduate and law degrees from the University of North Carolina and is a certified Law Librarian.

Public Printer Speaks Before Federal Publishers Committee in Washington

[Following are the remarks of the Public Printer of the United States, Mr. Danford L. Sawyer, Jr., at a meeting of the Federal Publishers Committee in Washington, D.C., on May 12, 1982.]

Good morning. I am happy to be here and to have this opportunity to discuss some of the activities going on at the Government Printing Office.

AUTHENTICATED U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION GPO

I have been given a series of questions which I have been told you would like answered and I will certainly do my best to address some of them.

GPO's Mission

The first area concerns GPO's mission and what kinds of chances I foresee in accomplishing it. This is an area I have been discussing quite a bit lately—because it is of great interest not only to GPO management and to publishers like yourselves—but to the entire printing industry and to all of our employees. It requires taking a hard look at what I see as the future for Federal printing.

Even without the benefit of a crystal ball, there are some very evident trends underway. Federal printing is today a gradually shrinking pie and it is shrinking because of very deliberate and specific actions being taken by this Administration. As publishers, you are of course directly aware to what I refer. Appropriations throughout agencies have been decreased in an effort to gain control of what had become a runaway Federal budget. Hard hit in many of your organizations are funds for printing and publishing efforts. Even where appropriations remain the same, they do not buy as much.

Curtailing Expenditures

In conjunction with the overall drive to curtail Federal expenditures a hard look, Government-wide, has been taken at publications and at audio-visual materials as well. The White House, the Congress, and especially the Office of Management and Budget have demanded that your agencies justify the existence of all of your printing needs.

I admit that GPO has been caught with being somewhat less than cost-attentive over the years. It was expected that Government paperwork in all forms would continue to expand and the price asked for producing that paperwork would be the price paid—no questions asked. This is just not the case anymore. GPO's workload has dropped significantly, revenues are down by more than $5 million this Fiscal Year alone.

As a result, I have had to order 6 days of furlough for all of our employees over the next 7 months. It isn't pleasant to tell your employees they must forfeit some of their anticipated pay—but it certainly beats losing jobs and it will be a big help to GPO in recouping our losses. I have initiated quite a few other changes as well to help our economic status. A hiring freeze has cut the workforce by 400 employees. An optional early retirement provision is being sought from OPM, which should reduce our payroll by another 300 to 400 people. In addition, we have placed a very strict control on the authorization of overtime use.

Close to half-a-billion dollars worth of Federal printing has been procured in the past by GPO from the private sector in a year's time. That figure will be taking a drastic plunge as well as a result of the drop in print orders. So you can see that these trends in Federal printing do indeed affect all of us.

Economic Recovery

Even with this talk of gloom and doom now—I believe it is safe to predict a recovery. Federal printing needs will increase again, eventually. We are a growing nation. More people mean more needs to be met and among those needs will be an increase in printed information from their Government. I do believe, however, that the current decrease in printing demands must bottom out first. I see another 1 to 3 years before that bottom is actually reached—and a year or so when it will stay at that level. Then, I believe the gradual increase will occur, and you publishers will see an increase in the demand for your products and in the appropriations you are given to create them.

It is my belief that what is going to happen in the printing and publishing industry is not unlike what is going to happen across the country—a gradual but steady economic recovery, rather than a dramatic spurt. This is not an unhealthy situation by any appraisal. A spurt in the economy can too easily be accompanied by a spurt in inflation and therefore a return to the same old dilemma. What I see nationwide as one of the hallmarks of this Administration and within GPO and the Federal printing community is a period of sustained recovery without the recurrence of the problems of the past.

The Documents Area

In the Documents area where most of the rest of your questions were directed, I have initiated major changes—some of which you are aware of, others which may be less familiar. Many of your questions indicate a fear on your part that GPO does not share your concern for keeping the American public informed of the publications made available through the Federal Government. You show particular concern that with the current budget cutbacks, the availability of many publications will not be made known to their intended audiences.

If there is one point which I want to make clear today, it is that I share your concern 100 percent for the public's right to be able to have available to it the great wealth of information gathered by our Government. It is a viewpoint which I have held since before becoming Public Printer and I assure you that I have not wavered in holding that view.

Marketing

As a panelist at an American Library Association meeting last January, I spoke on "Marketing, A Key to Surviving and Thriving". At that time I outlined many of the plans which I have in mind for the Federal documents program. Some have already been implemented, others will be in the months ahead. I believe you as publishers will be highly pleased with these actions.

First, and perhaps foremost, we have hired GPO's first Director of Marketing. Don Fossedal is here today and he will be on the panel which you will be hearing in a few minutes. I haven't made life easy for Don. After years of no direction at all, I asked for his staff to put together a marketing program which could truly meet the needs of the public—and I asked for that program to be established practically overnight.

I believe we have already made some dramatic changes and more will be underway in the near future. In the first 6 months of this fiscal year, our gross sales are $1 million over those of the same period last year and our profit is more than $3.2 million. After losing $20 million in our overall sales program in the past 3 years, I think this is a dramatic improvement.

It is true that we have reduced the number of publications which we are making available by eliminating titles with little sales potential. We are well aware that with your reduced budgets and subsequent reduced ability to distribute publications for free that you may not agree with our decision to weed out less popular publications from our sales inventory.

Depository Program

However, I believe we have a very viable program underway to fill this void in the dissemination of important information. Since its establishment in 1895, the depository library program has been greatly ignored in terms of the rich resource system that it is.

There are more than 1,300 such libraries nationwide and they are playing a major role in our marketing plan. I have personally sought the support of the Advertising Council and of the three major television networks in promoting both the depository library system and the Documents Sales program. The response I received is quite favorable.

Along with this media support, we have asked for aid from the libraries themselves. Brochures, already in the production stage describing the depository library system, will be distributed throughout the libraries.

In conjunction with radio and television public service tapes which we will provide, libraries should be able to mount their own localized marketing programs—at no real expense to them.

An Informed Public

The cornerstone to our entire marketing program is an informed public—exactly what you as publishers also desire. Increased awareness of the availability of Federal publications through depository libraries, should also cause an increase in the demand for purchasing such publications.

Anticipating this increase in demand, we intend to make the purchasing of documents as convenient to our customers as possible. Early efforts along this line already appear to be paying off. Since credit card purchases were first made available, we have seen a month by month growth in their use. One of the earliest implemented phases of our marketing program, the DIALORDER feature of the DIALOG service provided by the Lockheed Corporation to more than 13,000 subscribers nationwide, has also produced a steady growth in sales orders received.

I could go on and on listing some of the various features of the new marketing program, but then I would probably be stealing some of the thunder from your panelists. I just want to reiterate that my goal for the distribution of Federal publications is the same as yours—to make these resources widely available to the American public in the simplest and most cost-effective way possible. I believe that we are doing our best at this time to attain that goal.

I hope that I have covered most of your questions and addressed many of your concerns. Again, I thank you for the opportunity to be here today.

William J. Barrett Becomes Deputy

William J. Barrett has been named to the Government Printing Office's second highest post, that of Deputy Public Printer of the United States. Not a newcomer to the executive ranks, he was called upon by Public Printer Danford L. Sawyer, Jr. to assume in January the position of Assistant Public Printer (Superintendent of Documents). Prior to that appointment, Barrett had served as Deputy Assistant Public Printer (Superintendent of Documents) since 1973. The new Deputy Public Printer came to GPO in 1971 as its first Administrative Officer.

GPO Responds to Depository Library Council Resolutions

[This is the first of two reports on the Spring Meeting of the Depository Library Council to the Public Printer, April 26–28, 1982. The second report will appear in HIGHLIGHTS for August 1982.]

RESOLUTIONS APPROVED BY THE DEPOSITORY LIBRARY COUNCIL TO THE PUBLIC PRINTER 9/30/81 WITH THE RESPONSES OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS 4/28/82.

1. The Depository Library Council requests that the Public Printer communicate to the Census Bureau the importance to the library community, and to the public at large, of having the text and statistical tables of the 1980 *Census Tracts, Block Statistics*, and *Detailed Characteristics* available in paper copy.

   The Public Printer did communicate to Mr. Chapman, Director of the Census Bureau, the concerns of the Council as expressed in this resolution. Mr. Chapman responded, noting the severe budgetary pressures faced by the Census Bureau. He stated that the census tract reports will be paper as originally planned; but he does not see a likelihood of paper for other reports for which only microfiche is planned. His complete response is included in your notebooks for your information.

2. In order for depository libraries to identify and retrieve government publications, Council reiterates (see Council resolution 26, Fall 1980, and resolution 16, Spring 1981) that it is essential that bibliographic records for all government publications (including scientific and technical materials) appear in a common data base available to library bibliographic utilities. To

fulfill its statutory responsibility to provide a comprehensive master catalog of U.S. government publications and to achieve economy in the provision of bibliographic records, Council advises the Government Printing Office to actively pursue this objective. Until a common data base for government publications is realized, GPO must assure the depository libraries that the Government Printing Office will provide a full bibliographic record for all depository publications which will facilitate the retrieval and use of these depository materials.

We are pursuing the goal to include all Government publications, including scientific and technical materials, in our cataloging data base. Our primary area of concentration at this time is to pick up bibliographic records, of the technical reports published by or through the National Technical Information Service, the DOE Technical Information Center, the NASA Scientific and Technical Information Center, and the Defense Technical Information Center. Our approach is to develop the capability to receive machine readable bibliographic records from these agencies automatically. We do not intend to duplicate the work they are already performing.

The standardization of data elements is a necessary step toward automatic transfer and GPO is now in the middle of a project to compile a Data Element Dictionary (DED) encompassing the data elements each agency uses in its bibliographic processing. The purpose of such a dictionary is twofold: first, to provide to the four technical report processing agencies a tool to guide their efforts at further standardization to improve their own processing: secondly, to provide to them, GPO and the Library of Congress a mechanism by which to explore avenues of cooperation in the bibliographic processing of all Federal documents. GPO is furnishing the computer support for developing this Data Element Dictionary and has developed the necessary computer programs. We have given each of the agencies requirements for submitting a magnetic tape to our computer center, defining their formats and data elements. We have asked that this be furnished as soon as possible. These will be processed under the data element dictionary capability in our data base management system and output products will be produced to allow for review to see what the relationships are and to determine how and what data elements would be transferred automatically.

Jay Young has a set of the system requirements here if you would like to see that.

Keep in mind that, overall, this is a long-range project and extremely complex. To our knowledge, no one has taken a COSATI record and transferred it into a MARC data base before. In the meantime, we will continue to catalog technical publications received through our normal GPO channels that are distributed to depository libraries.

3. Council recommends that as the Government Printing Office now begins to fulfill its role in providing bibliographic control for all government publications, it investigates the feasibility of providing free access for depository libraries to unclassified bibliographic data bases produced by federal agencies. The feasibility study should evaluate free access to at least the following data bases: NASA, DOED, ERIC, and MEDLINE

   Our General Counsel advised us that "Under the current provisions of Title 44, the Government Printing Office is not required to provide access to bibliographic computer data bases belonging to Federal agencies to the depository libraries." The complete opinion is attached for your review.

   While the opinion is negative in terms of access to data bases, this in no way precludes our continuing efforts to work with Federal agencies for cooperative bibliographic control. At present there are several ongoing projects with Federal agencies to improve access and availability of documents for the Depository Library Program which will be discussed later today by members of my staff.

4. Council recommends that when errors which would affect identification or retrieval are discovered on microfiche headers, the Government Printing Office supply corrected microfiche.

   We will supply corrected microfiche whenever this occurs for fiche which we produce. For microfiche originated by other agencies, we will contact the agency, but can provide no assurance that the fiche will be replaced.

5. The Depository Library Council commends the Government Printing Office for its initiative in developing a cost-saving combined shipping list/claims form. The Council believes it is important that the form be reproducible on a standard office photocopier.

   We appreciate the Council's commendation on our development of a combined shipping list/claims form. We began using the form on November 9, 1981. It has received considerable praise from Depository Librarians and has made claims processing a more efficient operation.

6. Whereas, the Federal Government Budget is undergoing reduction and all reasonable economy is encouraged, and

   Whereas, the 1980 Census block maps would be costly to produce and distribute in hard copy, and

Whereas, the Census Bureau has assured GPO that they will provide an adequate original for reproduction, and

Whereas, the Depository Library Council has determined that the 1980 block maps are useable in microfiche.

The Depository Library Council recommends that GPO distribute in microformat or hard copy to Depository Libraries all the 1980 block statistics they select, with the following specifications for maps in microcopy.

1) That the maps be reproduced one per fiche in a common reduction ratio so that hard copy produced from the fiche can be combined into a single paper copy;

2) That clear and adequate header information appear on each fiche to facilitate use.

Every effort is being made to provide users of Census Block Statistic Maps with usable high quality reproducible microfiche. There will be one map per fiche with a reduction ratio of 12X. Header information on each fiche will include: SuDocs class numbers, Census accession numbers, as well as Geographic Area and Map numbers.

7. The Depository Library Council recommends that the following categories of publications be added to the "Standard Reference Works" listed in the GPO Guidelines for Microfiche Conversion, Part II:

   —Administrative Decisions
   —Abstracts
   —User Manuals and Finding Aids

   In addition, the Council recommends that GPO utilize the attached annotated copy of "List of Classes" as a guide to the types of materials that would entail a hardship on library users were they not distributed in paper. This list is not intended to be exclusive or final, but to provide examples.

   We have carefully studied the Council's recommended additions of Administrative Decisions, Abstracts, User Manuals, and Finding Aids, to the "Standard Reference Works" listed in GPO's "Guidelines for Microfiche Conversion, Part II." We agree with your recommendations and with few exceptions these categories of publications will be distributed in paper format. The annotated "List of Classes" has been most helpful as a guide.

8. Responding to the Public Printer's support of Council's resolution 1 of April 1981, Council recommends that the Public Printer proceed to encourage the development of state plans for the Federal Depository Program. Such plans would provide a cost-effective means of enabling states to share the responsibility for the development of collections and the provision of services. Council has developed two examples of state plans and an initial list of the elements recommended for inclusion. The examples and the list of elements are intended to ensure that individual state plans provide a comprehensive mechanism of addressing the need for free public access to government information. Council requests that this concept be publicized and that the material describing and illustrating state plans be disseminated within the depository community and to the Chief Officers of State Library Agencies. An Ad Hoc Committee of the Depository Library Council has been appointed to assist in developing materials to describe and publicize the state plan concept.

   The Chairperson of the Chief Officers of State Library Agencies (COSLA) was contacted prior to their October meeting in Santa Fe; and the issue of State Plans was placed on their agenda. At that meeting, Barbara Weaver and Sandy Faull explained the significance of State Plans and contact persons for each state. State Librarians not responding with names of contact persons at the COSLA meeting have since received two letters from GPO regarding State Plans.

   To date, thirty-five states have advised us that they have named contact persons. Two additional states have responded saying they do not need such plans. Some states have begun to report on their activities.

   One of the plans submitted has been carefully reviewed by GPO's General Counsel which has provided us with an opinion of the proposed State Plan for Missouri. The opinion indicates that the Plan basically fulfills the requirements of Chapter 19 of Title 44 and allows the State to organize its depository system without the benefit of a regional depository. The General Counsel recommended some amendments to the Plan which are included in the memo attached to the resolution response.

   The key is that the Plan, its amendments, and any actions taken to implement it must comply with all the applicable provisions of 44 U.S.C. §§ 1901–1914. If there is any conflict between those statutory provisions and the State Plan, Chapter 19 must take precedence. Contingent on incorporation of the recommended amendments to the State Plan, we concur and the Plan may be implemented. We shall transmit this in writing to Missouri when we return to Washington.

9. Council requests that GPO communicate to NTIS and DOE the need for including in *Government Reports, Announcements and Index* and *Energy Research Abstracts* the SuDocs classification number and item number for depository publications.

We have communicated to NTIS the desirability of having the SuDocs class number appear in Government Reports Announcements & Index (GRA&I). NTIS agreed with the idea, but felt that such enhancements would be best accomplished if the information were included on the tapes submitted by the report processing agencies for inclusion in GRA&I.

We immediately began working with NASA and DOE to this end. NASA is now inputting the SuDocs class numbers for several major series in the report number field of its cataloging records for Scientific and Technical Aerospace Reports (STAR). NTIS will print these classes in GRA&I as soon as they begin appearing on the STAR tape.

The Public Printer has written to the Assistant Secretary of the Department of Energy requesting inclusion of the class number in records in Energy Research Abstracts (ERA) and in the headers of microfiche produced by the DOE Technical Information Center. As in the NASA project, the appearance of this data on the ERA tapes would trigger its presence in GRA&I.

We also plan to communicate with the other scientific and technical agencies regarding the inclusion of the SuDocs class in their data bases.

We have not addressed inclusion of the item number in our work with the agencies because we feel that the class number is the key element and we did not wish to further complicate the issue at this time.

10. Council urges GPO to provide the depository library community as soon as possible with the DOE scientific and technical reports that they currently have in-house regardless of age, and with the 8,000 + publications offered by DOE to them for distribution this year.

Since very few of the DOE scientific and technical publications are obtained in paper copy through GPO and DOE microfiche are not produced through GPO, the Public Printer wrote to the Secretary of Energy requesting that DOE comply with Title 44, U.S.C. and provide GPO with microfiche of technical reports for distribution to depository libraries. The depository requirement was an average of 375 libraries for each of the approximately 17,000 publications produced a year. The letter proposed that the microfiche for depositories be produced by the DOE Technical Information Center at the same time as DOE copies are made and indicated that the GPO would pay the Technical Information Center to make the distribution to depository libraries.

The Assistant Secretary of Energy for Management and Administration responded to the Public Printer's letter stating that the cost for the microfiche would be approximately $1 million and that such funds were not available. This letter has been referred to the Chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing for whatever further action he deems appropriate.

To attempt to handle even half of this large volume of 17,000 publications in any other manner than we propose would result in duplication of effort and would be totally inefficient and non-cost effective to the Government. Considering that just half of the DOE reports is equivalent to about one-third of our total microfiche output, for us to attempt this workload would mean either greatly increasing our micrographics staff or causing great delays in getting other material to you, if the DOE reports were added to our regular micrographics workflow. Neither of these alternatives is viable.

Until an arrangement can be worked out for the DOE Technical Information Center to handle the production and distribution of DOE technical publications in microfiche for the Depository Program, we will distribute only those publications that are current and are obtained through the main GPO or a GPO Regional Printing Procurement Office.

Monthly Catalog Corner

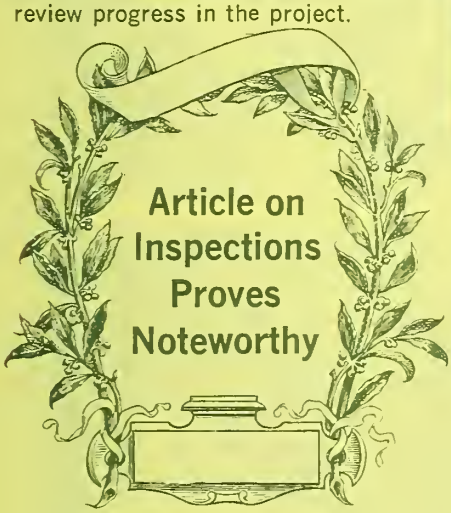
The Library Division of the Government Printing Office and the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress have finalized a cooperative cataloging agreement for maps and atlases. G & M has agreed to accept GPO's records for cartographic material as authoritative, and will use GPO's AACR–2 records for items now in the G & M cataloging backlog. Each week GPO will transmit a list of OCLC record numbers to G & M for maps and atlases cataloged that week. G & M catalogers will review the records, add the LC card and classification number, and route the records to the G & M MARC unit for input to the LC computerized catalog.

The Geography and Map Division has also agreed to accept all of GPO's AACR–2 records from the *Monthly Catalog* beginning with the issue for January, 1981. These records will be modified to reflect current cataloging practices. Such modifications will usually include changing the main entry from title to the responsible Government agency, adjusting the transcription of the statement of responsibility, and

adding LC card and classification numbers.

As G & M personnel process current and retrospective GPO cataloging, the records will be entered into the LC data base. These MARC map records will later be transmitted to OCLC, where they will replace the GPO records in the online data base. Such cooperative records may be identified by the symbols "DLC" and "DGPO" in the Cataloging Source field (040) in the OCLC record.

The cooperative cataloging agreement may be expanded in the future to allow G & M to make specific cataloging requests of GPO. Meetings between GPO and G & M personnel will be held to review progress in the project.



Article on Inspections Proves Noteworthy

Bill Serban, formerly Regional Documents Librarian in Louisiana, and now Social Sciences Librarian with the Earl K. Long Library of the University of New Orleans, has published an article entitled, "Rating Documents Collections: GPO Inspection Results of Louisiana." The article appears in the Spring 1982 issue (volume 44, number 4) of the *Louisiana Library Association Bulletin*, pages 170–174.

He examines the depository library inspection results for twenty-five libraries in Louisiana, and contrasts them with similar results from South Carolina, Tennessee, and Utah.

A free copy of the article may be obtained by writing to: *Louisiana Library Association Bulletin*, Post Office Box 131, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821. Forty cents postage would be much appreciated.

Our Best Effort!

[There are many ways to publicize depository library services and Government documents. The efforts of a documents librarian and a documents user are highlighted in this issue. Keep on sending us your "Best Efforts!"]

Dear HIGHLIGHTS:

I am enclosing the FACT TWO card that has been sent to the faculty members on the Colby Community College campus from the Davis Library. It is a clever way to remind the teaching staff to use Government documents. Other "Fact Cards" are used throughout the semester on a variety of topics concerning library usage.

Mary L. Smith
Documents Librarian
Colby Community College
Colby, Kansas

H. F. DAVIS MEMORIAL LIBRARY
FACTS FOR FACULTY

Fact Number Two:

As you received your W–2,
and the Government gets their dough
from you.
Don't you pout and don't be shy.
Let H. F. Davis tell you why.
We know where your taxes went.
For a good cause was your money spent.
Government Doc's in the room called
Rooks.
Please check them out from the crannies & nooks.

Don't underestimate your library patrons who are excited by using Government publications. In Visalia, California, veteran library user Mary Z. Stephens was always mining documents and sharing information with local civic groups. Not finding a brochure bringing this useful information together, she determined to create one.

Approaching her local chapter of the American Association of University Women, she obtained a small grant from their Educational Foundation and set to work. The result is an excellent eight page foldout brochure entitled, "Citizens' Guide to Sources of Information About Congress and Federal Legislation." Any documents user would find it genuinely helpful. For a free copy, send a stamped self-addressed legal size envelope to:

Mary Z. Stephens
621 South Central Avenue
Visalia, California 93277

CAN YOU HELP?

[The following call for assistance has come to HIGHLIGHTS. Perhaps some documents people would be willing to share the experience of their libraries with the writer.]

"I would like to hear from Documents Librarians who process incoming shipments using a micro-computer (such as Apple). If anyone has tried to utilize a microcomputer in this way, or has any helpful suggestions, please write to me."

Ms. Daisy T. Wu
Documents Librarian
Memorial Library
University of Wisconsin
728 State Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

Regional Depository Service for Arkansas

On March 5, 1982, the Arkansas State Library was accepted by the Superintendent of Documents as a Regional Depository for the State. Designation had been made earlier by Senator Dale Bumpers. A long felt need is now being met by the new Regional.

[HIGHLIGHTS welcomes short reviews by depository librarians of significant recent documents. Just send them typed double spaced to the Editor. Our most recent contribution is by Earl Shumaker, Head Librarian, Government Publications Department, Northern Illinois University Libraries.]

U.S. Immigration Policy and the National Interest: The Final Report and Recommendations of the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy with Supplemental Views by Commissioners, March 1, 1981. By the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy. (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981.) Pp. xxxii, 453. Paper, Y 3. Im 6/2.2 Im 6/981. Item No. 1089. (Available in Depository Libraries, not for sale by GPO.)

On October 5, 1978, the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy was established by Public Law 95–412. The charge of the Commission was "to study and evaluate . . . existing laws, policies, and procedures governing the admission of immigrants and refugees to the U.S., and to make such administrative and legislative recommendations to the President and to the Congress as are appropriate."

This official report is the first of several volumes to be sent to the President and to the Congress. It is the Commission's opinion that this report

along with the Commission's other reports, hearings and research studies will provide the basis for the development of a sound immigration and refugee policy.

The recommendations of the Commission are divided into ten broad sections: (1) International issues; (2) Undocumented/Illegal aliens; (3) The admission of immigrants; (4) Phasing in new programs recommended by the Select Commission; (5) Refugee and mass first asylum issues; (6) Nonimmigrant aliens; (7) Administrative issues; (8) Legal issues; (9) Language requirements for naturalization; (10) Treatment of U.S. territories under U.S. immigration and naturalization laws.

Each broad section is further subdivided into specific recommendations relating to that section. For example, Section III (Undocumented/Illegal aliens) is broken down into three categories: (1) Border and interior enforcement; (2) Economic deterrents in the workplace; (3) Legislation.

The report also includes several appendixes: (A) Recommendations and votes of the Select Commission; (B) Supplemental statements of the Commissioners; (C) Action required on recommendations (*e.g.*: Administrative action or Congressional action); (D) Evolution of key provisions relating to immigration; (E) The role of the Federal Government in immigration and refugee policy; (F) The U.S. refugee program: resettlement needs and initiatives undertaken; (G) Research contracts and papers prepared for the Select Commission; (H) Select Commission briefing and background papers; (I) Dates and sites of regional hearings held by Commission; (J) Select Commission consultations and participants.

This significant study belongs in all libraries serving citizens concerned with American immigration policies.

Are There Any 100% Retention Libraries?

Most depository librarians were delighted to receive a year ago the "List of Superseded Depository Documents." However, some have expressed concern that retention of such materials by some depositories would be valuable for research purposes.

The Editor of HIGHLIGHTS would appreciate a note from any library where the policy is one of 100% retention. We would also like to know if a library chooses to retain certain series with superseded parts (such as *Postal Bulletin*, P 1.3: —).

We will share with our readers the results of this inquiry.

HIGHLIGHTS

Public Documents Highlights is circulated bi-monthly by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20402, and is mailed at first class postage rates. **Public Documents Highlights** is intended primarily for librarians of the Federal Depository Library Program. Material proposed for circulation may be submitted to the **Editor, Public Documents Highlights, Library and Statutory Distribution Service, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20401.** The Superintendent of Documents, however, retains the right to accept such material, to edit it, and to assign priorities of circulation.

GPO 891-104

SPRING PARTICIPANTS IN GPO's Library and Statutory Distribution Workshops.