



# INDIANA

Journal of the Indiana Library Federation & the Indiana State Library

# LIBRARIES

Volume 22, Number 1, 2003



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Journal of the Indiana Library Federation & the Indiana State Library

Volume 22 Number 1, 2003

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## INTRODUCTION

*by Cheryl Truesdell,  
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This issue of *Indiana Libraries* is sponsored by INDIGO, Indiana Networking for Documents and Information of Government Organizations. INDIGO's goals are to provide a forum for the discussion and exchange of ideas, to provide programs to increase the availability, use, and bibliographic control of government information, and to provide a voice for Indiana's federal and state depositories concerning government information issues. INDIGO's members include the state's specialists in local, state, federal and international government information (see the *Indiana Federal Depository Libraries Directory* included in this issue). Some of these specialists have contributed articles for this issue of *Indiana Libraries*. The United States government is the largest print and electronic publisher in the world and locating specific items within this vast historical print and current electronic collection can be overwhelming. In this issue of *Indiana Libraries* Sylvia Andrews and Heather Smedberg provide guides to information concerning native Americans, Bert Chapman highlights national security policy documents, Lou Malcomb and Mardi Mahaffy locate maps of Indiana buried in the U.S. Congressional Serial Set, Elaine Skopelja identifies documents and Web sites for health and medicine, and

Linda R. Zellmer provides government information on the environment and natural sciences. With the move to migrate from print to electronic publishing a wealth of government publications are now available free on the Internet. Any library can learn how to add electronic government documents to their online catalog and/or download and enhance a Web page template of basic government documents resources using the start-up kit in this issue. This issue also includes articles by Andrea Singer on locating foreign documents and Daina Bohr on the processing of federal documents.

INDIGO members are dedicated to promoting the use of and access to government information. Go to INDIGO's Web site (<http://www.lib.purdue.edu/govdocs/indigo.html>) to find more information on its programs and services. INDIGO is also currently developing its own gateway to local, state, federal, and international government information for Indiana citizens. Watch for the *Indiana Links to Government Information* [www.inlinksgov.org](http://www.inlinksgov.org) Web site to be launched in the near future.

*Cheryl Truesdell, Librarian  
INDIGO Chair, 2002-2003*



THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT  
AND AMERICAN INDIANS - AN ONGOING  
RELATIONSHIP SHOWCASED  
BY FEDERAL DOCUMENTS

by Sylvia Andrews,  
Indiana State Library,  
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**M**ore than 100 years ago, on June 7, 1902, a report was submitted to the United States Congress to reimburse the claimant for conducting an expedition from Fort Sheridan in 1877 to return a group of American Indians, under the leadership of Chief Crazy Horse, to their reservations.<sup>1</sup> This is only one small example of the ways in which American Indians are documented in federal publications.

American Indians are different in their relationship with the federal government than other minority groups, in that their tribal governments have a formal relationship with the U.S. Government set forth in the Constitution, treaties, statutes and various court decisions. No other ethnic group in this country has this relationship. Interaction between federally recognized tribes and the federal government is that of a government-to-government relationship and, by treaty, the United States agrees to provide certain benefits to tribal groups.<sup>2</sup> Historically this relationship has generated many federal documents and continues to do so.



**ILLUSTRATION 1.** The Hopi Koyala (Koshari) are considered to be Clown Kachinas. They behave in the manner of Pueblo clowns, engaging in loud conversation, inappropriate actions and of course, gluttony. They are often drummers for the dances.

The long and intertwined relationship between American Indian peoples and the federal government becomes apparent when exploring the wide variety of government publications on North American Indians. Since an entire book could be written on the subject, this article will not attempt to be comprehensive. (A good short article is "Essential U.S. Government Publications for Researching Native Americans" by John S. Wilson of Baylor University.<sup>3</sup>) Laws and treaties would be too extensive a topic as well, and are discussed in other sources. Instead, landmarks for traditional research and recent documents illustrating the wide variety in format, subject, and publishing agency will be addressed. These titles are not all federal depository items nor are they all currently documents (as noted) although they were at one time. Notes as to where to acquire the publications that are no longer available from the Government Printing Office have been included.

Researchers should begin with a few of the reference tools that are often used to locate documents on American Indians. Marilyn L. Haas in *Indians of North America, Methods and Sources for Library Research* (1983) recommends the following sources: Michael Tate's *Red Power: Government Publications and Rising Indian Activism of the 1970's* and *Studying the American Indian Through Government Documents and the National Archives*. The second title includes three sections: classic documents indexes of the nineteenth century that provide useful access to older publications; the newer cumulated indexes which cover up to 1975; and the ongoing *Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications*. The following traditional sources, such as *Guide to US Government Publications* (2002 edition) published by the Gale Group and edited by Donna Batten, *CIS U.S. Serial Set Index, 1789-1969*, and *Using Government Publications. Vol. 1: Searching by Subjects and Agencies* and *Vol. 2: Finding Statistics and Using Special Techniques* by Jean L. Sears and Marilyn K. Moody are also excellent tools.

Online sources useful for locating American Indian federal documents include *OCLC First Search*, *GPO Access*, *CodeTalk* (a federal inter-agency American Indian Web site designed to deliver electronic information from government agencies and other organizations to Native American communities), and the Oklahoma State University Library Web page, <<http://www.library.okstate.edu/govdocs/browsetopics/nativeam.html>>. An e-book source is *American Indian Studies* by Phillip M. White, a reference book and bibliography for Indians of North America, which provides an extensive list of guides to federal government documents and publications. <<http://www.netLibrary.com/urlapi.asp?action=summary&v=1&bookid=18472>>

Researchers will discover many federal agencies still publishing materials on American Indians in a variety of formats. These include Congressional reports and hearings, census materials, health advisories, educational directories, and publications on all aspects of American Indian life, culture, and history. Reports on American Indians may be found with many different SuDoc classification numbers because of being issued by different departments and agencies.

A good way to become aware of the variety of types of information available is to examine the "I" SuDoc classification stem for documents from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). While this is one agency, it produces many documents, and highlights the types of publications in production. The classification includes:

|            |  |
|------------|--|
| I 20.2:    | General Publications   |
| I 20.9/2:  | Laws   |
| I 20.12/2: | Handbooks, Manuals, Guides   |
| I 20.27:   | Addresses  |
| I 20.46:   | Statistics Concerning Indian Education, Fiscal Year                        |
| I 20.47:   | Maps and Atlases   |
| I 20.48:   | Bibliographies and Lists of Publications                                   |
| I 20.51:   | Indians of (various states)  |
| I 20.51/2: | Indians (various subjects)   |
| I 20.58:   | Tribal and Bureau of Law Enforcement Services Automated Data Report        |
| I 20.61:   | Annual Report of Indian Lands  |
| I 20.61/2: | Annual Report of Indian Land and Income from Surface and Subsurface Leases |
| I 20.61/3: | Indian Forest Management (biennial)  |
| I 20.62:   | Posters  |
| I 20.65:   | BIA Administration Reports   |
| I 20.66:   | Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute, Catalog                         |
| I 20.67:   | Horizons, Indian Mineral Resource (semiannual)                             |

Some examples of SuDocs numbers for titles from other agencies include:

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| HE 23.3002:AM 3           | <i>American Indian Elderly: A National Profile</i>                  |
| ED 1.319:                 | <i>Indian Reading Series</i>  |
| Y 4.IN 2/11:S.hrg. 99-207 | <i>Gambling on Indian Reservations and Lands</i>                    |
| SI 1.43:2:                | <i>Ojibwa Dance Drum: Its History and Construction</i> <sup>4</sup> |

The following is a list of additional federal agencies, highlighting selected American Indian documents they have published:

### BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY AND SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The Bureau of American Ethnology has many older documents such as the **SI 2.1: Annual Report** in 48 volumes, a landmark of original field research. In addition to administrative details, it contains papers on aspects of American Indian culture, language, rituals, and history.

**SI 2.3:** The Bureau of American Ethnology *Bulletin* (200 volumes, 1887-1971) includes papers not suited for inclusion in the large annual reports. The subjects covered include anthropology, archeology, history and customs. One of the handbooks frequently cited is *Bulletin 30, Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico*. Within the 200 volume series, two sub-series emerged, *Anthropological Papers* and *River Basin Surveys*. Congress also issued the BAE *Bulletins* concurrently as Serial Set volumes.

### SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

**SI 1.20/2: Handbook of North American Indians** (10 volumes, 1978- ). The purpose of the handbook is to give an encyclopedic summary of what is known about aboriginal peoples of North America. Planning began for the *Handbook* in 1965, and volumes 8 and 15 were the first to appear in print. There have been ten volumes published to date with an additional eleven planned. These volumes contain wonderful illustrations and maps, with well-written articles.

The Smithsonian Institution is preparing a new 20-volume **Handbook of North American Indians** to be published over an extended period. This will be a new encyclopedia, not a revision of the 2-volume *Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico*, which was edited by Frederick W. Hodge and published in



1907-1910. The new handbook will summarize scholarly knowledge of the history of the cultures of all North American Indians and Eskimos, from the earliest prehistoric times up to the present. While most of the several hundred authors are academic scholars such as anthropologists and historians, they are writing for a broader audience. The *Handbook* articles will be written for the educated general reader as well as the specialist. The work should become a standard reference encyclopedia not only for university teachers and students and researchers but also for Indian peoples and those whose jobs involve aspects of American Indian life and culture.<sup>5</sup>

## BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

The Bureau of Indian Affairs is a rarity among federal agencies. With roots reaching back to the Continental Congress, the BIA is almost as old as the United States itself. For most of its existence, the BIA has mirrored the American public's ambivalence towards the nation's indigenous peoples by carrying out federal policies that have helped or hurt them. But, as federal policy has evolved away from the subjugation and assimilation of American Indian and Alaskan Native people and into one of partnership and service to them, so has the BIA's mission.

BIA provides federal services to approximately 1.2 million American Indians and Alaska Natives, who are members of more than 558 federally recognized Indian tribes in the 48 contiguous United States and in Alaska. The Bureau administers 43,450,266.97 acres of tribally owned land, 10,183,530.13 acres of individually owned land and 417,224.98 acres of federally owned land, which is held in trust.

The tribes' relationship with the Bureau is often described as a love-hate relationship. On the one hand, the Bureau is the symbol of the tribes' special relationship with the federal government. On the other hand, tribes have suffered from mismanagement, paternalism, and neglect. It is the hope and objective of many tribal peoples and government officials that tribes can enter



ILLUSTRATION 2. Navajo Child

into a more equal relationship with the Bureau and that the Bureau can function in an advisory capacity.<sup>6</sup> The Indian Trust Web site, <<http://www.indiantrust.com>>, contains information about the lawsuit, *Cobell v. Norton*. This is a class action suit against the federal government regarding mismanagement of Individual Indian Monies trust accounts.

The BIA has published a wide variety of materials about the American Indians in the United States, as indicated by the SuDoc classification outline earlier. A selection of useful and recent publications includes:

### I 20.1 *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the Secretary of the Interior.*

U.S. Department of the Interior. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1849-1909. The Indian Affairs Office was established in 1806 and placed under the jurisdiction of the Department of War until 1848. The Indian Affairs Office was then relocated to the Department of the Interior in 1849. The name changed to Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1934.

I 20.2 C1/2 *American Indian Calendar* (Annual). U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs. Washington, Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs; for sale by the Supt. Of Docs., U.S. Govt. Print. Office. The purpose of this annual document is to acquaint tourists with interesting events scheduled on Indian reservations during the year, such as ceremonials, dances, feasts, and celebrations.

I 20.64:date *Spawning the Medicine River*. This publication was originally published by the BIA three times a year, but has been discontinued as government document. It is now published with the title *Tyuonyi* by the Creative Writing Program of the Institute of American Indian Arts in Santa Fe, New Mexico. This is one of the leading publications in the country that publish writings of American Indians and contains poetry, fiction, and plays. This series can be used as a supplementary text in creative writing courses.

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

D 1.2:W 25 *20<sup>th</sup> Century Warriors: Native American Participation in the United States Military*. United States. Dept. of Defense CEHP Incorporated. [Washington, D.C.?]: The Dept., 1996.

## EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (U.S.)

ED 1.331/2:EDO-RC-01-3 *Career and Academic Guidance for American Indian and Alaska Native Youth*. Shutiva, Charmaine L. ERIC Clearinghouse on Rural Education and Small Schools 2001.

ED 1.310/2:438155. *Teaching American Indian and Alaska Native Languages in the Schools: What Has Been Learned*. ERIC Clearinghouse on Rural Education and Small Schools. 1999.

**ED 1.310/2:400129** *Directory of American Indian Tribes*. U.S. Dept. of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, ERIC, 1996. Microfiche.

**ED 1.310/2:400218** *American Indian Population Statistics*. U.S. Dept. of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, ERIC, 1996. Microfiche.

## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

American Indian Environment Office, < <http://www.epa.gov/indian> > coordinates the agency-wide effort to strengthen public health and environmental protection in areas with significant American Indian populations, with a special emphasis on building tribal capacity to administer their own environmental programs.

**PREX 1.2:T 73** *Tribal Environmental and Natural Resource Assistance Handbook*. Domestic Policy Council (U.S.) Working Group on American Indians and Alaska Natives; 1999. The handbook is intended to provide a central location for federal sources of both technical and financial assistance available to tribes for environmental management.

## UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

**I 19.111/A:998/L 23** *The National Atlas of the United States. Federal and Indian Lands*. Geological Survey, 1998.

**I 19.2:IN 2/7** *U.S. Geological Survey Indian Lands Maps*. U.S. Dept. of the Interior. U.S. Geological Survey, 2000.

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

The Administration for Native Americans provides programs promoting self-determination, self-sufficiency, and social and economic development for Native peoples throughout the United States and its territories. Its Web site is <<http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/ana>>.

**HE 20.9421; HE 20.316** *Trends in Indian Health*, United States Indian Health Service; Division of Program Statistics, [Washington D.C.] U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, 1989-.

Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Native American Programs

**Code Talk** <<http://www.codetalk.fed.us>> is a useful Web site for topics such as American Indian housing, health, the arts, the environment, and children's issues. Tools used are training, best practices, mailing lists, maps, and state and local resources. The site links to other American Indian and Alaska Native resources.

## DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT; OFFICE OF CRIME PREVENTION AND SECURITY

**HH 1.6D 84/KIT** *Fiscal Year 1997 Public and Indian Housing Drug Elimination Grant Program: Application Kit*. U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Public and Indian Housing, etc. 1997.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Minneapolis Division of the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation offers information about the Leonard Peltier case through its Web site <<http://www.fbi.gov/contact/fo/minn/peltier.htm>>. The case involves the arrest, trial, and conviction of Ojibwa-Lakota activist Leonard Peltier (1944-) for the murders of two FBI agents, who were killed in a shoot out near Pine Ridge, South Dakota, in 1975.

## NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY – UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

**NAL E98:F7T74** (NAL classification - not officially a government document ) *Tribal Cooking: Traditional Stories and Favorite Recipes/Minwanjigewin Nutrition Project, Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, Inc.* Eades, Marla. Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council [Wisconsin]; Minwanjigewin Nutrition Project, 1996. The Minwanjigewin (meaning "eating something that tastes good and is good for you" in Ojibwe) Nutrition Project was the USDA Community Nutrition Education Cooperative Agreement for the American Indian tribes in Wisconsin. The project goal was to increase nutrition knowledge through culturally appropriate methods. The target population included participants in the Women, Infants, and Children program, the Food Distribution Program, Elder Nutrition Program, and community members in 11 tribes. The purpose of the cookbook was to preserve traditional recipes that had never before been put in writing. The final product included over 75 recipes and stories contributed by members of all Wisconsin tribes.<sup>7</sup>

The process of developing this particular cookbook took over one year and involved numerous face-to-face interviews with tribal elders, many of whom were 70-80 years old. Tribal Certified Nutrition Assistants conducted interviews that involved two or more visits, tested recipes, and converted measurements to standard format, then returned to the elders for clarification. In addition to the recipes and stories, the cookbook contains original art, photos of some of the elders, and other important nutritional information. One of the results of the cookbook project was the reconfiguration of the national Food Guide Pyramid into a culturally appropriate circle with segments that reflected the proportions of the pyramid layers.<sup>8</sup> The



second edition of this cookbook can be purchased at:  
<<http://glitic.bfm.org/health/cookbook/default.php>>

## NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

### *The Genealogy Page: American Indians*

<[http://www.archives.gov/research\\_room/genealogy/index.html](http://www.archives.gov/research_room/genealogy/index.html)> lists the records published on microfilm by the National Archives and Records Administration that relate directly to American Indians and to the formation of federal Indian policy.

## NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

*The National Archeological Database – The Center for Advanced Spatial Technologies* <<http://www.cast.uark.edu/other/nps/nadb/>> hosts the NADB Online System under a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service. Accessible are inventories of over 120,000 archeological investigations and maps displaying archaeological and environmental data at the state and county level. Documents related to guidance and compliance with the *Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act* are included.

## UNITED STATES CONGRESS

**Y 4.IN 2/11:S.Hrg. 106-730 *Indian Gaming: Hearing before the Committee on Indian Affairs***, United States Senate, One Hundred Sixth Congress, second session, provides information on the activities of the national Indian Gaming Commission, July 26, 2000, Washington D.C. United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on Indian Affairs (1993-) U.S. G.P.O. 2000.

**Y 1.1/8:107-211 *Native American Small Business Development Act: Report Together with Additional Views*** (to accompany H.R. 2538, including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office). United States. Congress. House. Committee on Rules.

This introduction to recent and traditional sources on American Indians, published by the federal government, highlights the intertwined history and future of American Indians and the United States government. The variety of agencies involved shows the many facets of American Indian life and culture in which the federal government has an historical interest. Researchers and librarians interested in the history, culture, economy, and legal problems facing American Indians can locate a great deal of information through federal documents, whether in print, microfiche, or online.

## REFERENCES

- <sup>1</sup> U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Indian Affairs *F.C. Boucher: Mr. Gamble, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, submitted the following report to accompany S. 2991*. 57<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess., 1901-1902 S Rept 1839.
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Ebook version: <<http://www.netLibrary.com/urlapi.asp?action=summary&v=1&bookid=18472>>, Englewood, Colo.:Libraries Unlimited, 1995.
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- <sup>6</sup> Henson, C. L. *American Studies Today Online, From War to Self-Determination. A history of the Bureau of Indian Affairs*: < <http://www.americansc.org.uk/Online/indians.htm>> (September 9, 2003).
- <sup>7</sup> Review, *Journal of Nutrition Education* 30, (1998) 340D.
- <sup>8</sup> Eades, Marla. *Tribal Cooking: Traditional Stories and Favorite Recipes. Minwanjigewin Nutrition Project*. Wisconsin: Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, Inc., 2002.

## PROCESSING FEDERAL DOCUMENT DISPOSAL LISTS DURING RENOVATIONS

*by Daina Bohr,  
Indiana State Library,  
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**R**enovations and restoration of the Indiana State Library and Historical Building began in June 2001 and were completed in August 2003. While the building closed for only a few weeks to the public over the course of the renovations, large portions of the stacks were inaccessible for months at a time. Although this situation periodically created a challenging work environment, staff members overcame this challenge by creating new ways of working.

Some of these new ways included increased flexibility in managing disposal lists, an integral component of the Indiana State Library's participation in the federal documents depository program. A disposal list is a list of federal documents that federal depository libraries wish, for a variety of reasons, to withdraw from their holdings<sup>1</sup> and make available to other libraries.

Due to the Indiana State Library's status as the regional federal depository for the state of Indiana, it has first priority to claim documents that appear on the disposal lists created by the 32 Indiana selective depositories. This provides an opportunity for the Indiana State Library to fill any gaps in the federal documents collection, replace items damaged or lost by patrons, and obtain additional copies of high-demand titles.

The processing of disposal lists is an ongoing task, requiring regular access to the federal documents collection to physically check the shelves for items on the list. However, the renovations of the building began in the basement – the location of the compact shelving holding the federal document print collection. This created two problems for the librarians processing the disposal lists.

The first problem involved moving a portion of the federal documents collection to other areas of the building, requiring considerable planning and work. To solve this problem, staff members held meetings to review architectural drawings of shelving areas. Then staff calculated the number of volumes that could be moved to each area. This included determining the number of shelves needed and the new locations for items already on those shelves. Several weeks of labor,

during which staff moved thousands of items to new permanent locations, completed this task.

The second problem was physical access to the stacks housing the federal documents collection, once the collection was moved. For several weeks the storage area in the basement was accessible only to the construction crew. Librarians assisted patrons who were unable to access needed information from the Indiana State Library's collections by locating the information in alternative formats or referring patrons to other depository libraries within Indiana. Fortunately, staff members were granted limited access to the collection within a short time frame. With access to the collections restored, patrons could obtain the information they needed, and the staff could resume work on disposal lists for the federal document depository collection.

Throughout the renovations, a librarian, at times wearing a hardhat while carrying a disposal list, would tackle the often-difficult working conditions to review the list and obtain the information needed. On occasion, access to the basement was limited to a staircase filled with dust, cement chips, and construction crews, who always seemed to be going the other way. However, the Indiana State Library staff members were adaptable and prevailed, locating the necessary information for processing the disposal lists.

After processing a disposal list the librarian sent the list to staff in the Catalog Division of the Indiana State Library. Cataloging staff verified the missing items against the federal document shelflist catalogs and holdings records. If the federal document collections needed an item, cataloging staff claimed the item from the list. If the collection did not need a particular item, staff shared the information with other depository libraries.

With the renovations to the Indiana State Library and Historical Building now complete, staff members have unhindered access to the federal document collection. Staff will continue to use disposal lists to ensure that the Indiana State Library acquires, maintains, and makes available one of the most comprehensive and historically rich federal documents collections in the state.



<sup>1</sup> Indiana federal depositories use the following materials as guides to withdraw documents:

1.) "Indiana Guidelines for Disposal of U.S. Government Documents"

2.) Superseded List: "Introduction", "Understanding the Retention Instructions"

3.) Instructions to Depository Libraries

Chapter 3, Section G

Chapter 4, Section C

Chapter 4, Section D

Chapter 4, Section E

Chapter 4, Section F

Chapter 4, Section G

Chapter 4, Section H

Chapter 4, Section I

Chapter 4, Section J

Chapter 9, Section B

Chapter 9, Section C

4.) Federal Depository Library Manual

Chapter 2, Section 1, B7

Chapter 2, Section 2, A4

Chapter 4, Section 2, F

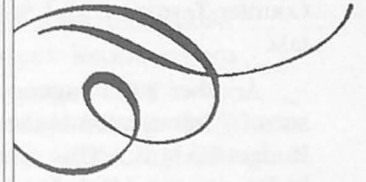
5.) U.S. Code, Title 44, Chapter 19

Section §1911

Section §1912

**EXPLORING AN UNKNOWN GOLD MINE:  
U.S. GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS ON  
NATIONAL SECURITY POLICY**

*by Bert Chapman,  
Purdue University,  
West Lafayette, Indiana*



The September 11, 2001 Al Qaida terrorist attacks against the World Trade Center and Pentagon brutally taught Americans that our status as the world's sole super-power does not immunize us against military attack. These attacks resulted in a partial loss in public access to government information as some federal agencies withdrew from their web sites material they regarded as sensitive for national security reasons<sup>[1]</sup>.

Despite what will probably be the temporary removal of some sensitive national security information from government agency websites, a phenomenal amount of information about governmental national security policy issues, actions, directives, and research remains freely available to Americans on the Internet or in tangible print or microform format in the United States over 1,300 federal depository libraries<sup>[2]</sup> including those depository collections found in Indiana public or academic libraries. This information is produced by all three branches (executive, legislative, and judicial) of the U.S. Government and by numerous independent agencies. This article will focus primarily on information produced by executive branch agencies such as the Executive Office of the President, the Department of Defense, the Department of Energy, the nation's intelligence agencies, with particular emphasis on the Central Intelligence Agency, Presidential or Congressionally appointed commissions, and the United States Congress and Congressional support agencies.

Print or microform copies of many of these publications can be found in some Indiana federal depository libraries since these libraries have received them from the U.S. Government Printing Office (G.P.O.), which is the agency managing the Federal Depository Library Program (F.D.L.P.). Given the growing influence of the Internet as the pre-eminent means of disseminating federal government information since the middle 1990s and in the interest in promoting expanded librarian and public knowledge of and access to these resources, this article will stress website addresses (e.g. Uniform Resource Locators (URL's) for finding these valuable resources produced with our tax dollars.

**WHITE HOUSE-EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE  
PRESIDENT**

The U.S. Constitution designates the President as the Commander-in-Chief of the nation's armed forces<sup>[3]</sup>. During the twentieth century, Presidential power over the military and other issues has been discharged through the Executive Office of the President (E.O.P.) which represents White House policymaking offices as diverse as the National Security Council (N.S.C.), Office of Homeland Security, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and the President's Council of Economic Advisors<sup>[4]</sup>.

The George W. Bush White House website, [www.whitehouse.gov](http://www.whitehouse.gov), contains a variety of useful national security policy resources. These include the text, video and audio clips of Presidential speeches, Presidential executive orders such as the November 13, 2001 military order permitting military trials of terrorists captured by U.S. military forces<sup>[5]</sup>. Historical national security information from the Clinton Administration may be found through the National Archives and Record Administration's capture of all Clinton White House websites, <http://search2.nara.gov>, and the N.S.C. section of this site is a particularly fruitful information resource with documents such as *International Crime Threat Assessment* (2000).

The Bush Administration's N.S.C. website, [www.whitehouse.gov/nsc](http://www.whitehouse.gov/nsc), describes this organization's purpose and features a biographical portrait of National Security Advisor Dr. Condoleezza Rice. Publicly accessible N.S.C. reports as of 2003 include *The National Security Strategy for the United States* (2002) and *National Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction* (2002)<sup>[6]</sup>.

Besides the N.S.C., another E.O.P. agency producing national security related information is the Office of Homeland Security created soon after the September 11 attacks. Its website, [www.whitehouse.gov/homeland](http://www.whitehouse.gov/homeland), contains a variety of information sources including homeland security budget proposal documentation, speeches and Congressional testimony by Homeland Security Director Tom Ridge, the text of the bill propos-



ing the creation of a Department of Homeland Security<sup>[7]</sup>, and links to various state government homeland security agency websites including the Indiana Counter-Terrorism and Security Council, [www.in.gov/c-tasc](http://www.in.gov/c-tasc).

Another E.O.P. agency producing useful national security information is the Office of Management and Budget (O.M.B.). This agency, currently headed by Indiana native Mitch Daniels, is responsible for preparing the federal government's proposed budget to Congress, making sure agencies comply with spending objectives, and promoting the President's budgetary goals<sup>[8]</sup>.

OMB is responsible for preparing many publications with the most important being the annual *Budget of the United States Government*. This multivolume work contains historical expenditures and current information, as well as future spending projections, for federal departments and agencies down to the level of individual offices and specific federal programs. For instance, it would be possible to track how much any branch of the armed services spent on an individual weapon system such as an artillery rocket, submarine, or jet fighter using the *Budget of the United States Government*. This federal budget information is accessible at OMB's website, [www.whitehouse.gov/omb](http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb).

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

The Department of Defense (D.O.D.) is the principal producer of U.S. Government national security information. Its website, [www.defenselink.link.mil](http://www.defenselink.link.mil), provides access to information produced by the Office of the Secretary of Defense, individual D.O.D. units such as the Defense Science Board, and individual branches of the armed services such as the Air Force, Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.

Overall, D.O.D. information that can be found at [defenselink.mil](http://defenselink.mil) includes interviews and speeches by Secretary of Defense, Donald Rumsfeld and other leading officials and news of D.O.D. and armed services events. The Office of Secretary of Defense website, [www.defenselink.mil/osd](http://www.defenselink.mil/osd), provides links to the offices of various Assistant Secretaries of Defense and D.O.D. organizational components such as the Office of Inspector General, which produces reports evaluating individual D.O.D. programs such as *Acquisition: V-22 Osprey Hydraulic System* (2002).

Other useful D.O.D. organizational office websites include the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (D.S.C.A.) [www.dsca.osd.mil](http://www.dsca.osd.mil) which administers U.S. military security assistance programs and produces publications like *Security Assistance Management Manual* (2002) and provides news of projected U.S. weapons sales programs. The Defense Threat Reduc-

tion Agency (D.T.R.A), [www.dtra.mil](http://www.dtra.mil), is responsible for combating weapons of mass destruction such as nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons. Its website produces various program fact sheets such as *Unified Fill Facility/Nuclear Weapons Storage Area, Ukraine* (2002) and other publicly accessible resources documenting its work. The Defense Science Board, [www.acq.osd.mil/dsb](http://www.acq.osd.mil/dsb), advises D.O.D. on scientific issues affecting military operations and a visit to its web site produces numerous reports on defense science policy such as *High Energy Laser Weapons Systems Applications* (2001) and *Protecting the Homeland: Defensive Information Operations Volume 2* (2001).

Numerous D.O.D. reports are legally mandated by Congress as part of annual budgetary authorizations and many of these reports are publicly accessible through [defenselink.mil](http://defenselink.mil). Examples of such reports include *Chemical and Biological Defense Program: Annual Report to Congress* (1997-2002) and *Quadrennial Defense Review Report* (2001) as well as a host of other reports on various aspects of national security policy.

The individual armed service branches produce a wide variety of publicly accessible information on their websites. These sites provide news about ongoing service activities, information on joining these services, historical information, resources from their civilian departmental offices and educational institutions, and information on individual weapons systems. The Air Force website is [www.af.mil](http://www.af.mil), the Army website is [www.army.mil](http://www.army.mil), the Marine Corps website is [www.usmc.mil](http://www.usmc.mil), and the Navy website is [www.navy.mil](http://www.navy.mil).

The advanced educational institutions of the armed services are particularly rich resources for national security policy information containing operational assessments and theoretical analysis. Located in Colorado Springs, Colorado, the U.S. Air Force Academy is responsible for training Air Force officers. The Air Force's Institute for National Security Studies (I.N.S.S.), located at the Air Force Academy, produces a variety of reports on national security policy issues on its website, [www.usafa.af.mil/inss](http://www.usafa.af.mil/inss). Examples of recent I.N.S.S. reports include *The Terrorism Threat and U.S. Government Response: Operational and Organizational Factors* (2001), *Constraints, Restraints, and the Role of Aerospace Power in the 21st Century* (2001), *Lords of the Silk Route: Violent Non-State Actors in Central Asia* (2002), and *Tactical Nuclear Weapons: Debunking the Mythology* (2002).

Another useful Air Force academic national security policy information resource is the Air University (A.U.) which is a part of the Air War College located at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Serving as the Air Force's principal graduate educational institute, A.U.'s website, [www.au.af.mil](http://www.au.af.mil), is a cornucopia of national security

information produced by faculty and students at A.U.'s various institutions. These individuals produce the scholarly journal *Aerospace Power Journal*, numerous books, and various research papers describing and analyzing national security operational subjects and international political issues from the perspectives of Air Force officers. Some of these works include *Uninhabited Combat Aerial Vehicles: Airpower by the People, For the People, But Not With The People* (2000), *Fatigue Management for Aerospace Expeditionary Forces: Deployment and Sustained Operations* (2001), *Air Mobility: The Key to the United States National Security Strategy* (2001), *Preventing Catastrophe: U.S. Policy Options for Management of Nuclear Weapons on South Asia* (2001), *Assessment of the Emerging Biocrisis Threat* (2002), and *Iran's Strategic Culture and Weapons of Mass Destruction: Implications of U.S. Policy* (2002).

The U.S. Army War College in Carlisle, Pennsylvania is the Army's principal graduate educational institution. Its website can be accessed at <http://www.carlisle.army.mil>, for additional information about the War College and its multiple branches and programs including access to the scholarly journal *Parameters: Journal of the U.S. Army War College*. The War College's Strategic Studies Institute (S.S.I.) produces a variety of high-quality analyses of military and international strategic affairs through its website, <http://www.carlisle.army.mil/ssi>. Samples of scholarly reports produced for SSI include *Jihadi Groups, Nuclear Pakistan, and the New Great Game* (2001), *The Hart-Rudman Commission and the Homeland Defense* (2001), *Colombian Army Adaptation to FARC Insurgency* (2002), *Facing the Hydra: Maintaining Strategic Balance While Pursuing A Global War Against Terrorism* (2002), and *The Rise of China in Asia: Security Implications* (2002).

An additional Army resource for intellectually high quality appraisals and thought provoking analysis of military strategic and operational issues is the Center for Army Lessons Learned (C.A.L.L.) at Fort Leavenworth, KS. C.A.L.L. analyzes data from current and historical Army operations and training exercises and produces research to apply lessons from these events to ongoing Army needs.

Information resources accessible through C.A.L.L.'s website, <http://call.army.mil>, include the journal *Military Review* and reports on various Army doctrinal and operational issues such as *A Curious Void: Army Doctrine and Toxic Industrial Materials in the Urban Battlespace* (2001), *The Fires and Effects Coordinating Cell: The Evolution of a Command System in Response to a Changing Environment* (2001), and *Two Way Street or Two Way Mirror: Will Canada's Future Army be Able to Interoperate With the United States' Army After Next at the Operational and Tactical Level of War?* (2001).

C.A.L.L.'s Foreign Military Studies Office (F.M.S.O.) produces reports on issues pertinent to various foreign military forces and its website, <http://fmso.leavenworth.army.mil>, is also worth consulting for substantive analysis of national security issues. Recent reports produced by F.M.S.O. and its personnel include *Russian Military Reform: Status and Prospects (Views of a Western Military Historian)* (1998), *Infosphere Threats* (1999), *A "Crushing" Victory: Fuel-Air Explosives and Grozny* (2000), and *Colombia's Threats to Regional Security* (2001).

Newport, Rhode Island's Naval War College is the navy's principal graduate institution and a variety of useful resources are accessible through its website, [www.nwc.navy.mil](http://www.nwc.navy.mil). Material accessible here includes course descriptions and some course syllabi, news about college events, the scholarly journal *Naval War College Review*, and monographic works such as *International Environmental Law and Naval War: The Effect of Marine Safety and Pollution Conventions During International Armed Conflict* (2000) and *Asia and the Pacific: U.S. Strategic Traditions and Regional Realities* (2001).

National Defense University (N.D.U.) trains military and civilian leaders in a variety of national security subjects. N.D.U. and its affiliated units including the National War College, Center for Counter-proliferation Research, Center for the Study of Chinese Military Affairs, Center for Technology and National Security Policy, Institute for National Strategic Studies, and Near East-South Asia Center for Strategic Studies produced a stunning proliferation of materials accessible through N.D.U.'s gateway website, [www.ndu.edu](http://www.ndu.edu).

N.D.U.'s library has digitized a number of historical national security policy resources including legislative histories on the Goldwater-Nichols Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1986 and N.D.U. National War College student papers from 1995-1999 with *The Future of Arms Control* (1999) being one example. E-journals that can be found on N.D.U.'s website include *Joint Force Quarterly* and *Security and Defense Studies Review*. Papers, books, and various reports that can be read from N.D.U. website components include *Defensive Information Warfare* (1996), *Crisis in the Taiwan Strait* (1997), *Chinese Air Force Towards 2015* (2000), *QDR 2001: Strategy-Driven Choices for America's Security* (2001), *Roadmap to NATO Accession: Preparing for Membership* (2001), *The Strategic Implications of a Nuclear-Armed Iran* (2001), *Strategic Challenges for the Bush Administration* (2001), *Bioterrorism and Biocrimes: The Illicit Use of Biological Agents in the 20th Century* (2001), and *Water and Security Policy: The Case of Turkey* (2002).



## DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

The U.S. Department of Energy (D.O.E.) has numerous national security policy responsibilities including nuclear energy research and production and maintenance of the U.S.'s nuclear weapons arsenal, analyzing national security policy implications of energy commodities such as petroleum, coal, and nuclear energy, and reporting on and assessing the energy resources and policies of the U.S. and other countries. Many resources are accessible through D.O.E.'s website, [www.energy.gov](http://www.energy.gov), and by D.O.E.'s component organizational units.

D.O.E.'s website includes general energy policy documents such as the Bush Administration's National Energy Policy Development Group report *Reliable, Affordable, and Environmentally Sound Energy for America's Future* (2001) which seeks to sculpt national energy policy.

The National Nuclear Security Administration, [www.nnsa.doe.gov](http://www.nnsa.doe.gov), is responsible for maintaining the security of U.S. nuclear weapons, promoting international nuclear safety and nuclear weapons nonproliferation. Its website features the testimony of N.N.S.A. officials before Congressional oversight committees and specific reports such as *Report to Congress on the Organization and Operations of the National Nuclear Security Administration* (2002).

Information on various U.S. efforts to combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction including nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons can be found at D.O.E.'s Center for International Threat Reduction, <http://citry12.doe.gov>. Detailed information about various aspects of U.S. national security policy can also be found on the websites of the various laboratories D.O.E. administers to conduct research on nuclear weapons and other scientific and technological subjects with national security implications. Examples of these laboratories and their websites include the Argonne National Laboratory near Chicago, [www.anl.gov](http://www.anl.gov), the Los Alamos National Laboratory in Los Alamos, New Mexico, [www.lanl.gov/worldview](http://www.lanl.gov/worldview), and the Sandia National Laboratory in Albuquerque, New Mexico, [www.sandia.gov](http://www.sandia.gov). Additional information on D.O.E. nuclear research activities may be found through its Nuclear Explosion Monitoring Research and Engineering Program (N.E.M.R.&E.) website, [www.nemre.nn.doe.gov/nemre](http://www.nemre.nn.doe.gov/nemre).

D.O.E. headquarters offices in Washington producing national security policy information include the Energy Information Administration (E.I.A.), [www.eia.doe.gov](http://www.eia.doe.gov), and the Office of Inspector General, [www.ig.doe.gov](http://www.ig.doe.gov). E.I.A. is D.O.E.'s statistical agency and it publishes a variety of statistical and analytical reports on U.S. and foreign energy trends and policy developments. E.I.A.'s *Country Analysis Briefs* provide detailed

yet succinct coverage of individual countries energy reserves and governmental policies and other regular E.I.A. publications such as *International Energy Annual* provide detailed documentation and analysis of energy issues in text, charts, and graphs.

D.O.E.'s Office of Inspector General (O.I.G.) is responsible for evaluating the performance of D.O.E. programs<sup>91</sup>. It issues numerous reports for Congress on these programs and many of these reports cover D.O.E.'s administration of various national security related programs and policies. Examples of these reports that are accessible on the O.I.G.'s website include *Accounting for Sealed Sources of Nuclear Material Provided to Foreign Countries* (2002) and *Personnel Security Clearances and Badge Access Controls at Department Headquarters* (2002).

## INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES

U.S. intelligence agencies are also valuable sources of national security policy information. Although the preponderance of information gathered by U.S. intelligence agency technologies and personnel must remain secret for national security reasons, a significant amount of this information is publicly accessible through these agency websites or in print format at depository libraries.

The Central Intelligence Agency (C.I.A.) is the principal U.S. Government intelligence agency. Its website [www.odci.gov](http://www.odci.gov) provides links to publications produced by the overall C.I.A. and by C.I.A. component organizations such as the Directorate of Intelligence, Center for the Study of Intelligence, Electronic Freedom of Information Act site, and National Intelligence Council. These sites provide reports on historical, current, and projected future intelligence and national security policy issues that have influenced, are influencing, and may influence the formulation and conduct of U.S. national security policy.

Examples of specific C.I.A. publications accessible through its website and affiliated websites include *National Intelligence Estimate: The Global Infectious Disease Threat and Its Implications for the United States* (2000), *Foreign Missile Developments and the Ballistic Missile Threat Through 2015* (2001), *Heroin Movement Worldwide* (2000), the journal *Studies in Intelligence*, *At Cold War's End: U.S. Intelligence on the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, 1989-1991* (1999), *Viet Cong Prisoner of War Camps in Cambodia* (1969), *Impact of the War on Terror on Certain Aspects of U.S. Policy in the Middle East* (2001), and *North Korea's Engagement Perspectives, Outlook, and Implications* (2001).

Another important U.S. intelligence agency is the Defense Intelligence Agency (D.I.A.). D.I.A.'s responsibilities, according to a 1981 executive order from

President Ronald Reagan, include collecting, providing, and coordinating military intelligence for the Secretary of Defense, Joint Chiefs of Staff and other defense components, and coordinating D.O.D. intelligence collection requirements<sup>[10]</sup>.

Some D.I.A. publications are accessible through its website, [www.dia.mil](http://www.dia.mil), including *North Korea: The Foundations for Military Strength* (1991), *Intelligence for Multilateral Decision and Action* (1997), and *Intelligence Essentials for Everyone* (1999).

The National Security Agency (N.S.A.) is the primary U.S. cryptology agency focusing on giving U.S. policymakers and war-fighters intelligence information obtained from code breaking activities and preventing U.S. signals and information systems from being exploited by foreign adversaries<sup>[11]</sup>.

It's highly sensitive work precludes major public dissemination by N.S.A. of its data gathering on its website, [www.NSA.gov](http://www.NSA.gov). There has been improvement in the amount of current information N.S.A. releases publicly on its website such as *New Enterprise Team (NETeam) Recommendations: The Directors Work Plan for Change* (1999) and material on computer security. N.S.A.'s website provides access to significant historic material on agency intelligence activities such as reports on Project Venona during World War II covering Soviet intelligence operations in the U.S., and Korean War era publications such as *The Korean War: The Sigint Background* (2000) and *N.S.A. Korean War 1950-1953 Commemoration* (2000).

## GOVERNMENT COMMISSIONS

Governmental commissions are also useful national security policy information resources. These commissions can be appointed by the President or by Congress to issue reports containing recommendations for resolving problems with various public policy issues and last for limited life spans such as a year or two before their legal authorization expires. Whether commission recommendations are followed and enacted into law or governmental policy is another matter. Membership of these commissions generally consists of experts from all branches of the federal government, state or local government officials, and recognized authorities on this subject from academia, businesses, and nonprofit organizations<sup>[12]</sup>.

There have been a number of recent governmental commission reports on national security policy reports and some of these reports are Internet accessible. An important series of national security policy reports were produced by the U.S. Commission on National Security/21st Century chaired by former Senators Gary Hart (D-CO) and Warren Rudman (R-NH). Known as the Hart-Rudman Commission, this commission's reports including *Seeking A National Strategy: A Concert For*

*Preserving Security and Promoting Freedom* (2000) can be found on its website [www.nssg.gov](http://www.nssg.gov).

Another recent commission report on national security policy covered the National Reconnaissance Office (NRO). This branch of the C.I.A. is responsible for gathering intelligence information through satellite photography of intelligence assets in other countries. A recently produced report containing recommendations on NRO's future *Report of the National Commission for the Review of the National Reconnaissance Office: The NRO at the Crossroads* (2000) can be found at <https://www.space.gov/commission/nro.pdf>.

Concern over the quality of U.S. military management of outer space assets and capabilities led a governmental commission to issue *Report of the Commission to Assess United States National Security Space Management and Organization* (2001). This report can be accessed at <https://www.space.gov/commission/fullreport.pdf>.

The National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA) produces cartographic and geospatial information for the military and the intelligence community. An independent commission report on its future *The Information Edge: Imagery Intelligence and Geospatial Information in an Evolving National Security Environment* (2000) can be accessed at [www.nima.mil/pa/newsroom/nimacommission.pdf](http://www.nima.mil/pa/newsroom/nimacommission.pdf).

Concern over growing national security assertiveness by China prompted Congressional establishment of a U.S-China Security Review Commission in 2000<sup>[13]</sup>. The Commission's website, [www.uscc.gov](http://www.uscc.gov), contains a variety of information resources including its *Annual Report to Congress* (2002), the text of papers contracted for by the commission, and meeting transcripts. The Advisory Panel to Assess Domestic Response Capabilities for Terrorism Involving Weapons of Mass Destruction is a final example of a recent governmental commission addressing a national security policy issue. Chaired by former Virginia Governor James Gilmore (R), this commission's activities and three annual reports to Congress are available through the website of the Rand Corporation, a noted national security policy oriented research center, at [www.rand.org/nsrd/terrpanel](http://www.rand.org/nsrd/terrpanel).

## CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES

The U.S. Congress plays an important role in formulating national security policy. According to the U.S. Constitution, Congress is responsible for appropriating and borrowing money, declaring war, and supporting and maintaining U.S. military forces<sup>[14]</sup>. In furtherance of its constitutional mandates in these national security policy areas, individual Representatives and Senators and Congressional oversight committees will introduce bills and produce legislative and policymaking reports



on national security related issues such as military aid to foreign countries, officer promotion, weapons system procurement, and overall defense expenditures.

Congressional committees will also conduct hearings investigating the performance of various military programs. Witnesses testifying at these hearings include government officials, experts from businesses, universities, and research institutes, and even average citizens who can submit written statements and reports into hearing transcripts. These hearings produce voluminous quantities of information reflecting divergent viewpoints on national security issues which are publicly accessible through printed hearing and report transcripts, web versions of many of these publications, and, in some cases audio and video webcasts.

While there are specific Congressional committees conducting oversight of U.S. military forces and defense spending, the subject of national security policy is so interdisciplinary that additional Congressional committees have jurisdictional coverage over national security issues. This scope of Congressional national security policy coverage may increase further if legislation creating a Department of Homeland Security introduced during summer 2002 receives Congressional and Presidential approval<sup>[15]</sup>.

This selective description of Congressional committees examining national security policy begins with the House Armed Services Committee. Indiana members of this committee include Representatives Baron Hill (D) and John Hostettler (R). Recent publications produced by this committee and its subcommittees include *Missile Defense Programs and Policy* (2001), *Patterns of Global Terrorism and Threats to the United States* (2001), and *Security Against Terrorism on U.S. Military Bases* (2001). The committee's website, [www.house.gov/hasc](http://www.house.gov/hasc), provides information on Armed Services Committee activities including audio webcasts of selected hearings.

The House Government Reform Committee chaired by Rep. Dan Burton (R) from 1997-2002 examines the management of federal government programs and Indiana Rep. Mark Souder (R) also serves on this committee. The full committee and its Subcommittees on National Security, Veterans Affairs, and International Relations and Technology and Procurement Policy are prolific producers of national security policy information. Recent national security policy hearings produced by the Government Reform Committee and its subcommittees include *Is the C.I.A.'s Refusal to Cooperate With Congressional Inquiries a Threat to Effective Oversight of the Operations of the Federal Government?* (2002), *Quickening the Pace of Research in Protecting Against Anthrax and Other Biological Terrorist Agents: A Look at Toxin Interference* (2002), *National Missile Defense: Test Failures and Technology Developments* (2001),

and *Battling Bioterrorism: Why Timely Information-Sharing Between Local, State, and Federal Governments is the Key to Protecting Public Health* (2002). Resources such as these can be found on the committee's website [www.house.gov/reform](http://www.house.gov/reform) which also features information on ongoing committee activities.

The House Select Homeland Security Committee created in 2002 is also becoming a useful resource for those studying national security policies. Its website, <http://hsc.house.gov>, contains information about Congressional bill H.R. 5005 which would establish a Department of Homeland Security, the opening statements of witnesses appearing at committee hearings, and information about upcoming committee hearings. The House Select Intelligence Committee conducts oversight over federal intelligence agencies and included former Indiana Rep. Tim Roemer (D) among its members. Examples of publicly accessible publications produced by this committee and its subcommittees include *IC 21: Intelligence Community in the 21st Century* (1996), *Protecting the Homeland from Asymmetric/Unconventional Threats* (2001), and *Counterterrorism Intelligence Capabilities and Performance Prior to 9-11* (2002). Current information for this committee may be found at <http://intelligence.house.gov>, while information produced by this committee during 1997-1998 can be found at [www.access.gpo.gov/congress/house/house22.html](http://www.access.gpo.gov/congress/house/house22.html).

U.S. Senate committees are also important national security policy information producers. The Senate Armed Services Committee is the most important of these committees and its responsibilities, unlike those of its House of Representatives counterpart, includes confirming Presidential nominations such as the Secretary of Defense<sup>[16]</sup>.

Examples of recent hearings conducted by this committee include *National Security Implications of Export Controls* (2000), *Department of Energy Laboratories Security Failures at Los Alamos* (2000), and *The Fiscal Year 2000 Report to Congress of the Panel to Assess the Reliability, Safety, and Security of the United States Nuclear Stockpile* (2001). Further information about committee hearings and activities may be found on their website, [www.senate.gov/~armed\\_services](http://www.senate.gov/~armed_services).

The Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, like its counterpart the House Government Reform Committee, is responsible for overseeing the management performance of federal agency programs. This committee's Subcommittee on International Security, Proliferation, and Federal Services conducts numerous national security related hearings which are published and available for public consumption.

Some of these hearings include *Iran's Ballistic Missiles and Weapons of Mass Destruction Programs*

(2001), *Critical Skills for National Security and the Homeland Security Federal Workforce Act* (2002), *Preparing for Reality: Protecting Against Weapons of Mass Destruction* (2002), and *Cruise Missiles and UAV (Unmanned Aerial Vehicles) Threats to the U.S.* (2002). Governmental Affairs Committee and subcommittee resources, including selected video webcasts, may be found on the committee's website, [www.senate.gov/~gov\\_affairs](http://www.senate.gov/~gov_affairs).

The Senate Select Intelligence Committee conducts oversight hearings on intelligence agency operations and is responsible for confirming Presidential nominations to key policymaking positions such as the Director of Central Intelligence who heads the C.I.A. Indiana Senators Richard Lugar (R) and Evan Bayh (D) are members of this committee. Publicly available works released by this committee include *Loss of National Security Information at the Los Alamos National Laboratory* (2001) and *Current and Projected Security Threats to the United States* (2001). Information about selected committee activities may be found at its website <http://intelligence.senate.gov> and the following U.S. Government Printing Office (G.P.O.) website, [www.access.gpo.gov/su\\_docs/congress/senate/senate23.html](http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/congress/senate/senate23.html), provides access to selected committee publications from 1997-2000.

## CONGRESSIONAL SUPPORT AGENCIES

In addition to committees with professionally trained staff to assist Congress in its work, there are three principal Congressional support agencies providing members of Congress with professional expertise on various public policy issues. These three organizations are the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), the Library of Congress' Congressional Research Service (CRS), and the General Accounting Office (GAO). Each of these organizations produces national security policy publications that are publicly accessible although those produced by CRS require indirect means of access to locate.

CBO advises Congress on federal budget issues and analyzes specific federal budgetary programs. Recent national security publications produced by CBO personnel include *Budgeting for Naval Forces: Structuring Tomorrow's Navy at Today's Funding Level* (2000), *Increasing the Mission Capability of the Attack Submarine Force* (2002), and *Cost Estimate: H.R. 5005 Homeland Security Act of 2002* (2002). These and related resources such as CBO correspondence with members of Congress can be found on CBO's website, [www.cbo.gov](http://www.cbo.gov).

CRS is Congress' in-house research arm producing unbiased analytical reports on public policy reports for members of Congress. Its authorizing statute directs

that CRS give primary support of to members of Congress and Congressional staff<sup>17</sup>. This has the practical effect of restricting public access to these reports even though they are financed through tax dollars. Some members of Congress would like for this to change and for CRS reports to be publicly accessible on the Internet. Senators John McCain (R-AZ) and Patrick Leahy (D-VT) introduced S. Res. 21 on February 14, 2001 calling for the Senate Sergeant-at-Arms to Provide Internet access to CRS publications but no significant action on this legislation had occurred as of July 2002<sup>18</sup>.

Although CRS does not provide Internet access to its reports some members of Congress, one government agency, and selected private organizations provide access to many CRS reports including those covering aspects of national security policy. Sites where CRS reports can be found include Rep. Christopher Shays (R-CT), [www.house.gov/shays/CRS/CRSProducts.htm](http://www.house.gov/shays/CRS/CRSProducts.htm), the State Department's Foreign Press Center is at <http://fpc.state.gov/c4763.htm>, and the Federation of American Scientists website is [www.fas.org/man/crs](http://www.fas.org/man/crs).

Recent national security related C.R.S. reports accessible through these sites include *Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction Programs: Issues for Congress* (2002), *Iraq: Compliance, Sanctions, and U.S. Policy* (2002), *Crusader XM2001 Self-Propelled Howitzer: Background and Issues for Congress* (2002), *National Missile Defense: Russia's Reaction* (2002), and *China's Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction and Missiles: Current Policy Issues* (2002). Hopefully, these resources will eventually become accessible through one central website.

The G.A.O. is Congress' accounting agency and it issues several hundred reports annually evaluating the performance of governmental programs including those dealing with national security. Recent reports on national security topics issued by G.A.O. include *Nuclear Nonproliferation: Security of Russia's Nuclear Material Improving; Further Enhancements Needed* (2001), *European Security: U.S. and European Contributions to Foster Stability and Security in Europe* (2001), *Critical Infrastructure Protection: Federal Efforts Require a More Coordinated and Comprehensive Approach for Protecting Information Systems* (2002), and *Missile Defense: Knowledge-Based Decision Making Needed to Reduce Risks in Developing Airborne Laser* (2002). These and other reports, along with the testimony of G.A.O. officials before Congressional committees, can be found on G.A.O.'s website [www.gao.gov](http://www.gao.gov) and give readers additional insights into federal national security policymaking as well as enhancing their understanding of federal auditing practices.



## G.P.O. ACCESS

G.P.O. Access, [www.access.gpo.gov/su\\_docs](http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs), is produced by the Government Printing Office (G.P.O.) and provides one-stop access to the U.S. Government's major legal, legislative, and regulatory information resources. Those interested in national security policy can use G.P.O. Access to find the text of laws on military weapons purchase contracts in the *United States Code*, see the text of the latest defense spending law, read and track the status of Congressional bills in G.P.O. Access' Congressional bills section, read House and Senate Congressional committee reports on legislation, consult the *Code of Federal Regulations* to find how much titanium is required in an Air Force bomber, or read the *Federal Register* to learn about proposed regulations for possible transportation of chemicals from the Army's chemical weapons storage depot in Newport by logging onto G.P.O. Access.

Although not a government web site, those interested in national security policy and other governmental or political issues will benefit from using the Cable Systems Public Affairs Network (C-SPAN) website, [www.c-span.org](http://www.c-span.org). C-SPAN's website is an excellent information resource and provides webcasts of many of its programs in Real Player format.

## CONCLUSION

Hopefully, this essay will prove a good introduction to the rich variety of publicly accessible national security policy information resources provided by U.S. Government agency websites or in print publications available at many federal depository libraries. National security policy is an extremely diverse and interdisciplinary subject that defies easy categorization. It includes what most people would regard as obvious characteristics of this topic such as war, fighting, killing, death, and individual weapons systems. However, its reach covers fields as diverse as budgetary spending, materials acquisition and procurement, judicial procedure, governmental appropriations, environmental contamination and remediation, state of the art technological research. Also included are the most savage and noblest aspects of human nature, political courage and expediency, international political planning and strategy, as well as attempting to understand divergent national, regional, and religious cultural worldviews, terrorism, information warfare, arms control, and a plethora of normative, philosophical, historical, economic, political, and military issues. National security is too often a subject surrounded in mystery and, unfortunately, is often the target of paranoid and conspiratorial speculation since many aspects of it are necessarily shrouded for justifiable reasons of national security. Nevertheless, it is a subject that is good for Americans to be informed about and, hopefully, they'll seek to take advantage of the rich array of government information resources that

are available on this subject to enhance their understanding of national security and how national security policy has, is, and may be conducted by the U.S. Government during the opening years of the 21st century.

## NOTES

<sup>[1]</sup>See American Library Association, Office of Government Relations, "Less Access to Less Information," [www.ala.org/washof/lessaccess.html](http://www.ala.org/washof/lessaccess.html); and OMB Watch, "Access to Government Information Post September 11," [www.ombwatch.org/article/archive/104](http://www.ombwatch.org/article/archive/104) for ongoing coverage of post-September 11 government information access issues. Readers should note that the organizations presenting these perspectives represent advocacy organizations whose personnel have little, if any, substantive understanding or professional experience dealing with the operational, political, and ethical issues faced by governmental policymakers entrusted with protecting national security and the security of information resources needed to protect national security.

<sup>[2]</sup>See U.S. Government Printing Office, Library Programs Service, "Locate Federal Depository Libraries," [www.access.gpo.gov/su\\_docs/locators/findlibs](http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/locators/findlibs); for an online directory of federal depository libraries.

<sup>[3]</sup>*United States Constitution*, Article 2 Section 2 Clause 1.

<sup>[4]</sup>Examples of the voluminous literature on Presidential executive power include Lyn Ragsdale and John J. Theis, III, "The Institutionalization of the American Presidency, 1924-92," *American Journal of Political Science* 41 (4)(1996): 1280-1318; Peri Arnold, *Making the Managerial Presidency: Comprehensive Reorganization Planning, 1905-1980*, (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1986); Michael A. Genovese, *The Power of the American Presidency: 1789-2000*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 2001); Forrest McDonald, *The American Presidency: An Intellectual History*, (Lawrence: University Press of KaN.S.A.s, 1994); and Sidney M. Milkis, *The American Presidency: Origins and Development, 1776-1990*, (Washington, DC: CQ Press, 1990).

<sup>[5]</sup>President of the United States, "Detention, Treatment, and Trial of Certain Non-Citizens in the War Against Terrorism," November 13, 2001, [www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2001/11/20011113-27.html](http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2001/11/20011113-27.html):1-6

<sup>[6]</sup>Thomas E. Ricks and Vernon Loeb, "Bush Developing Military Policy of Striking First; New Doctrine Addresses Terrorism," *Washington Post*, June 10, 2002, p. A01.

<sup>[7]</sup>See [www.whitehouse.gov/deptofhomeland/bill](http://www.whitehouse.gov/deptofhomeland/bill) for the Bush Administration's initial version of this legislation.

<sup>[8]</sup>Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr., (Washington, DC: OMB, 2001): 1; [www.whitehouse.gov/omb/organization/office.html](http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/organization/office.html).

<sup>[9]</sup>For coverage of the valuable information that can be provided by governmental inspector general reports see Thelma Friedes, "Inspector General Reports as Instruments of Governmental Accountability," *Government Information Quarterly*, 9 (1)(1992): 53-64.

<sup>[10]</sup>Executive Office of the President, "United States Intelligence Activities," 46 *Federal Register* 235, (December 8, 1981): 59947.

<sup>[11]</sup>U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, *United States Government Manual, 2001-2002*, (Washington, DC: G.P.O., 2001): 200-01.

<sup>[12]</sup>Demonstrations of work evaluating Presidential commissions can be found in Terrence R. Tutchings, *Rhetoric and Reality: Presidential Commissions and the Making of Public Policy*, (Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1979); David Flitner, *The Politics of Presidential Commissions*, (Dobbs Ferry, NY: Transnational Publications, 1986); and David F. Linowes, *Creating Public Policy: The Chairman's Memoirs of Four Presidential Commissions*, (Westport, CT: Praeger, 1998).

<sup>[13]</sup>"An Act to Authorize Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2001 for Military Activities of the Department of Defense, for Military Construction, and for Defense Activities of the Department of Energy, to Prescribe Personnel Strengths for Such Fiscal Year for the Armed Forces, and for Other Purposes," Public Law 106-398, 114 *U.S. Statutes at Large* 1654, 1654A, 334-338.

<sup>[14]</sup>See Article 1 Section 8 Clause 1 of the *United States Constitution* for Congressional power to provide for the common defense; *United States Constitution* Article 1 Section 8 Clause 2 for Congressional borrowing authority; and *United States Constitution* Article 1 Section 8 Clauses 11-18 for Congressional war declaration authority, military funding authority, and military legal and regulatory authority.

<sup>[15]</sup>"H.R. 5005: To Establish the Department of Homeland Security, and For Other Purposes," U.S. House of Representatives, 107th Cong., 2nd Sess., June 24, 2002.

<sup>[16]</sup>*United States Constitution* Article 2 Section 2 Clause 2.

<sup>[17]</sup>*United States Code*, (2000 edition) 2 U.S.C. 166(b).

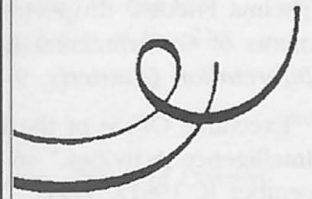
<sup>[18]</sup>S.Res. 21: Directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to Provide Internet Access to Certain Congressional Documents, including certain Congressional Research Service publications, Senate Lobbying and Gift Report Filings, and Senate and Joint Committee Documents, 107th Cong., 1st Sess., February 14, 2001.

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## MAPS OF INDIANA ISSUED IN THE U.S. CONGRESSIONAL SERIAL SET

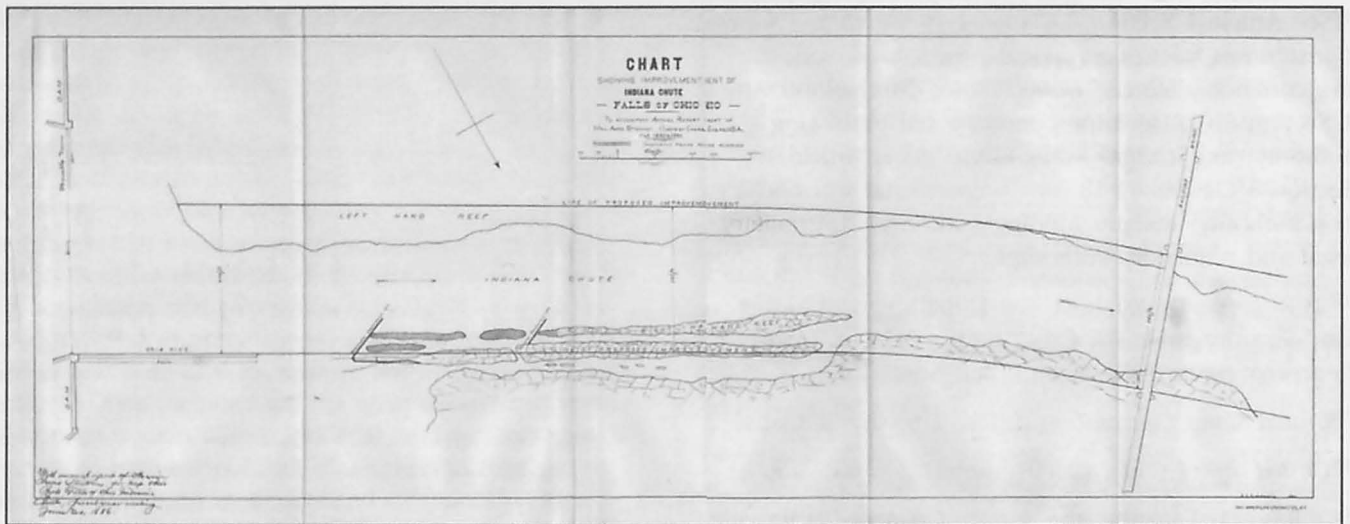
by Lou Malcomb,  
Indiana University Bloomington,  
Bloomington, Indiana  
&  
Mardi Mabaffy,  
Oklahoma's East Central University



**T**he *Island of Lost Maps*, a popular little book written by Miles Harvey, recently came to the attention of many librarians and the public at large on the value of rare maps. Its author explores the theft of historical maps from some of the world's most famous libraries. Looking at some of the titles described by Harvey, most "documents" librarians would recognize that some of the titles were originally published by the U.S. government in House and Senate Documents and compiled into the *U.S. Congressional Serial Set*, hereafter referred to as the *Serial Set*.

Many descriptions are available about the extensive historical information published within House and

Senate reports and documents that are bound into the *Serial Set*. Joe Morehead refers to the various names given to the Serial Set "including the serial number set, congressional edition, congressional set, congressional series, and sheep or sheep-bound set (owing to its distinctive sheepskin binding)." The Government Printing Office provides a brief description with a history at its *GPO Access* entitled "*U.S. Congressional Serial Set: What it is and its History*". ([http://www.access.gpo.gov/su\\_docs/dpos/sset.html](http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/dpos/sset.html)) While dated, Laurence F. Schmeckebier and Roy B. Eastin provide a thorough overview of House and Senate reports and documents, the *Serial Set* and various historical indexes.



### ILLUSTRATION 1.

Chart showing improvement of Indiana Chute, Falls of Ohio

Producer: The American Graphic Co. NY Imprint: NY: American Graphic Co.. 1886 Scale: 1:2,000  
Call No.: Y1.1/2: 2464 (49-2) House Ex. Doc 1, map 12

**Note:** Size: 19 x 53cm. Major Amos Stickney, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A.; C.L. Cornwell, del; The American Graphic Company, N.Y. Shows a number of improvements made on the Ohio River along the Indiana Chute, including dams, crib dikes, breakwaters and rock excavations, width of channel indicated at various points.



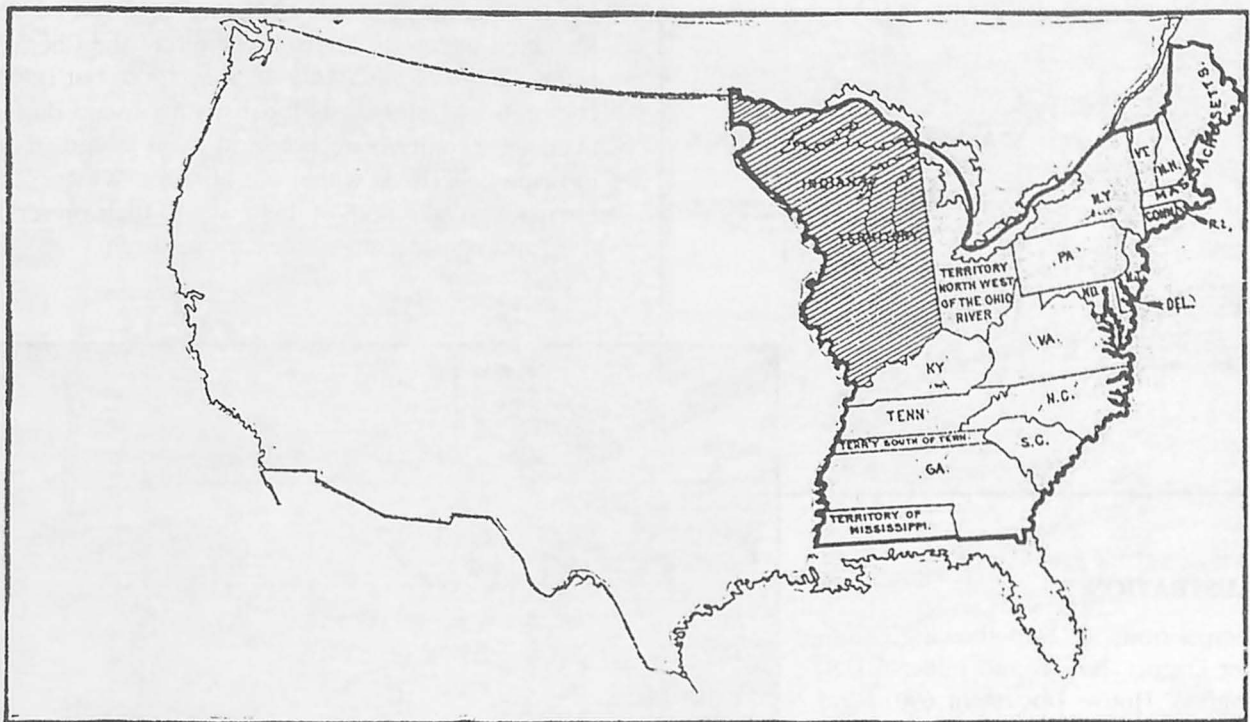
While perhaps not as valuable as Harvey describes, maps of Indiana's past can be used to illustrate the development, both in human terms as well as physical, of our state and our communities. Numerous historical maps remain hidden because they have been published as attachments to government documents or research studies. Maps issued within U.S. Congressional documents provide valuable clues to the geographical, social, and physiological study of the state of Indiana. As well agencies of the state of Indiana often published maps of the state and counties in annual reports, which for many years were compiled into the *Yearbook of Indiana*. This article will explore the existence of these maps.

Until recently, locating cartographic information, published as attachments to House and Senate reports and documents within the *Serial Set*, was difficult. The *U.S. Congressional Serial Set Index*, published by the Congressional Information Service, originally only covered textual materials. However, during the late 1990's, three parts were added to this index that provide access to the maps in the *Serial Set*. As the

Editor's Introduction notes, the project to index and list the maps contained in the *Serial Set* began in 1984 but was not completed until the mid-1990's. It is an invaluable research tool that historians and genealogists will treasure, but geologists, geographers, and environmentalists should also take note. Using this tool and the *Serial Set* volumes available at the Indiana University Libraries in Bloomington, we have identified the maps that focus on areas within, or that encompass, the state of Indiana. The maps cover virtually every aspect of life, from territorial boundaries, to oil and gas fields. There are glacial maps of the Illinois Ice Lobe. There are harbor maps and political boundary maps. Some examples follow. The recent establishment of the Falls of the Ohio State Park might have students interested in the historical improvements of the Indiana Chute during the 1880's and 1890's.

Of course the original survey and triangulation of the state remains important because of its use in establishing boundary lines for land sales and town-ship/county boundaries.

#### TERRITORIAL EXPANSION OF THE UNITED STATES.



No. 5.—1800. "TERRITORY NORTHWEST OF THE OHIO" DIVIDED AND THE WESTERN PART ORGANIZED AS "INDIANA TERRITORY."

#### ILLUSTRATION 2.

"Territory Northwest of the Ohio" divided and the western part organized as "Indiana Territory".

Imprint: 1800.

Call Number: Y1.1/2: 4478 (57-2 House Document 15, Map 5)

**Notes:** Map of the United States showing the organization of the territory of Indiana.

The 1911 "Map showing Calumet River District, Illinois and Indiana" gives the city grids, harbors, railroads and lakes in Cook County, Illinois and Lake County, Indiana.

### ILLUSTRATION 3 (EXCERPTS OF MAP 2)

Map showing Calumet River District, Illinois and Indiana

Producer: U.S. Engineers Office

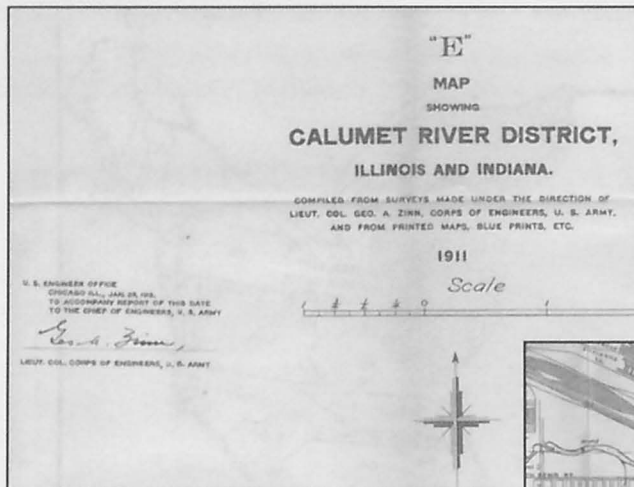
Imprint: 1911

Scale: 1:42,300

Call No.: GPD Y1.1/2: 6209 (62-2) House Doc 690, map 2

**Note:** Map shows city grids, public land grid, harbors, railroads, lakes and rivers in Cook County, Illinois and Lake County, Indiana. "Map E".

A complete list of maps concerning Indiana, as indexed in the *US Serial Set Index: Index and Carto-Bibliography of Maps*, is available at <http://www.indiana.edu/~libgm/inserialsetmaps.html>. The research for this website was partially funded from an Indiana Heritage Research Grant with funds provided by the Indiana Historical Society and the Indiana Humanities Council and a grant from the Indiana University Librarians Association in 1999.



### ILLUSTRATION 3.

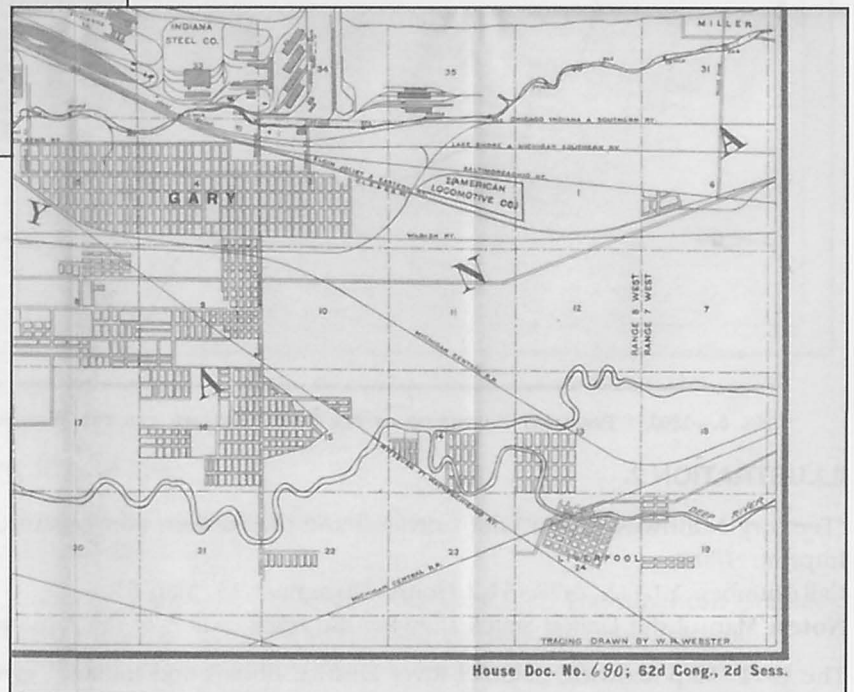
Excerpts from "E" Map showing Calumet River District, Illinois and Indiana. U.S. Congress. House Document 690, 62nd Congress, 2nd Session (6209), 1911.

Similar in many respects to the *U.S. Congressional Serial Set*, the state of Indiana published the *Yearbook of Indiana* from 1917 through 1950, compiling the annual reports of the major agencies of the state. While most of these documents are narrative, with few illustrations or charts, some years and some agencies included maps, statistical tables and charts of great value. An example of their value can be illustrated with a reference question that led us to locate state highway maps as first issued by the Indiana Highway Department (now the Indiana Department of Transportation): "In what year did the state of Indiana first utilize numbers on its state highways?"

### ILLUSTRATION 4 (COMPOSITE OF 1917 AND 1930).

The maps above illustrate that in 1917 roads were not numbered, but by 1930 they were, narrowing the gap for the researcher. We will leave it to the curious to explore this question further since our purpose here is to point out the existence of these maps within the various reports. While the Institute for Public Administration published an index to these reports in 1970, it does not list maps or other illustrations.

Indiana maps published before 1900 can be identified within the Indiana volume of the *Checklist of printed maps of the Middle West to 1900*, but no comprehensive list exists for maps published during the twentieth century. Rare historical maps of Indiana exist in many collections within our libraries. We encourage librarians to take note of them, see to their preservation, and consider their value for research.



Baron, Marcy. *Index to Yearbook of the State of Indiana, 1917-1950: citing information relating to political subdivisions of the state.* (1970). Bloomington, IN: Indiana University, Institute of Public Administration.

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Morehead, Joe. (1999). *Introduction to United States Government Information Sources.* Englewood, CO.: Libraries Unlimited.

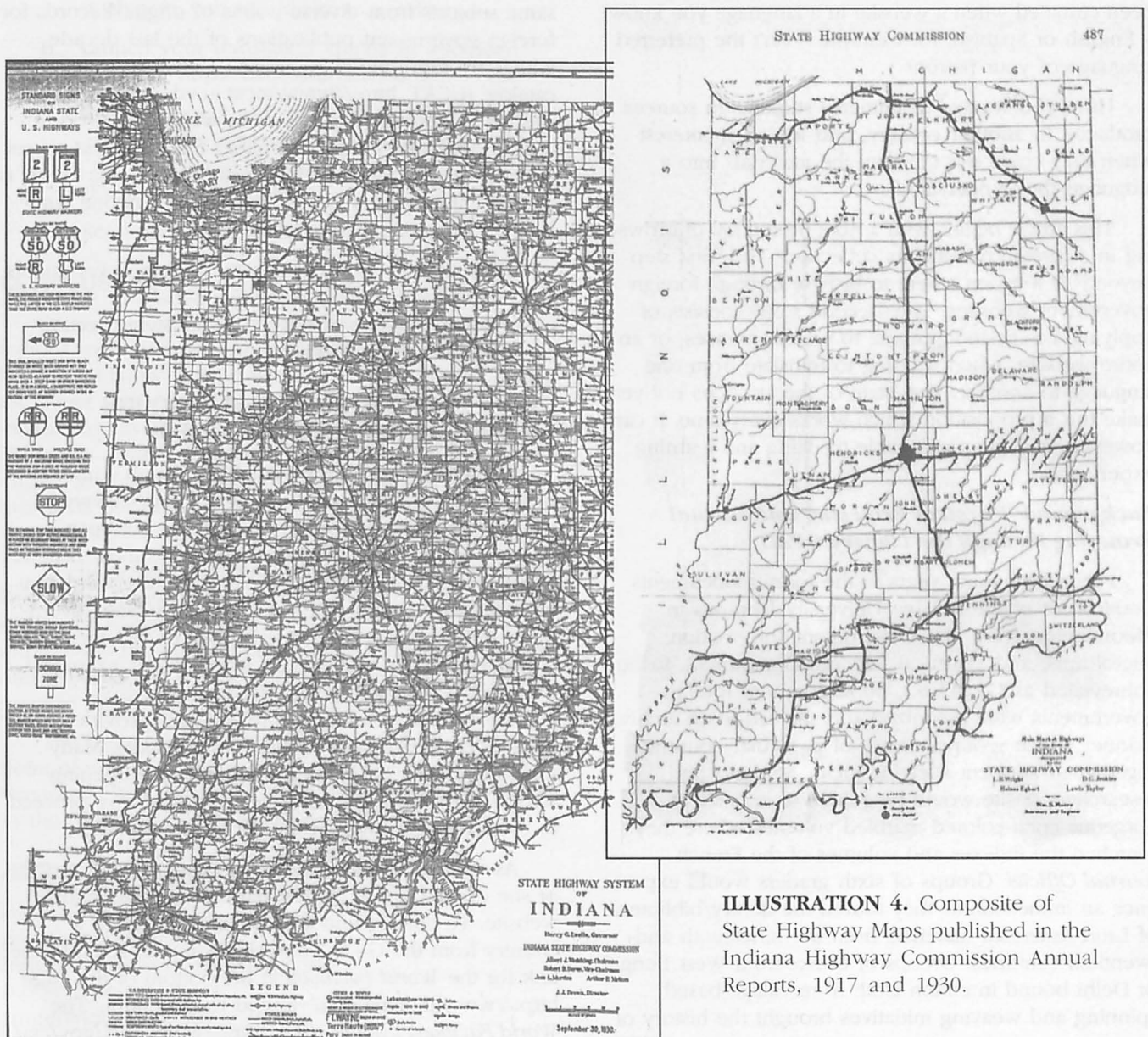
Schmeckebier, Laurence F. and Roy B. Eastin. (1969). *Government Publications and their use.* Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution.

*Yearbook of the State of Indiana for the year.* (1918-1951). Indianapolis, IN: Wm. B. Burford.

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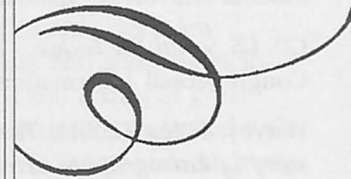


**ILLUSTRATION 4.** Composite of State Highway Maps published in the Indiana Highway Commission Annual Reports, 1917 and 1930.



## WHAT IF I DON'T KNOW THE LANGUAGE?: TWO STEPS BEYOND PHYSICALLY BROWSING WITH A DICTIONARY IN THE FOREIGN DOCUMENT STACKS

by Andrea Singer,  
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**H**ave you looked for government information from a foreign government or other entity and become frustrated when text is in a language which you don't know?

Has your approach to reference service been curtailed when a website in a language you know – English or Spanish, for example – isn't the preferred language of your patron?

Have you wanted to immerse students in sources produced in another country, and lost their interest when they could not translate the materials into a language they understand?

This article begins with a note on the joy of browsing in a foreign documents collection. The "first step beyond" is a tip on where to browse through foreign government websites. The "second step" consists of applying a translation engine to words, phrases, or an entire website, when wanting to translate from one language to another. The 'state of the art' does not yet make this a proposition which works every time. It can however, lead to an enjoyable teaching and learning experience.

### **Background: Physical Browsing and Virtual Browsing through the Library OPAC**

For at least thirty years in the former Documents Department of the Indiana University Libraries in Bloomington (now the Government Information, Microforms, and Statistical Services Department, to be abbreviated as G.I.M.S.S.), publications of foreign governments were organized and shelved in an archival manner which grouped those of particular countries together in adjacent shelving areas. Students and researchers onsite would be guided to an aisle of gorgeous coral-colored marbled volumes where they searched the indexes and volumes of the French *Journal Officiel*. Groups of sixth graders would experience an immersion as they toured the library/biblioteca of Latin American materials from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Groups of books from West Bengal or Delhi bound in cotton cloth from village-based spinning and weaving initiatives brought the history of

twentieth century India into the immediate world of students.

Today, an ever-growing number of cataloged documents are organized by the Library of Congress classification system, and shelved with others about the same subjects from diverse points of origin. Records for foreign government publications of the last decade which are represented in Indiana University's online catalog, IUCAT, <http://www/iucat.iu.edu/>, often include urls, or increasingly, link to items which were "born digital", and won't exist in a paper format unless a user chooses to print. Remote browsing through the OPAC is a great enhancement, and is available to anyone with Internet access anywhere in the world.

Meanwhile web publishing by foreign governments has proceeded rapidly. Many users benefit by searching government websites directly. The following section describes two starting points.

### **STEP 1 – VIRTUAL BROWSING THROUGH FOREIGN GOVERNMENT WEBSITES**

One-stop browsing is available through Gunnar Anzinger's *Governments on the WWW*, <http://www.gksoft.com/govt/>. (Although this site has not been updated since 2001, it remains the single most comprehensive single place to find direct links to government websites worldwide.) The user chooses to see government websites listed by world region, or by other characteristics (parliaments or statistics, for example). I.U.'s G.I.M.S.S. foreign website, <http://www.indiana.edu/~libgpd/foreign.html>, provides other links to resources from foreign governments. Many websites include a language choice on the opening screen. If no choice is presented, the user may proceed to browse in the single language of the website.

As the user browses, he or she may discover that he or she doesn't know the language of a monolingual website. To quickly find the official language of a country from the G.I.M.S.S. website above, scroll to the link for the *World Factbook* at the bottom of the page, <http://www.indiana.edu/~libgpd/foreign.html>. The *World Factbook's* home page, <http://www.odci.gov/cia/>

publications/factbook, includes a button for “field listings” near the top of the page. The list of fields includes “language”, and a click here presents the user with a list of countries and their official and minority languages.

## STEP 2 – TRANSLATING

The G.I.M.S.S. webpage includes a link to a group of translation engines, <http://translation.langenberg.com>. The possibilities listed at the top of the page include “Identify/Guess Language”, “Translate One Word at a Time”, and “Translate a Web Page”. The links lead to machine translation systems. You can discover others by simply typing “translation engines” into your favorite search engine, and experimenting with the results. An example of how this might work in practice follows:

- A. *Governments on the WWW*, <http://www.gksoft.com/govt>, provides a link to the web page you would like to translate.
- B. Launch your translation engine in another window, <http://babel.altavista.com/tr?>
- C. Type the target web page url in the search box, and pull the drop down menu to indicate both the source and the target languages (Spanish to English, for example.)
- D. Read the results with caution and curiosity!

## CONCLUSION:

Some users will find the above process above tedious, or the translations too ambiguous or rough. Errors and flaws abound when an engine can not locate the target web page. Disappointments arise when no engines are available for the languages you need. However, some will experience applying the search engine as a powerful learning device, and revel in increased personal access to unfamiliar texts and documents.

In conclusion and contrast, listen to a few of the 43 languages currently represented in audio, or read the text at the website of the BBC World Service webpage, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/index.shtml>. In this highly controlled web environment, one gets the daily news in English, or in a wide range of other languages.

The basic text has been prepared from the BBC point-of-view, and the messages are similar in all languages. Was the sense of discovery as pronounced as in the “do it yourself” translating?

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## GOVERNMENT DATABASES, DOCUMENTS AND WEB SITES IN HEALTH AND MEDICINE

by Elaine Skopelja  
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### OVERVIEW OF GOVERNMENT HEALTH INFORMATION SOURCES

#### *Print sources are gradually being replaced by electronic*

Within the last few years, the United States government has initiated a major effort to make government publications available in electronic format. Although there are still print materials produced, the trend for publicly available materials or those designed for mass distribution has been to make electronic copies available for printing or downloading. In some cases, the electronic version is the only version, leading to some concerns about future access to electronic-only materials and the archiving of such documents. In fact, there now exists the possibility that documents may be easily and permanently removed from public access, because of the electronic-version only policy. However, the trend towards having electronic-only versions will likely continue.

#### *Locating the right agency*

Although the Department of Health and Human Services (and its sub-agencies) would seem to be the most logical choice for health or medical information, other agencies also produce important materials on health-related topics. Often, different agencies will cover, for example, food-borne illness or food poisoning. However, within that topic, one agency may concentrate on, for example, food handling research, another on the medical care of food poisoning, and still another on environmental factors in foodborne illnesses. Therefore, although health portal sites have made it easier to locate materials, it is still helpful to have some idea of the purpose of each agency to help pinpoint specific topics or aspects of topics. Another feature of many of these sites is that the information will be divided into sections by educational or knowledge levels, such as Patients/Consumers/Public versus Health Professionals.

### INFORMATION PORTALS AND HUBS

The federal government has recently discovered that there is a large amount of redundancy in docu-

ments among different agencies. To remedy this, various agencies have created redundant, cross-agency portal or hub sites. They do cover a portion of many of these government sites, however, government agencies are huge websites that do not seem to be indexed to any depth by general search engines. They are a large part of the "invisible web" as mentioned by Gary Price on his website, <http://invisible-Web.net>.

The following list of portals for health-related topics is assembled in a subjective order of usefulness.

### GENERAL HEALTH AND MEDICINE PORTALS

**MedlinePlus** <http://medlineplus.gov>

MedlinePlus is a database designed to assist in locating authoritative health information by providing carefully selected links to web resources with health information on over 600 topics. Each topic page has links to pre-formulated searches of the PubMed Medline database to locate the latest professional articles on that specific topic. Also included are medical dictionaries, drug information, and a medical encyclopedia. There is a Spanish interface with many Spanish-language records. MedlinePlus also links to authoritative organizations associated with each topic page.

**HealthFinder** <http://healthfinder.gov>

HealthFinder is a Federal U.S., developed by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services together with other federal agencies. It links to carefully selected information and url's from over 1,800 health-related organizations. The best things about HealthFinder are its Spanish interface at <http://healthfinder.gov/espanol> and its Kids interface at <http://healthfinder.gov/kids>.

**Combined Health Information Database (C.H.I.D.)**  
<http://chid.nih.gov>

C.H.I.D. is a bibliographic database produced by health-related agencies of the federal government. C.H.I.D. provides titles, abstracts, and availability information, but not full-text access, for health information and health education resources on sixteen topics. In addition to professional journal and article citations,



C.H.I.D. also lists health promotion brochures, patient education materials and program descriptions that are not indexed elsewhere.

### **Federal Health Information Centers and Clearing-houses**

<http://www.health.gov/NHIC/Pubs/clearinghouses.htm>

The federal government operates many clearing-houses and information centers that focus on specific topics. Their services include distributing publications, providing referrals, and answering inquiries. In addition, many offer toll-free numbers.

### **Consumer.gov for Health**

<http://www.consumer.gov/health.htm>

As a subset of FirstGov, <http://www.firstgov.gov>, FirstGov for Consumers focuses on health related sites. FirstGov claims to have the most comprehensive search of government information anywhere on the Internet and is the official U.S. gateway to all government information. It has three major subdivisions, citizens, business and government employees.

### **GPO Access**

<http://www.gpoaccess.gov/index.html>

GPO Access is a service of the U.S. Government Printing Office that provides free electronic access to a wealth of important information products produced by the federal government. The information provided on this site is the official, published version, and is funded by the Federal Depository Library Program. GPO Access provides applications to search for items available in federal depository library collections, and to locate depository libraries using a state abbreviation or area code.

### **Federal Consumer Information Center**

<http://www.pueblo.gsa.gov/>

The Federal Consumer Information Center (F.C.I.C.) is the result of a merger of the Consumer Information Center (C.I.C.) and the Federal Information Center (F.I.C.). The merger combined the C.I.C. ([www.pueblo.gsa.gov](http://www.pueblo.gsa.gov)), the *Consumer Information Catalog*, and the Pueblo publication distribution program. It offers print and online publications on a wide variety of topics. The health section has only a few topics.

## **SPECIALIZED HEALTH PORTALS (ALPHABETICAL ORDER)**

### **DisabilityDirect.gov**

<http://www.disabilityinfo.gov/>

This site is a new portal to government disability sites.

### **Gateway to Government Food Safety Information**

<http://www.foodsafety.gov>

FoodSafety.gov is a gateway U.S. that provides links to selected government food safety-related information. Not every government U.S. is listed. When more than one government U.S. provides similar information, links will be provided to only one or two of those sites.

### **Nutrition.gov**

<http://www.nutrition.gov/home/index.php3>

Nutrition.gov is a portal to nutrition information across the agencies of the federal government. It links to nutrition and food assistance programs such as the Food Stamp Program, the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children, and the School Lunch and Breakfast programs and to federally supported research, reports, and brochures as well as funding opportunities in the federal government. Users can find information on healthy eating, the food guide pyramid, dietary guidelines for Americans, dietary supplements, fitness and how to keep food safe.

### **Workplace Issues: Wellness in the Workplace**

<http://www.business.gov/busadv/maincat.cfm?catid=113>

This site covers issues such as stress, occupational injuries and diseases, job safety, and substance and alcohol abuse in the workplace.

## **HEALTH INFORMATION ORGANIZED BY RELEVANT AGENCY**

### **Department of Health & Human Services**

<http://www.hhs.gov/>

### **National Institutes of Health (N.I.H.)**

<http://www.nih.gov/>

The National Institutes of Health is the federal focal point for medical research in the U.S. The N.I.H. supports research in its own laboratories and the research of non-federal scientists in universities, medical schools, hospitals, and research institutions throughout the country and abroad; helps in the training of research investigators; and fosters the communication of medical and health sciences information. The 27 separate National Institutes of Health Institutes, centers and offices are listed at: <http://www.nih.gov/icd/>. Some of the more well-known centers are the National Cancer Institute, the National Heart, Lung & Blood Institute, and the National Institute on Aging.

### **National Library of Medicine (N.L.M.)**

<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/nlmhome.html>

The National Library of Medicine (N.L.M.) is the world's largest medical library. The library collects materials in all areas of biomedicine and health care, as well as works on biomedical aspects of technology, the humanities, and the physical, life, and social sciences.

### **PubMed (Medline)**

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi>

PubMed, a service of the National Library of Medicine, provides access to over twelve million MEDLINE citations back to the mid-1960's and additional life science journals. PubMed includes links to many sites providing full text articles and other related resources.

#### **PubMed Central**

<http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/>

PubMed Central is a collection of full-text life science journals that is free to users.

#### **TOXNET**

<http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/>

TOXNET is a collection of databases on toxicology, hazardous chemicals and related topics. A new feature useful for consumers is Tox Town <http://toxtown.nlm.nih.gov/town/main.html>, an easy-to-use guide to common chemicals in homes, workplaces, schools and the environment.

#### **Centers for Disease Control (C.D.C.)**

<http://www.cdc.gov/>

The C.D.C. monitors health, detects and investigates health problems, develops and advocates sound public health policies, implements prevention strategies, and promotes healthy behaviors. C.D.C. plays a critical role in controlling diseases such as HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis by investigating outbreaks abroad or at home. In today's global environment, new diseases have the potential to spread across the world in a matter of days, or even hours, making early detection and action more important than ever. In addition, by assisting state and local health departments, C.D.C. works to protect the public every day.

#### **National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)**

<http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/homepage.html>

N.I.O.S.H. is the federal agency responsible for conducting research on occupational diseases and injuries, and for making recommendations for the prevention of work-related disease and injury.

#### **National Ag Safety Database**

<http://www.cdc.gov/nasd/>

NASD is a national central repository of agricultural health, safety, and injury prevention materials for the agricultural community and especially for agricultural safety specialists

#### **Centers for Medicare and Medicaid (C.M.S.) [formerly the Health Care Financing Administration]**

<http://cms.hhs.gov>

The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (C.M.S.) run the Medicare and Medicaid national health care programs. C.M.S. runs the State Children's Health Insurance Program (S.C.H.I.P.), a program that covers

many of the approximately ten million uninsured children in the United States. In addition, C.M.S. also regulates all laboratory testing (except research) performed on humans in the United States. Approximately 158,000 laboratory entities fall within C.M.S.'s regulatory responsibility. And C.M.S., with the Departments of Labor and Treasury, helps millions of Americans and small companies get and keep health insurance coverage and helps eliminate discrimination based on health status for people buying health insurance.

#### **Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (H.I.P.A.A.)**

<http://cms.hhs.gov/hipaa/>

Title I of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (H.I.P.A.A.) protects health insurance coverage for workers and their families when they change or lose their jobs. It establishes national standards for electronic health care transactions and national identifiers for providers, health plans, and employers. It also addresses the security and privacy of health data.

#### **Medicare**

<http://www.medicare.gov/>

Medicare is the nation's largest health insurance program, which covers over 39 million Americans. Medicare provides health insurance to people age 65 and over, those who have permanent kidney failure, and certain people with disabilities.

#### **Medicaid**

<http://cms.hhs.gov/medicaid/>

Medicaid is a jointly funded, federal-state health insurance program for certain low-income and needy people. It covers approximately 36 million individuals including children, the aged, blind, and/or disabled, and people who are eligible to receive federally assisted income maintenance payments.

#### **Food and Drug Administration**

<http://www.fda.gov>

The FDA regulates a number of products including food items, medical devices like hearing aids or pacemakers, cosmetics, animal food and drugs, over-the-counter and prescription drugs, vaccines, blood products, and radiation-emitting devices like cell phones or microwave ovens.

#### **Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)**

<http://www.samhsa.gov>

SAMHSA is the federal agency charged with improving the quality and availability of prevention, treatment, and rehabilitative services in order to reduce illness, death, disability, and cost to society resulting from substance abuse and mental illnesses.

### **Center for Mental Health Resources**

<http://www.mentalhealth.org>

CMHS is charged with leading the national system that delivers mental health services. The goal of this system is to provide the treatment and support services needed by adults with mental disorders and children with serious emotional problems.

### **Center for Substance Abuse Treatment**

[http://www.samhsa.gov/centers/csat2002/csat\\_frame.html](http://www.samhsa.gov/centers/csat2002/csat_frame.html)

This center improves the lives of individuals and families affected by alcohol and drug abuse by ensuring access to clinically sound, cost-effective addiction treatment that reduces the health and social costs to our communities and the nation.

### **Healthy People**

<http://www.health.gov/healthypeople>

Healthy People 2010 is the prevention agenda for the nation. It is a statement of national health objectives designed to identify the most significant preventable threats to health and to establish national goals to reduce these threats. It collects data on ten leading health indicators.

### **DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

<http://www.dol.gov>

#### **Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)**

<http://www.osha.gov/index.html>

OSHA's mission is to save lives, prevent injuries and protect the health of America's workers. To accomplish this, federal and state governments must work in partnership with the more than 100 million workers and their six and a half million employers who are covered by the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970.

### **DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

<http://www.usda.gov/>

#### **Food and Nutrition Information Center**

<http://www.nal.usda.gov/fnic/etext/000033.html#xtocid2381827>

This center provides an extensive list of nutrition, food safety and diet sites from many agencies.

#### **Food Safety and Inspection Service**

<http://www.fsis.usda.gov/index.htm>

The FSIS protects the public from foodborne illness.

### **DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

<http://www.commerce.gov/>

#### **National Consumer Product Safety Commission**

<http://www.cpsc.gov/index.html>

### **National Technical Information Service**

<http://www.ntis.gov>

### **FedWorld**

<http://www.fedworld.gov>

The FedWorld.gov U.S. is a gateway to government information. This site is managed by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) as part of its information management mandate. It serves as the online locator service for a comprehensive inventory of information disseminated by the federal government. This service assists agencies and the public in electronically locating federal government information, both within and without the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) repository. The NTIS is a broker of federally sponsored scientific, technical and business-related information and reports.

### **ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

<http://www.epa.gov>

The mission of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is to protect human health and to safeguard the natural environment—air, water, and land—upon which life depends. The **E.P.A .Online Library System** at: <http://www.epa.gov/natlibra/ols.htm> consists of related databases that can be used to locate books, reports, and audiovisual materials on a variety of topics.

### **STATISTICS**

#### **National Center for Health Statistics (N.C.H.S.)**

<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs>

N.C.H.S. is the federal government's principal vital and health statistics agency. This agency provides data on vital events as well as information on health status, lifestyle and exposure to unhealthy influences, the onset and diagnosis of illness and disability, and the use of health care. A quick index to popular statistics is called FASTATS (<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/default.htm>)

#### **Health Statistics (MedlinePlus)**

<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/healthstatistics.html>

The Health Statistics page on MedlinePlus collects statistics from many agencies. There is also a "statistics" subheading on most topic pages, e.g. Breast Cancer.

### **LAWS AND REGULATIONS**

#### **Code of Federal Regulations**

<http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/index.html>

Title 21 covers Food and Drugs, Title 42 covers Public Health.

#### **Federal Register**

<http://www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/index.html>

The *Federal Register* is the official daily publication for rules, proposed rules, and notices of federal agen-



cies and organizations. The majority of health-related items will be under the Department of Health & Human Services.

## **INDIANA**

### **Indiana State Department of Health**

<http://www.in.gov/isdh/index.htm>

### **Indiana State Department of Health Data & Statistics**

[http://www.in.gov/isdh/dataandstats/data\\_and\\_statistics.htm](http://www.in.gov/isdh/dataandstats/data_and_statistics.htm)

### **Indiana Code (Title 16 covers health)**

<http://www.state.in.us/legislative/ic/code/>

## **SUMMARY:**

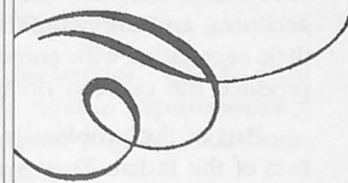
Government information on health care and medicine is increasingly available via the web. Since locating authoritative information on health topics is problematic at best, this is good news for users. And, in addition, much of the consumer information and many technical reports and other materials are also available in PDF format. Like much of the Internet, the problem many times is too much information and not enough organization. The cross-agency portals and hubs are an important early step in organizing health information and making it easier to locate relevant materials for libraries and end users.

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## DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AND THE INDIAN TRUST

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On Wednesday, December 5, 2001, the web sites of the United States Department of Interior, including all related bureaus, agencies, and organizations, were removed from the World Wide Web, without notice or any information on when would-be-users could expect restored service. The shutdown was a result of that day's ruling by U.S. District Court Judge Royce C. Lamberth in connection with a long-running civil lawsuit between members of various American Indian tribes and the Department of the Interior. The lawsuit deals with the mismanagement of Indian Trust Monies for over a hundred years by the Department of the Interior, but was brought to the attention of the wider public audience when it caused this widespread interruption of Internet service.

As a part of the investigation into the lawsuit, a team of hackers successfully established a new trust account and cut a check to demonstrate the ineptitude of the department's online security system. Judge Lambert saw the danger of this weakness in online security a serious enough risk to the financial accounts of thousands of American Indians and warranted a complete shutdown of the Department of Interior's Internet connections until improved security measures approved by the court could be demonstrated.<sup>1</sup> This shutdown brought about confusion and complaints by government documents librarians and other users seeking access to the wealth of information maintained on many Department of Interior web sites. While the majority of the web sites are back in service, many were down for months, and some agencies, including the Bureau of Indian Affairs (B.I.A.) are still offline or allow only limited access.

The case behind the massive blockage of Internet transmission of government information is an ongoing civil action case headed by Eloise Pepion Cobell against the Department of the Interior. According to the Native American Rights Fund's (N.A.R.F.), the story of this case begins in 1887 with the General Allotment Act (commonly known as the Dawes Act). This legislation sought to "civilize" the American Indians, meanwhile opening access to their lands, by breaking up their collective

land holdings into smaller parcels. Under the act, the profits from mining, timber sales, and grazing on these lands were to be managed by the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs, who saw the American Indians as incapable of properly managing the funds. The money held in trust under this system is the subject of the current case.<sup>2</sup>

Awareness of the problems with the Interior's handling of Indian Trust monies broke onto the governmental and public sphere with the 1992 report by the House Committee on Government Operations entitled, 'Misplaced Trust: The Bureau of Indian Affairs mismanagement of the Indian Trust Fund.' Then in 1994, Congress passed the Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act (103 P.L. 412, 25 U.S.C. 4001) and appointed veteran bank reformer Paul Homan as trustee. Frustrated with the Interior Department's Secretary Bruce Babbitt's refusal to support the changes necessary to accomplish the daunting task of cleaning up the accounting mess, Homan resigned, and progress on the Act stalled.<sup>3</sup>

Continual failure of the Department of the Interior to adhere to the 1994 Act, and a seeming overall departmental indifference to reform finally stirred the N.A.R.F. and Eloise Pepion Cobell, treasurer for the Blackfoot Nation, to file a civil lawsuit on behalf of approximately 500,000 Indian Trust beneficiaries against then Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt, Secretary of the Treasury Lawrence Summers, and Assistant Secretary of the Interior Kevin Gover. The intent of the lawsuit was to force the Interior and Treasury Departments to fix the system, complete an accurate historical accounting, and correct the accounts of beneficiaries accordingly. On November 17, 1996, both parties signed an order to this effect, an order which N.A.R.F. and the plaintiffs assert the government has not followed.<sup>4</sup>

Although they signed the order, the governmental agencies demonstrated from early on in the case their inability to produce the necessary documents to fulfill the historical accounting stage of the lawsuit. Because the correction of the inherent problems and of individual beneficiaries' accounts depends upon successful

completion of this historical accounting, the case has become mired in the courts, with the governmental agencies attempting to reorganize and establish a new accounting system without producing the historical accounts, and the plaintiffs charging the agencies and their secretaries with contempt of court for failing to produce the ordered documents.

Part of the problem is the long-running disorganization of the Indian Trust system. For over a hundred years the accounts have been mismanaged, but the mistakes of past generations should not be seen as the fault of current administrators, the government argues. The current Secretary of the Interior Gale Norton has thus worked to create a new system of management of the funds and on November 20, 2001, established the Office of Indian Trust Transition.<sup>5</sup> The plaintiffs and some members of Congress do not see this action as pursuant to the court's order to produce historical accounting. Rather, Norton has been charged with contempt for failing to produce required documents, and some members of Congress and the public are joining the plaintiffs in a call for the government to stop postponing the case with reorganization attempts, seen merely as stalling tactics costing the government even more time and money. The plaintiffs would like to see the government stick to the case and correct problems with the current system, rather than further muddling the process by reorganization.<sup>6</sup>

One of the recent problems found with the current system and the subject of particular concern to government documents librarians, is the major security gaps found in the security of the Departments of the Interior and Treasury's computer system, which did not adequately protect the accounts of 500,000 beneficiaries. The discovery of the problem led to immediate shutdown of the entire computer network of the Department of the Interior, which affected much more than the Indian Trust accounts. While many sites were allowed to come back online when they demonstrated that their sites were either unrelated to the trust data or sufficiently secure, several sites were down for weeks or months. Citizens logging on to check information on National Parks, or archaeologists and scholars studying the Kennewick Man or other archeological sites within the National Park System were denied access. Other affected sites included the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Minerals Management Service, which came back online only to be shut down again in May, the Office of Surface Mining, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.<sup>7</sup> The B.I.A. remains offline at the time of this writing.

Not only were scholars and members of the public concerned about the lack of access, government documents librarians raised concerns among themselves of the implications of this restricted access. As John Koch, librarian at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, stated in a posting to the GOVDOC-L listserv,

"This is another issue of concern for the future. If a court order can shut down a federal web [sic] site for long periods of time, accessibility is in real danger."<sup>8</sup> Public access to government information is an essential aspect of a successful democracy, and limiting or restricting access to this information is something that occurs more often than many in the general public may realize. Government documents librarians and others interested in keeping pathways to this information open and easily accessible do a great service by staying alert when restrictions of this sort occur. However, the larger injustice of over a hundred years of mismanagement of thousands of American Indians' trust funds outweighs this temporary shutdown. Further, the seriousness of this situation, the adverse reactions to the loss of information, and the overall inconvenience of the loss of Internet access could be seen as a blessing for the future security of access to government information.

The lessons learned from the loss of historical data are timely as well. Perhaps now governmental agencies will realize both the penetrability of and the need for information on their computer systems. Additionally, they must realize the importance of maintaining accurate and complete records of government information. With this realization we can hope that the government will be dedicated to ensuring secure systems that thoroughly archive documents for future historical research. The lessons to be learned from this case on social, political, and technological levels are great. Let us work to ensure that the government learns from these lessons for the future of our democracy.

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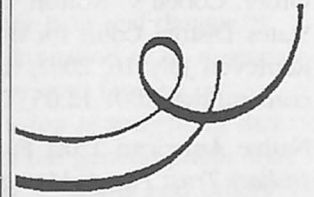
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# U.S. GOVERNMENT ELECTRONIC INFORMATION RESOURCES: A START-UP KIT FOR SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED LIBRARIES

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The U.S. Government is the largest producer of information in the world. Through its agencies it creates, gathers, and produces information on topics from the arts to the sciences and for all types of library users – children to senior citizens. Since 1858 the Federal Depository Library Program (F.D.L.P.) has been responsible for collecting, organizing, maintaining, preserving, and providing information from the federal government. Congressionally-designated libraries (up to two per congressional district) receive selected classes of government resources at no cost, and in return are obligated to provide open and free access to this material. These include some of the most useful reference sources at the information desk – the *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, and the *World Factbook*. While depository libraries receive these items free, non-depository libraries have had to purchase these materials from the Government Printing Office (G.P.O.) or a repackaged version from a commercial publisher.

Since 1994 G.P.O. and other federal agencies have been moving steadily toward electronic production of information. By June 2002, the Superintendent of Documents reported that 61% of depository items had been made available electronically. Virtually all of these information sources are now freely available on the Internet. In many cases the new electronic resources are better than their print counterparts. Through conversion to online, many resources have been enhanced with search and download capabilities not possible with print versions such as the *Congressional Directory*. In addition, new resources have been created and more extensive information provided that was not made available in print, such as the *American FactFinder*.

With the exponential proliferation of electronic government information resources, choosing which resources to add to the collection or highlight on library web sites can be a daunting task. Fortunately, G.P.O. and federal depository librarians have teamed up to produce a variety of tools to make it easier for all libraries to identify and add valuable government information to their library collection.

Following is a start-up kit to assist small and medium-sized libraries in adding federal government resources to their online public access catalog and/or library web site.

## ADDING U.S. GOVERNMENT ELECTRONIC DOCUMENTS TO THE ONLINE PUBLIC ACCESS CATALOG

The government has made it practical to add electronic resources to the library catalog by providing a free database of full MARC catalog records for documents produced by federal agencies since 1994. The *Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* (<http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cgp/index.html>), is easily searched by title or keyword to locate electronic resources. One concern libraries have about adding an electronic document to the catalog is the instability of links to the resources. In an effort to achieve permanent public access to essential government information, G.P.O. has developed PURLS (Persistent Uniform Resource Locator) for many government resources. PURLS relieve the library of having to keep track of moving Internet sites, by insuring that the user is always redirected to the current site for the electronic resource. A variety of resources are available from G.P.O. and its federal depository library partners for determining which resources should be added to the catalog:

- This *F.D.L.P. Basic Collection* ([http://www.access.gpo.gov/su\\_docs/fdlp/coll-dev/basic-01.html](http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/fdlp/coll-dev/basic-01.html)) is an excellent place to start in adding valuable government resources to the collection. It includes the core list of documents that all federal depository libraries are expected to make available to their constituencies.
- *Core Documents of U.S. Democracy* (<http://www.gpoaccess.gov/coredocs.html>) includes links to authenticated versions of current and historical government publications that have been identified as essential to the definition of American democratic society. A full MARC record with PURL for the *Core Documents* web site is available for downloading from the *Catalog of U.S. Government Publications*.

- *U.S. Government Documents Reference Shelf* (Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne) ([http://www.lib.ipfw.edu/pirs/us\\_government/information/us\\_government\\_documents\\_reference\\_shelf.html](http://www.lib.ipfw.edu/pirs/us_government/information/us_government_documents_reference_shelf.html)) includes continually updated list of links to classic and new electronic government reference resources.
- *New Electronic Titles* ([http://www.access.gpo.gov/su\\_docs/locators/net/index.html](http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/locators/net/index.html)) provides an easy way to identify recently cataloged electronic documents. Monthly links perform a search of the *Catalog of U.S. Publications* producing a list of recently cataloged electronic documents on a wide variety of topics. A search of August 2002 New Electronic Titles yielded records for such diverse items as *Popular baby names* (<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21592>), *Talking with your doctor: a guide for older people* (<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS7028>), and *Child sexual exploitation: improving investigations and protecting victims* (<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21621>).

The U.S. Government also publishes and produces a number of periodicals – *Endangered Species Bulletin*, *FDA Consumer*, *Monthly Labor Review*, *Occupational Outlook Quarterly*, and *Smithsonian Magazine* – and databases/indexes – *ERIC*, *GPO Access*, *Healthfinder*, *PubMed*, and *Thomas* – of use to small and medium-sized libraries. Following are web sites that identify U.S. Government periodicals, indexes, and databases that are freely available on the Internet. Full MARC records for individual periodical titles, databases, and indexes are available through the *Catalog of U.S. Publications*.

- *Catalogs, Indexes, and Databases* (University of North Texas) (<http://www.library.unt.edu/govinfo/subject/catsindx.html>)
- *Government Databases by Subject* (Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis) (<http://www.ulib.iupui.edu/subjectareas/gov/dbsubject.html>)
- *Government Periodicals* (University of Louisville) (<http://library.louisville.edu/government/periodicals/periodall.html>)
- *Government Periodicals Online* (Western Illinois University) (<http://www.wiu.edu/library/govpubs/resources/epubs/>)
- *U.S. Government Periodicals on the Web* (Auburn University) (<http://www.lib.auburn.edu/madd/docs/govperiodicals.html>)

## ADDING U.S. GOVERNMENT WEB SITES TO THE LIBRARY'S WEB SITE

Adding electronic government information to the library's web site has also been made easier through the efforts of the American Library Association's Govern-

ment Information Technology Committee. The Committee has created the *Government Information Web Page Template* (<http://sunsite.berkeley.edu/GODORT/gitco/govinfotemplate.html>), a basic guide to key federal, state, and international government information sites. Each section includes five to six links to what the author's consider to be the best and most durable sites.

In addition to the template, the site includes instructions on how to download the template and add it "as is" to your library's web site. It also includes directions on how to customize the template for your institution – adding color and graphics, adding and deleting links within the template supplied sections, and adding and deleting sections.

While the authors of the template have selected excellent sites, following are some suggestions for building upon the template. These additional recommended links and sections have been chosen for their overall quality, reliability, and interest to the general public.

## ADDITIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT INFORMATION WEB PAGE TEMPLATE SECTIONS

### Federal Government: General Information

In addition to the sites listed on the template for Federal Government: General Information – University of Michigan's *Federal Government Resources on the Web*, ALA's *Frequently Used Sites Related to U.S. Government Information*, LSU's *U.S. Federal Government Agencies Directory*, *Supreme Court of the United States*, *U.S. House of Representatives*, *U.S. Senate*, and *White House* pages consider adding the following:

- *Federal Web Locator* (Center for Information Law and Policy) (<http://www.infoctr.edu/fwl/>) provides a list of links by branch of government and agency.
- *FirstGov* (<http://www.firstgov.gov/>) serves as the official U.S. gateway to government information.
- *U.S. Government Manual* (<http://www.gpoaccess.gov/gmanual/index.html>) provides comprehensive information on the agencies of the legislative, judicial, and executive branches. It also includes information on quasi-official agencies and international organizations in which the United States participates; and boards, commissions, and committees.

### FEDERAL GOVERNMENT: LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY INFORMATION

In addition to the sites listed on the template for Federal Government: Legislative and Regulatory Information – *Code of Federal Regulations*,



*Congress.Org*, *Federal Register*, *GPO Access*, *Legislative Branch Internet Resources*, *Thomas*, and *University of North Texas Law* web site consider adding the following:

- *Congressional Bills* (<http://www.gpoaccess.gov/bills/index.html>) contains the full-text of congressional bills from 1993 to present.
- *FindLaw* (<http://www.findlaw.com/10fedgov/>) is a comprehensive source for all legal information at the state, federal, and international level.
- *Public and Private Laws* (<http://www.gpoaccess.gov/plaws/index.html>) contains the full-text of public and private laws passed by Congress since 1995.

## STATISTICAL RESOURCES

In addition to the sites listed on the template for Statistical Resources – the *Bureau of Labor Statistics*, *Business & Economics Numeric Data* from Mansfield University, *Fedstats*, the United Nations *InfoNation*, *National Center for Education Statistics*, *National Center for Health Statistics*, *Statistical Agencies and Information* from the University of North Texas, and the *U.S. Census Bureau*, consider adding the following:

- *Bureau of Justice Statistics* (<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>) collects and analyzes data on crime, criminal offenders, and crime victims.
- *Bureau of Transportation Statistics* (<http://www.bts.gov/>) compiles, analyzes, and produces data on all aspects of transportation and transportation safety.
- *Economics Statistics Briefing Room* (<http://www.whitehouse.gov/fsbr/esbr.html>) provides current federal economic indicators including consumer price index, unemployment rates, and poverty rate.
- *Government Statistics* (Vanderbilt University and Federal Documents Task Force of ALA) (<http://www.library.vanderbilt.edu/romans/fdtf/statics.html>) is a subject guide to sources of federal statistics.
- *Social Statistics Briefing Room* (<http://www.whitehouse.gov/fsbr/ssbr.html>) provides current federal social statistics such as crime rates, population counts, and vital health statistics.
- *Statistical Abstract of the United States* (<http://www.census.gov/prod/www/statistical-abstractus.html>) is the most essential of all statistical resources, includes a compilation of statistics produced by federal agencies and some non-governmental organizations.
- *United States Historical Census Data Browser, 1790-1960* (<http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/census/>) provides demographic, economic, and social data for U.S. states and counties from 1790-1960.

## ADDITIONAL SECTIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT INFORMATION WEB PAGE TEMPLATE

### Atlases and Maps

- *American FactFinder* (<http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/BasicFactsServlet>) provides census data in graphical format from the national to individual census block levels.
- *Environmental Atlas* (<http://www.epa.gov/ceisweb1/ceishome/atlas/>) provides maps of the environmental quality of U.S. air, land, and water.
- *Map Collections: 1500-2002* (<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/ammem/gmdhtml/gmdhome.html>) contains digitized historical maps of cities and towns, military battles and campaigns, exploration, transportation, and more.
- *National Atlas* (<http://www-atlas.usgs.gov/atlasvue.html>) provides a comprehensive mapping of scientific, societal, and historical data and easy to use online interactive map capabilities.
- *National Park Service Digital Maps* ([http://www.nps.gov/carto/list\\_a-z.html](http://www.nps.gov/carto/list_a-z.html)) provides digitized versions of national park maps.
- *Perry-Castaneda Library Map Collection* (<http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/>) provides an extensive collection of digitized CIA political, geographical, and thematic maps of countries and regions of the world, and links to sources for all types and variety of maps, atlases and gazetteers.
- *Visible Earth* (<http://visibleearth.nasa.gov/browse.html>) provides a searchable directory of images, visualizations, and animations of the earth.

### CONSUMER INFORMATION AND SERVICES

- *Ben's Guide to U.S. Government for Kids* (<http://bensguide.gpo.gov/subject.html>) provides links to federal agency web sites developed specifically for k-12 students, parents, and teachers.
- *Consumer.gov* (<http://www.consumer.gov/>) serves as a "one-stop" gateway to a broad range of consumer information from the federal government arranged by broad subjects such as product safety, food, health, transportation, careers, and education.
- *Federal Consumer Information Center* (<http://www.pueblo.gsa.gov/>) is home to the National Contact Center for questions about federal programs, benefits, and services, Consumer Action web site for filing complaints, Recall, and Scam information.
- *FirstGov for Seniors* (<http://www.seniors.gov/>) provides access to government sites that provide services for senior citizens, such as Social Security Administration, Health Care Financing Administra-

tion, the Administration on Aging, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and more.

- *Students.gov* (<http://www.students.gov/>) provides access to federal government information and services for students and their families on planning an education, career development, military service, and community service.

## FEDERAL GOVERNMENT: COURT DECISIONS

- Federal Court Locator (Villanova University School of Law) (<http://vls.law.vill.edu/Locator/fedcourt.html>) links to U.S. Supreme Court, U.S. Courts of Appeal, and U.S. District Courts.
- *Federal Courts Finder* (Emory School of Law) (<http://www.law.emory.edu/FEDCTS/>) links via a map of the United States to the U.S. Supreme Court, federal circuit courts, tax court, armed forces appeals court, and veteran's claims court.
- *FindLaw* (<http://www.findlaw.com/10fedgov/judicial/index.html>) provides links to U.S. Supreme Court, U.S. Courts of Appeal, U.S. District Courts, Bankruptcy Court, and other court-related sites.
- *Supreme Court* (Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne) ([http://www.lib.ipfw.edu/pirs/us\\_government/authority/supreme\\_court.html](http://www.lib.ipfw.edu/pirs/us_government/authority/supreme_court.html)) provides links to various historical and current files of Supreme Court decisions and information on Supreme Court Justices.
- *Supreme Court of the United States* (<http://www.supremecourtus.gov/>) is the official web site of the U.S. Supreme Court including oral arguments, opinions since 2000, and information on justices of the Supreme Court.

## HOT TOPICS AND SUBJECT GUIDES TO U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION

- *Documents in the News* (University of Michigan Documents Center) (<http://www.lib.umich.edu/govdocs/docnews.html>) provides the most comprehensive site of links to current events information resources from 1995 through current day news events.
- *Federal Resources Organized by Topic* (<http://www.gpoaccess.gov/topics/index.html>) provides topical pathfinders to U.S. Government information developed and maintained by volunteer experts.
- *Frequently Used Sites Related to U.S. Federal Government Information* (<http://www.library.vanderbilt.edu/romans/fdtf/>) provides easy, colorful access to U.S. government information by broad subject categories.

- *Hot Topics from the University of Louisville* (<http://library.louisville.edu/government/news/otherlinks/otherlinks.html>) provides subject access to sites that maintain current news and documents.
- *Whitehouse* (<http://www.whitehouse.gov/>) provides full-text of presidential speeches, proclamations, radio addresses, press briefings, and executive policy documents.

## TAX FORMS AND OTHER FORMS FROM THE U.S. GOVERNMENT

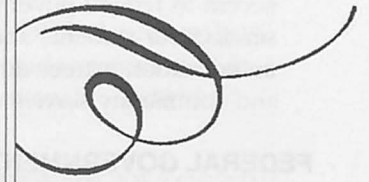
- *FedForms.gov* (<http://www.fedforms.gov/>) provides "one-stop-shopping" for the Federal forms most used by the public.
- *Forms from the Feds* (<http://exlibris.memphis.edu/govpubs/forms.htm>) contains downloadable government electronic forms most asked for by the public.
- *Get it Done Online* (<http://www.firstgov.gov/Citizen/Services.shtml>) provides access to forms, applications, and official records available online from the federal government.
- *IRS Forms and Publications* (<http://www.irs.gov/formspubs/>) provides tax forms, instructions, publications, and notices from 1992 through the current year.

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# WHAT'S SHAKING? GOVERNMENT INFORMATION ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL SCIENCE

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Shortly after noon on June 18, 2002, people in southern Indiana were surprised by a magnitude 5.0 earthquake. While people near the epicenter experienced ground shaking, people further away, noticed little things, such as a wobbling computer monitor and a slight pop of the windows. When a geologist from the Indiana Geological Survey, who was working in the Geology Library, said that it may have been an earthquake, I immediately checked the National Earthquake Information Center's web site (<http://neic.usgs.gov>) for information. Before the calls from the press and the public started five minutes later, I had learned that initial reports placed the location of the earthquake in southern Illinois; within 30 minutes the location of the epicenter had been changed to Darmstadt, Indiana. Information on the earthquake is still available on the NEIC web site (<http://earthquake.usgs.gov/eqinthenews/2002/usfnbk/map.html>)

Earthquake information is one of the more exciting forms of natural science information available from the government. However, a wide variety of information on the environment, natural sciences and natural and environmental hazards is available from many federal and state government agencies. More and more, people are looking for information about a specific location, or the area in which they live, because they are thinking of buying or building a house or purchasing property and wish to avoid natural and environmental hazards. Site specific information can be found on topographic maps, aerial photographs, flood insurance maps, soil maps printed in soil surveys or wetland inventory maps. However, like other government information, some of this information is gradually being moved to the Internet.

## U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (U.S.G.S.)

The first thing people who are looking for environmental and natural science information want to know is location of their site. This is best accomplished by viewing a large-scale map of their area. The U.S. Geological Survey was established in 1879 for the purpose of "classification of the public lands, and examination

of the geological structure, mineral resources, and products of the national domain." (1) Today the Survey is the primary mapping agency in the United States. Their principal map product, the topographic map, shows the elevation of the land surface using contours or lines of equal elevation (Figure 1). In most cases, a U.S. Geological Survey topographic map will provide the most detailed view for people seeking environmental information. Topographic maps are produced at different scales (the relationship between distance on a map and the distance on the ground). The largest scale topographic map available from the U.S. Geological Survey is produced at a scale of 1:24,000 (a given distance on the map is 24,000 times that distance on the ground). Topographic maps can be used to identify areas with steep slopes, which have closely-spaced contours, and possible floodplains which have flat areas along rivers and streams. Older editions of topographic maps can be used to examine land use change over time or identify past land use.

The Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) link (<http://geonames.usgs.gov/>) is a digital place name index that can be used to search for over 2,000,000



**FIGURE 1.** A portion of the Indiana University campus shown on the Bloomington, Indiana U.S.G.S. 1:24,000 topographic map.



place names that appear on U.S.G.S. topographic maps. GNIS can be used to identify which topographic map covers a specific area. The GNIS database does not include features such as caves and ruins; active military bases are also no longer in the database.

In addition to topographic maps, the U.S. Geological Survey also publishes thematic maps on a wide variety of topics, including geology, mineral resources, land use, land cover, base maps of states and other areas, satellite image maps (for some areas) and orthophotoquadrangles (aerial photographs that have been corrected for the tilt of the airplane taking the picture) (Figure 2). Digital spatial data for Indiana which can be used in geographic information systems, including the digital raster graphics (scanned topographic maps) and digital orthophotoquadrangles, can be downloaded for free from the Indiana Spatial Data site at Indiana University (<http://storage.iu.edu/DOQQS/index.html>). Because these files are large, they may be difficult to download on a slow connection. Therefore, the Indiana Geological Survey sells this data on CD-

ROM. Data for the entire state can be purchased for \$100; smaller areas are available for \$10 per CD-ROM. Several commercial web sites can be used to view U.S.G.S. digital topographic maps. They include Microsoft Terraserver (-HYPERLINK "<http://terraserver-usa.com/>"—<http://terraserver-usa.com/>), which has both topographic maps and orthophotoquadrangles, TopoZone (<http://www.topozone.com>) and the Maptech Map Server (<http://mapserver.maptech.com/homepage/index.cfm>).

The U.S. Geological Survey's web site (<http://www.usgs.gov/>) offers links to several other interesting and useful resources. They include *The National Atlas of the United States*® (<http://www.nationalatlas.gov/>), a cooperative venture between the U.S.G.S., ESRI, Inc. and other federal agencies. The *Atlas* is an interactive mapping site that can be used to create maps of the United States on over 400 different themes, such as agriculture, mineral resources, geology, water resources, West Nile Virus and population. A link to the National Earthquake Information Center (NEIC) ([An aerial photograph of a portion of the Indiana University campus. The image shows a dense network of streets, including a prominent grid pattern on the left side. Buildings of various sizes and shapes are scattered throughout the area. The image is presented as a digital orthophotoquadrangle, which is a type of aerial photograph that has been corrected for perspective distortion, making it suitable for use in geographic information systems.](http://</a></p></div><div data-bbox=)

**FIGURE 2.** A portion of the Indiana University campus shown on a digital orthophotoquadrangle.

neic.usgs.gov), a unit of the Geological Survey, can be used to find information on earthquakes. In 1996 the U.S. Bureau of Mines merged with the Geological Survey. Since the merger, the Survey has continued to publish *Minerals Yearbook* and has migrated it to the web (<http://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/myb.html>). The *Yearbook* provides information on mineral commodities and resources in world countries and U.S. states. The state listings include black and white maps showing the location of mineral resources in a state. Finally, the U.S.G.S. Learning Web (<http://www.usgs.gov/education/index.html>) offers links to educational information for students, teachers and the general public.

## INDIANA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The Indiana Geological Survey is the primary earth science agency in the state of Indiana. It collects and disseminates information on the geologic, mineral, energy and water resources of Indiana. The Survey also has a collection of older aerial photographs, some of which were taken as early as the 1930s. The Indiana Geological Survey's web site (<http://igs.indiana.edu/index.cfm>) and their Indiana Geology site (<http://igs.indiana.edu/geology/index.cfm>) contains information on the geology of Indiana, such as mineral resources, caves, fossils and Indiana's geologic history. This page also contains links to several Indiana geologic maps, descriptions of places of geologic interest, a geological glossary and educational resources. The Indiana Geological Survey publishes printed reports related to the geology and mineral resources in the state. Several popular-interest publications, including their circulars on rocks, caves and fossils, are presently out of print and being revised. Indiana Geological Survey publications available for sale are listed in the publication list on the IGS Information web site (<http://igs.indiana.edu/survey/index.cfm>).

One resource from the Indiana Geological Survey that is of particular interest is a new interactive mapping site developed for the I-69 corridor study, titled *A GIS Atlas for Southwestern Indiana*. This atlas can be reached from the IGS Interactive Maps and Geospatial Data Downloading page (<http://igs.indiana.edu/arcims/index.cfm>). The *Atlas* contains over 170 thematic layers of data from a wide variety of sources that can be mapped, displayed, printed and downloaded. In the interactive atlas the layers, which are viewed on a base map showing county boundaries in southwestern Indiana, deal with subjects such as coal, hydrology, biology, the environment, geology, infrastructure, demographics and history (Figure 3). Maps can be viewed online or printed. The spatial data used in the *Atlas* is also available as Indiana Geological Survey Open-File Study 01-23, titled *A Geographic Information System Atlas for Southwestern Indi-*

*ana* (Price: \$90.00). The Indiana Geological Survey is developing an electronic atlas for the state of Indiana. New layers are added each month. The atlas, titled "A GIS Atlas for Indiana", is available at <http://igs.indiana.edu/arcims/statewide/index.html>.

Another interactive mapping resource available on the Interactive Maps web site is the *Lake Rim GIS*. It contains a wide variety of natural science information on northwestern Indiana, the state's most densely populated region.

## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

The Environmental Protection Agency is an independent U.S. government agency that was established in 1970 (2). Its mission is "to protect human health and to safeguard the natural environment—air, water, and land—upon which life depends" (2). The EPA monitors air and water quality, and enforces compliance with environmental standards. One of the most important EPA resources, titled *Where You Live* (<http://www.epa.gov/epahome/wherelive.htm>) allows users to search for environmental information about a place. From the *Where You Live* site, users can locate superfund sites, view reports and maps related to air quality, get information about their watershed, or identify sites in the area that have released toxic chemicals. *Envirofacts* (<http://www.epa.gov/enviro/>) can be used to search multiple databases for information about sites that could adversely affect the environment of an area and its watersheds. This information would be useful to people interested in buying a home or land, because landowners are held liable for the costs of cleaning up environmental damage.

## INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (IDEM)

The Indiana Department of Environmental Management is the state counterpart of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Department is the primary environmental protection agency in the state of Indiana. Their mission is to protect public health and improve the environment in Indiana. IDEM has developed an extremely useful interface to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's community environmental data titled *Bringing Environmental Information Home* (<http://www.in.gov/idem/communityinfo/index.html>). The site also offers users convenient one-stop shopping for community-level environmental information that is not easily located on the EPA web site. From the *Bringing Environmental Information Home* site, users can enter their zip code and retrieve information on EPA-Regulated facilities map potential hazardous materials sites and public institutions, such as schools and hospitals, and locate information about a watershed. Another interesting link on the IDEM community web site is *Window to My Environment*,

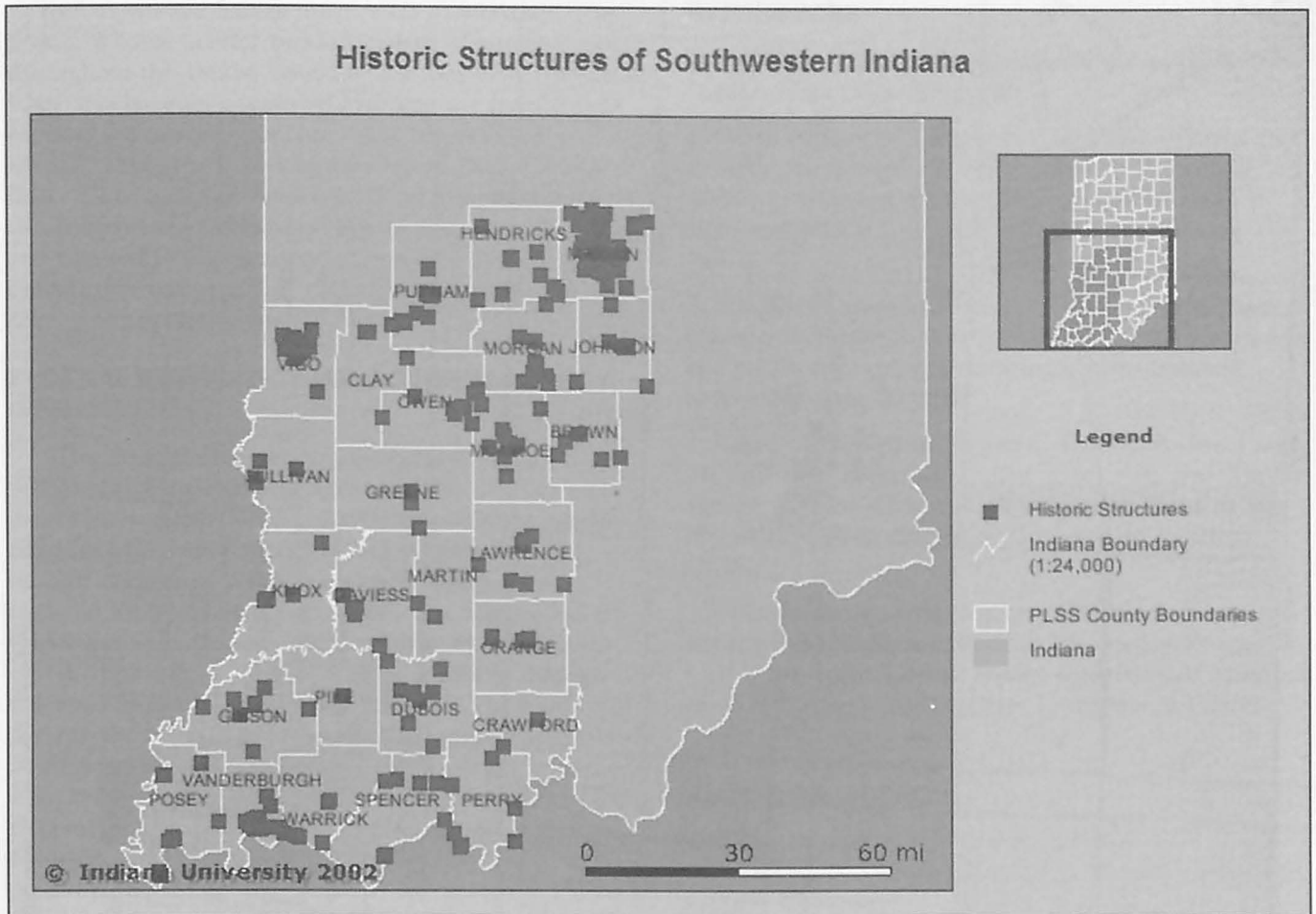


FIGURE 3. Image of a map showing historic structures from the *GIS Atlas for Southwestern Indiana*.

which links to an EPA interactive mapping site that combines environmental and population data.

### NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE (NRCS)

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (formerly the Soil Conservation Service) is the agency responsible for producing soil surveys, which are books of maps showing the different types of soils that occur in an area. Many soil surveys are produced at the county level; one survey covers a complete county. In addition to soil types, soil surveys provide information on whether the soil in an area would be suitable for a given land use. A list showing Indiana counties with dates of their soil surveys is available at: [http://soils.usda.gov/survey/printed\\_surveys/indiana.html](http://soils.usda.gov/survey/printed_surveys/indiana.html). Links to lists of soil surveys for other states are available at: <http://www.statlab.iastate.edu/soils/soildiv/sslists/pub-st.html>.

Like much government information, soil surveys are changing too. In some cases, new soil surveys are being distributed on CD-ROM. These digital soil surveys

are similar to the printed soil surveys; text and maps (but not the spatial data used to create the maps) are stored as pdf documents that can be viewed on a computer. Digital spatial data that can be used with geographic information system (GIS) software can be downloaded from the Natural Resources Conservation Service's Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) data site [http://www.ftw.nrcs.usda.gov/ssur\\_data.html](http://www.ftw.nrcs.usda.gov/ssur_data.html). With a GIS the SSURGOs data can be analyzed to identify areas with soil properties that would be suitable for specific land uses. Print and digital soil surveys can be obtained from the State Conservationist, 6013 Lakeside Blvd., Indianapolis, IN 46278-2933.

### FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE (FWS)

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (<http://www.fws.gov>) was established in 1940 (4), although it was preceded by several other agencies that date back to 1871. The Service works to conserve, develop and restore habitats for fish and wildlife and protect endangered species. The Fish and Wildlife Service manages National Wildlife Refuges throughout the United States,



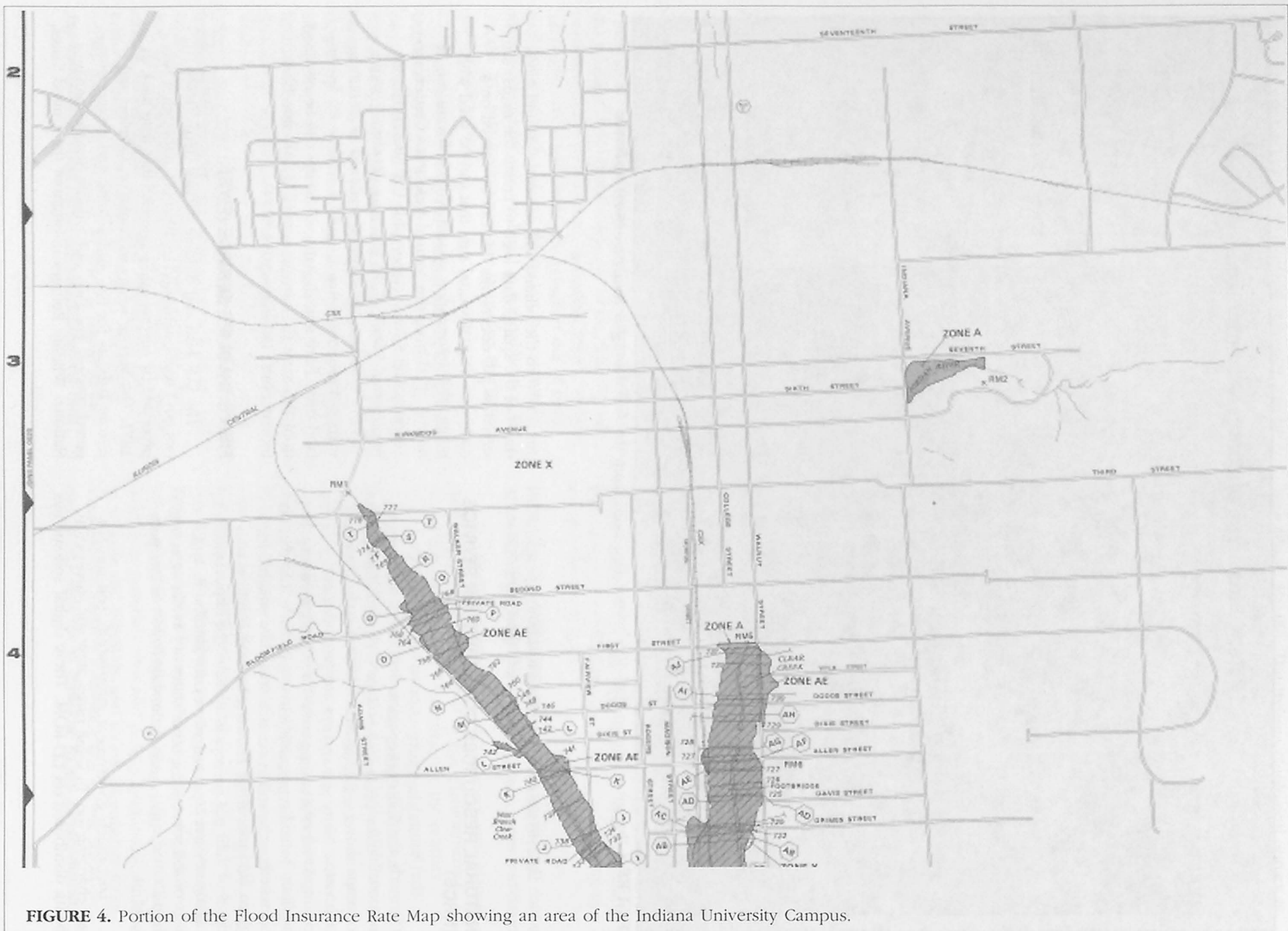


FIGURE 4. Portion of the Flood Insurance Rate Map showing an area of the Indiana University Campus.

as well as wildlife habitat areas, such as wetlands. The Fish & Wildlife Service produces maps of wetland areas throughout the United States, which they offer for sale. They also have an interactive mapping site ([http://www.nwi.fws.gov/mapper\\_tool.htm](http://www.nwi.fws.gov/mapper_tool.htm)) that can be used to identify wetlands in an area of interest. Digital spatial data of wetlands can be downloaded from their web site (<http://wetlands.fws.gov/downloads.htm>). This data can be used in a geographic information system in conjunction with U.S.G.S. digital raster graphics or digital orthophotoquads.

## FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA)

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is an independent agency of the U.S. Government that was established in 1979 (5). FEMA is responsible for emergency planning and preparation, and disaster mitigation. As the agency in charge of the National Flood Insurance Program, it is responsible for floodplain management and mapping. They produce Flood Insurance Studies, which are available through the Federal Depository Library Program. The Flood Insurance Studies are preliminary reports on possible flood hazards that are used to develop Flood Insurance Rate Maps (Figure 4), which are official, approved documents that can be used to plan flood mitigation. Flood Insurance Rate Maps show the boundaries of areas that have been identified as 100-year and 500-year floodplains, which are areas which have a 1% and 0.2% chance of flooding in any given year.

Like many other Federal Agencies, FEMA is moving to provide more information digitally. Their interactive natural hazard mapping site (<http://www.hazardmaps.gov/atlas.php>) can be used to map the locations of earthquakes, floodplains, hail storms, hurricanes, landslides, tornadoes, tsunami, volcanoes and wind storms. Flood Insurance Rate Maps are being converted into data that can be used with geographic information system software (Q3 Flood Data). The FEMA Flood Map Store (<http://store.msc.fema.gov/>) can be used determine whether Q3 Flood Data, Flood Insurance Studies and Flood Insurance Rate Maps are available for a given area. If the map or study for that area has been scanned, it can be viewed online. Maps and Studies available for an area can also be ordered from the site.

FEMA and ESRI, Inc., a GIS software company, also have an interactive hazard mapping web site. The ESRI-FEMA Hazard Awareness site (<http://www.esri.com/hazards/>) is an interactive mapping site that can be used to map the location of flood hazard areas, historic tornadoes, hail storms and hurricanes and recent and historical earthquakes. Unfortunately, the Darmstadt, Indiana earthquake is too recent to be mapped on the site.

## REFERENCES

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3. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2002. Agency Mission Statement [online]. Available from: <http://www.epa.gov/history/org/origins/mission.htm>; Internet; accessed August 26, 2002.
4. Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Administration. United States Fish and Wildlife Service. In *United States Government Manual*, p. 251. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.
5. Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Administration. Federal Emergency Management Agency. In *United States Government Manual*, p. 409. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

## ABOUT THE AUTHOR:

Linda R. Zellmer  
Head, Geology Library  
Indiana University

# INDIANA FEDERAL DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES DIRECTORY

*by Doug Conrads,  
Indiana State Library,  
Indianapolis, Indiana*



## INTRODUCTION

**This directory includes the following information as provided by the institution:**

Name of institution (federal depository number in parenthesis)

Address

Telephone number for documents

FAX telephone number:

E-mail address:

Collects: indicates categories of documents collected (federal, state, and local) and relative size of federal documents selected (percentage)

Depository for: indicates categories of documents library receives as a designated depository and year designated as depository

Contact: name of librarian(s) or staff to contact concerning document collections

## INDIANA FEDERAL DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES LISTED BY DEPOSITORY NUMBER

- 170 Indiana State Library
- 171 Purdue University
- 171A Indiana Supreme Court
- 171B Valparaiso University School of Law
- 172 DePauw University
- 172A Indiana University—Northwest
- 173 Indiana University—Bloomington
- 173A Indiana University—Kokomo
- 173B University of Notre Dame Law School
- 174 Gary Public Library
- 174A Hammond Public Library
- 175 Valparaiso University
- 175A St. Joseph College
- 176 University of Notre Dame
- 176A Indiana University at South Bend
- 177 Allen County Public Library
- 177A Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne
- 177B Indiana University School of Law—Bloomington
- 178 Anderson University
- 178A Huntington College
- 179 Wabash College
- 179A Indiana State University
- 180 Ball State University
- 180A Earlham College
- 181 Evansville-Vanderburgh Public Library
- 181A Indiana University—Southeast
- 182 Hanover College
- 182A University of Southern Indiana
- 183 Morrisson-Reeves Library
- 183B Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis
- 184 Indianapolis-Marion County Public Library
- 184A Butler University
- 184B Indiana University School of Law—Indianapolis

## Abbreviations used:

### a. State

IL = Illinois

IN = Indiana

KY = Kentucky

MI = Michigan

NY = New York

OH = Ohio

### b. Depository for and/or Collects:

ERIC = Educational Resources Information Center

GPO = Government Printing Office

NIMA = National Imagery and Mapping Agency

NOAA = National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

NTIS = National Technical Information Service

USGS = United States Geological Survey



**INDIANA FEDERAL DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES  
LISTED BY U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS**

**1<sup>st</sup> Congressional District**

- 171B Valparaiso University School of Law
- 172A Indiana University—Northwest
- 174 Gary Public Library
- 174A Hammond Public Library
- 175 Valparaiso University
- 175A St. Joseph College

**2<sup>nd</sup> Congressional District**

- 173B University of Notre Dame Law School
- 176 University of Notre Dame
- 176A Indiana University—South Bend

**3<sup>rd</sup> Congressional District**

- 177 Allen County Public Library
- 177A Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne

**4<sup>th</sup> Congressional District**

- 171 Purdue University
- 179 Wabash College

**5<sup>th</sup> Congressional District**

- 173A Indiana University—Kokomo
- 178A Huntington College

**6<sup>th</sup> Congressional District**

- 178 Anderson University
- 180 Ball State University
- 180A Earlham College
- 183 Morrisson-Reeves Library

**7<sup>th</sup> Congressional District**

- 170 Indiana State Library
- 171A Indiana Supreme Court
- 183B Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis
- 184 Indianapolis-Marion County Public Library
- 184A Butler University
- 184B Indiana University School of Law—Indianapolis

**8<sup>th</sup> Congressional District**

- 172 DePauw University
- 179A Indiana State University
- 181 Evansville-Vanderburgh Public Library
- 182A University of Southern Indiana

**9<sup>th</sup> Congressional District**

- 173 Indiana University—Bloomington
- 177B Indiana University School of Law—Bloomington
- 181A Indiana University—Southeast
- 182 Hanover College

**ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY (0177)**

Business & Technology Dept.  
P.O. Box 2270  
Fort Wayne, IN 46801-2270  
(260) 424-1200 x 2153  
FAX: (260) 422-9688  
E-mail: SMUNGOVAN@ACPL.LIB.IN.US  
Collects: federal (71%); state (IN); local  
(Ft. Wayne area)  
Depository for: GPO (1896); IN; USGS  
maps (1974)  
Contact: Susan Mungovan

**ANDERSON UNIVERSITY (0178)**

Robert A. Nicholson Library  
1100 East 5th St.  
Anderson, IN 46012-3495  
(765) 641-4275  
FAX: (765) 641-3850  
E-mail: TBJ@ANDERSON.EDU  
Collects: federal (27%)  
Depository for: GPO (1959)  
Contact: Trish Janutolo

**BALL STATE UNIVERSITY (0180)**

A.M. Bracken Library  
Government Publications Service  
2000 University Ave.  
Muncie, IN 47306-0160  
(765) 285-1110  
FAX: (765) 285-2644  
E-mail: DCALVIN@BSU.EDU  
Collects: federal (50%); state (IN); local  
(Muncie & Delaware Co.); ERIC  
Depository for: GPO (1959); IN (1975); USGS  
maps (1977); NIMA maps  
Contact: Diane Calvin

**BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY**

Information Services Dept.  
536 Fifth St.  
Columbus, IN 47201-6225  
(812) 379-1255  
FAX: (812) 379-1275  
E-mail: LIBRARY@BARTH.LIB.IN.US  
Depository for: IN  
Contact: Susan Mercer

**BUTLER UNIVERSITY (0184A)**

Irwin Library  
 4553 Clarendon Rd.  
 Indianapolis, IN 46208-3487  
 (317) 940-9236  
 FAX: (317) 940-8039  
 E-mail: DROOSE@BUTLER.EDU  
 Collects: federal (18%)  
 Depository for: GPO (1965)  
 Contact: Dan Roose

**DEPAUW UNIVERSITY (0172)**

Roy O. West Library  
 400 S. College Ave.  
 Greencastle, IN 46135-0037  
 (765) 658-4427  
 FAX: (765) 658-4445  
 E-mail: MILLISK@DEPAUW.EDU  
 Collects: federal (40%); state (IN); ERIC  
 Depository for: GPO (1879); USGS maps  
 Contact: Kathryn Millis

**EARLHAM COLLEGE (0180A)**

Lilly Library  
 801 National Road W.  
 Richmond, IN 47374-4095  
 (765) 983-1363  
 FAX: (765) 983-1304  
 E-mail: WAGNEJA@EARLHAM.EDU  
 Collects: federal (16%); state (IN)  
 Depository for: GPO (1964); USGS maps  
 Contact: Janet Wagner

**EVANSVILLE-VANDERBURGH PUBLIC**

LIBRARY (0181)  
 Reference Services  
 22 S.E. Fifth St.  
 Evansville, IN 47708-1694  
 (812) 428-8239  
 FAX: (812) 428-8215  
 E-mail: TERESAL@EVPL.ORG  
 Collects: federal (32%); state (IN); local (Evansville)  
 Depository for: GPO (1928); IN (1974)  
 Contact: Teresa Loeffler (federal documents);  
 Marilyn Wilkerson (state documents)

**GARY PUBLIC LIBRARY (0174)**

220 W. 5th Ave.  
 Gary, IN 46402-1215  
 (219) 886-2484, ext. 336  
 FAX: (219) 881-4185  
 E-mail: SCOTFL@GARYPUBLICLIBRARY.ORG  
 Collects: federal (13%); state (MI, IL, OH, IN);  
 local (Lake Co.)  
 Depository for: GPO (1943)  
 Contact: Felix Scott

**HAMMOND PUBLIC LIBRARY (0174A)**

564 State St.  
 Hammond, IN 46320-1532  
 (219) 931-5100, ext. 328  
 FAX: (219) 852-2222  
 E-mail: WIMBEW@HAMMOND.LIB.IN.US  
 Collects: federal (15%); state (IN); local (Lake Co.)  
 Depository for: GPO (1964)  
 Contact: Warren Wimberly, III; Jon Iglar; Rosalie Ruff

**HANOVER COLLEGE (0182)**

Duggan Library  
 121 Scenic Dr.  
 P.O. Box 287  
 Hanover, IN 47243-0287  
 (812) 866-7164  
 FAX: (812) 866-7172  
 E-mail: WICKH@HANOVER.EDU  
 Collects: federal (20%); state (IN); USGS maps  
 Depository for: GPO (1892)  
 Contact: Harrison Wick

**HUNTINGTON COLLEGE (0178A)**

RichLyn Library  
 Government Documents Dept.  
 2303 College Ave.  
 Huntington, IN 46750-1299  
 (260) 359-4062  
 FAX: (260) 358-3698  
 E-mail: RNEUMAN@HUNTINGTON.EDU  
 Collects: federal (9%)  
 Depository for: GPO (1964)  
 Contact: Randy L. Neuman

### **INDIANA STATE LIBRARY (0170)**

#### **REGIONAL FEDERAL DEPOSITORY**

140 N. Senate Ave.

Indianapolis, IN 46204-2296

(317) 232-3685 (Catalog Division)

(317) 232-3679 (Reference/Government Services  
Division)

(317) 232-3733 (State Census Data Center)

(317) 232-3670 (Indiana State Documents)

FAX: (317) 232-3728

E-mail: DCONRADS@STATELIB.LIB.IN.US

Collects: federal (100%); state (IN, OH, KY, MI, IL, NY);  
local (Indianapolis & Marion Co.); ERIC

Depository for: GPO (1820's?); IN (1825); OH (1959);  
MI (1959); NY (1964); Great Lakes  
Commission (1962);  
USGS maps

Contact: Doug Conrads (Catalog Division); Cynthia  
St. Martin (Reference/Government Services Division);  
David Lewis (Indiana Division)

### **INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY (0179A)**

Cunningham Memorial Library

Terre Haute, IN 47809-2799

(812) 237-2629

FAX: (812) 237-2567

E-mail: LIBGAUL@ISUGW.INDSTATE.EDU

Collects: federal (60%); state (IN)

Depository for: GPO (1906); IN; USGS maps (1974)

Contact: Kathleen Gaul

### **INDIANA SUPREME COURT (0171A)**

Law Library

State House, Room 316

Indianapolis, IN 46204-2788

(317) 233-8692

FAX: (317) 232-8372

E-mail: TROSS@COURTS.STATE.IN.US

Collects: federal (4%); state (limited to legal publica-  
tions of all states)

Depository for: GPO (1975)

Contact: Terri Ross

### **INDIANA UNIVERSITY—BLOOMINGTON (0173)**

IUB Main Library

Government Publications Dept.

1320 E. 10<sup>th</sup> St.

Bloomington, IN 47405-3907

(812) 855-6924

FAX: (812) 855-3460

E-mail: MALCOMB@INDIANA.EDU

Collects: federal (85%); state (IN); local (Bloomington  
& Monroe Co.)

Depository for: GPO (1881); IN (1974); USGS maps;  
NIMA maps (1946); NOAA maps  
(1970); ERIC

Contact: Lou Malcomb (head, government publica-  
tions); Andrea Singer (foreign, state & local documents)

### **INDIANA UNIVERSITY—KOKOMO (0173A)**

Library

2300 S. Washington St.

P.O. Box 9003

Kokomo, IN 46904-9003

(765) 455-9346

FAX: (765) 455-9238

E-mail: KALEONAR@IUK.EDU

Collects: federal (28%); state (IN); USGS maps; ERIC

Depository for: GPO (1969)

Contact: Kirsten Leonard

### **INDIANA UNIVERSITY—NORTHWEST (0172A)**

Library

Government Publications Dept.

3400 Broadway

Gary, IN 46408-1197

(219) 980-6946

FAX: (219) 980-6558

E-mail: SUTHERLA@IUN.EDU

Collects: federal (30%)

Depository for: GPO (1966); USGS maps (1966);  
ERIC

Contact: Tim Sutherland

### **INDIANA UNIVERSITY—SOUTH BEND (0176A)**

Franklin D. Schurz Library

Government Publications

1700 Mishawaka Ave.

P.O. Box 7111

South Bend, IN 46634-7111

(574) 237-4442

FAX: (574) 237-4472

E-mail: LFISHER@IUSB.EDU

Collects: federal (43%); NIMA maps; ERIC

Depository for: GPO (1965)

Contact: Linda F. Fisher



**INDIANA UNIVERSITY—SOUTHEAST (0181A)**

Library  
4201 Grant Line Rd.  
New Albany, IN 47150-6405  
(812) 941-2552  
FAX: (812) 941-2493  
E-mail: JFESSARD@IUS.EDU  
Collects: federal (23%); state (IN, KY)  
Depository for: GPO (1965); USGS maps  
Contact: Jacqueline Johnson; Robin King

**INDIANA UNIVERSITY-PURDUE UNIVERSITY FORT WAYNE (0177A)**

Helmke Library - Government Documents Dept.  
2101 East Coliseum Blvd.  
Fort Wayne, IN 46805-1499  
(260) 481-6500  
FAX: (260) 481-6509  
E-mail: TRUESDEL@IPFW.EDU  
Collects: federal (48%); state (IN); local (Ft. Wayne & Allen Co.); ERIC  
Depository for: GPO (1965); USGS maps (1978)  
Contact: Cheryl Truesdell (federal documents); Judith L. Violette (state and local documents)

**INDIANA UNIVERSITY-PURDUE UNIVERSITY INDIANAPOLIS (0183B)**

University Library  
755 W. Michigan St.  
Indianapolis, IN 46202-5195  
(317) 274-0469  
FAX: (317) 274-0492  
E-mail: RHINTON@IUPUI.EDU  
Collects: federal (43%); USGS maps  
Depository for: GPO (1979)  
Contact: Robert A. Hinton

**INDIANA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW—BLOOMINGTON (0177B)**

Law Library  
211 S. Indiana Ave.  
Bloomington, IN 47405-7001  
(812) 855-4611  
FAX: (812) 855-7099  
E-mail: JLBRYAN@INDIANA.EDU  
Collects: federal (20%)  
Depository for: GPO (1978)  
Contact: Jennifer Bryan

**INDIANA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW—INDIANAPOLIS (0184B)**

Ruth Lilly Law Library  
530 W. New York St.  
Indianapolis, IN 46202-3225  
(317) 274-1932  
FAX: (317) 274-8825  
E-mail: CEVERETT@IUPUI.EDU  
Collects: federal (15%); state (legal-related documents from all states); local (Marion Co.)  
Depository for: GPO (1967)  
Contact: Carolyn Everett

**INDIANAPOLIS-MARION COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY (0184)**

Central Library  
P.O. Box 211  
Indianapolis, IN 46206-0211  
(317) 269-1733  
FAX: (317) 269-1768  
E-mail: EFLEXMAN@IMCPL.LIB.IN.US  
Collects: federal (27%); state (IN); local (Marion Co.); ERIC  
Depository for: GPO (1906); Patents and Trademarks (1984)  
Contact: Ellen Flexman

**MORRISSON-REEVES LIBRARY (0183)**

80 N. 6th St.  
Richmond, IN 47374-3079  
(765) 966-8291 x 27 or 28  
FAX: (765) 962-1318  
E-mail: DUCK@MRL.LIB.IN.US  
Collects: federal (19%); state (IN); USGS maps  
Depository for: GPO (1906); IN (1975)  
Contact: Steve Martin

**NEW ALBANY-FLOYD COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY**

180 W. Spring St.  
New Albany, IN 47150-3692  
(812) 944-8464  
FAX: (812) 949-3532  
Depository for: IN  
Contact: Carla Baldwin

**PURDUE UNIVERSITY (0171)**

HSSE Library - Documents  
 1530 Stewart Center  
 West Lafayette, IN 47907-1530  
 (765) 494-2837  
 FAX: (765) 494-9007  
 E-mail: CHAPMANB@PURDUE.EDU  
 Collects: federal (80%); state (IN); NTIS; ERIC  
 Depository for: GPO (1907); IN; USGS maps; Patents  
 and Trademarks (1991)  
 Contact: Bert Chapman

**ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE (0175A)**

Robinson Memorial Library  
 Documents Dept.  
 P.O. Box 990  
 Rensselaer, IN 47978-0990  
 (219) 866-6189  
 FAX: (219) 866-6135  
 E-mail: CATHYS@SAINTJOE.EDU;  
 JODYT@SAINTJOE.EDU (Sabbatical 1/3/03—8/  
 18/03)  
 Collects: federal (30%)  
 Depository for: GPO (1964)  
 Contact: Cathy Salyers; Jody Taylor Watkins (Sabbatical  
 1/3/03—8/18/03)

**ST. JOSEPH COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY**

304 S. Main St.  
 South Bend, IN 46601-2230  
 (574) 282-4630  
 FAX: (574) 280-2763  
 E-mail: J.HILL@GOMAIL.SJCPL.LIB.IN.US  
 Depository for: IN  
 Contact: Julia Hill

**UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME (0176)**

Hesburgh Library  
 Government Documents Center  
 115 Suite A  
 Notre Dame, IN 46556-5629  
 (574) 631-6043  
 FAX: (574) 631-8887  
 E-mail: MICHAEL.A.LUTES.1@ND.EDU  
 Collects: federal (67%)  
 Depository for: GPO (1883); USGS maps; NIMA maps  
 Contact: Michael A. Lutes; Jean Cane

**UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME**

LAW SCHOOL (0173B)  
 Kresge Law Library  
 P.O. Box 535  
 Notre Dame, IN 46556-0535  
 (574) 631-5922  
 FAX: (574) 631-6371  
 E-mail: POEHLMANN.2@ND.EDU  
 Collects: federal (12%)  
 Depository for: GPO (1985)  
 Contact: Nancy Poehlmann

**UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN INDIANA (0182A)**

David L. Rice Library  
 Documents Dept.  
 8600 University Blvd.  
 Evansville, IN 47712-3595  
 (812) 464-1920  
 FAX: (812) 465-1693  
 E-mail: MMEYER@USI.EDU  
 Collects: federal (44%); ERIC  
 Depository for: GPO (1969)  
 Contact: Mona Meyer

**VALPARAISO UNIVERSITY (0175)**

Moellering Memorial Library  
 Valparaiso, IN 46383-6493  
 (219) 464-5771  
 FAX: (219) 464-5792  
 E-mail: BECKY.BYRUM@VALPO.EDU  
 Collects: federal (31%); state (IN)  
 Depository for: GPO (1930); IN; USGS maps (1950's);  
 DMA maps (1950's); ERIC  
 Contact: Becky Byrum

**VALPARAISO UNIVERSITY**

SCHOOL OF LAW (0171B)  
 Law Library – Government Information  
 Wesemann Hall  
 656 S. Greenwich  
 Valparaiso, IN 46383-6493  
 (219) 465-7866  
 FAX: (219) 465-7917  
 E-mail: SALLY.HOLTERHOFF@VALPO.EDU;  
 Collects: federal (17%); state (IN, law related)  
 Depository for: GPO (1978)  
 Contact: Sally Holterhoff

**WABASH COLLEGE (0179)**

Lilly Library  
301 W. Wabash  
P.O. Box 352  
Crawfordsville, IN 47933-0352  
(765) 361-6361  
FAX: (765) 361-6295  
E-mail: PETRIEL@WABASH.EDU  
Collects: federal (13%)  
Depository for: GPO (1906)  
Contact: Linda Petrie



# *Indiana Libraries:* Instructions to Authors

*Indiana Libraries* is a professional journal for librarians and media specialists. Published twice a year, it is a joint publication of the Indiana Library Federation and the Indiana State Library.

Practitioners, educators, and researchers are invited to submit manuscripts for publication. Manuscripts may concern a current practice, policy, or general aspect of the operation of a library system in Indiana.

For information and to discuss ideas for article topics, contact *Indiana Libraries* editor:

Jennifer Burek Pierce  
Assistant Professor  
755 W. Michigan St., UL 4115H  
Indianapolis, IN 46202-5195

E-Mail: [jenpierc@iupui.edu](mailto:jenpierc@iupui.edu)  
Phone: (317) 274-1759  
Fax: (317) 278-1807  
Toll Free: 866-758-6254

## Indiana Libraries: Instructions to Authors

**Style.** Manuscript should follow the Chicago Manual of Style, 14<sup>th</sup> edition. References should appear at the end of the manuscript; footnotes should not be used. The article should be double-spaced throughout with good margins. Pages should be unnumbered. Manuscripts should be original and not published elsewhere. Authors are responsible for the accuracy of all materials including quotations, references, etc.

**Length.** Contributions of major importance should be 10-15 pages double-spaced. Rebuttals, whimsical pieces and short essays should be 2-7 pages, double-spaced. (Graphics, charts and tables not included in page count.) Charts and tables should be submitted separately from text.

**Graphics.** Authors are responsible for obtaining permission to use graphic materials (illustrations, images, photographs, screen captures, etc.). Submit camera-ready artwork for all illustrations. Black and white only.

**Submitting manuscripts.** Authors should be identified by a cover sheet that contains the author's name, position, address and e-mail address. Identifying information should not appear on the manuscript. Manuscripts should be submitted electronically in one of two ways:

1. Microsoft Word (preferred), WordPerfect or plain ASCII text file on a PC-compatible disk, accompanied by a paper copy. (See editor's address above.)
2. Microsoft Word (preferred), WordPerfect or plain ASCII text file (PC compatible) attached to an e-mail message addressed to both [cgallion@ifonline.org](mailto:cgallion@ifonline.org) and [okada@Indiana.edu](mailto:okada@Indiana.edu)

Manuscripts will be acknowledged upon receipt and a decision concerning use will be made within twenty days after the date of receipt. The editor reserves the right to revise all accepted manuscripts for clarity and style. Upon publication, the author will receive two complimentary copies.

# *Indiana Libraries*

## *Guest Editor Guidelines*

1. It is important that each issue of *Indiana Libraries*, when not constrained by subject focus, represent all types of libraries. It is also important that each issue of *Indiana Libraries* be geographically representational. In other words, each issue of *Indiana Libraries* must be composed of articles about different types of libraries which have been written by members of the library community who are from geographically diverse areas of the state, in order to provide a diverse, statewide sampling of current research, articles, etc.
2. The guest editor of an issue of *Indiana Libraries* will work with the appropriate ILF unit(s) to produce a cooperative publication.
3. The guest editor of an issue of *Indiana Libraries* should have a professional background related to the scope of the issue, especially when dealing with technical or profession-specific topics.
4. The guest editor of an issue of *Indiana Libraries* must be prepared to review and edit articles for content, clarity, and style.
5. The specific terms and conditions of a guest editorship will be detailed in a professional services contract for that issue. The guest editor of an issue of *Indiana Libraries* will be required to sign the professional services contract with the Indiana Library Federation upon being selected.
6. All applicants must submit a letter of application and writing samples. The guest editor of an issue of *Indiana Libraries* must be an ILF member. ILF staff and/or the current volunteer editor of *Indiana Libraries* are eligible to apply for the position of guest editor of an issue of *Indiana Libraries*.
7. The ILF Publications Committee and executive office will interview each applicant for the position of guest editor and make a hiring recommendation to the ILF executive office and Board. The final and official decision will be made by the ILF Executive Board.

Adopted by Committee: 8/5/98

Approved by COES: 7/28/98

Ratified by ILF Executive Board: 9/9/98

# Indiana Library Federation

## Publication Subscription Information

### Focus on Indiana Libraries

*Focus* is the Federation's newspaper. Published 11 times a year in cooperation with the Indiana State Library, it keeps members up to date on news and information of interest to the Indiana library community. Included are articles about innovative programs, upcoming conferences, continuing education opportunities, and legislative issues. A current listing of job opportunities in Indiana libraries is also included.

Publication Schedule: Monthly (April/May issues combined)      Subscription: \$15.00/year

### Indiana Libraries

*Indiana Libraries* is a professional journal for librarians and media specialists. It is also published jointly by the Federation and the Indiana State Library.

Publication Schedule: Two issues per year      Subscription: \$10.00/year

To subscribe to either publication, fill out the information requested below and return with a check or money order to: Indiana Library Federation, 941 E. 86th St., Suite 260, Indianapolis, Indiana 46240. Questions should be directed to the Federation executive office at (317)257-2040.

Please make checks payable to the Indiana Library Federation.

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## Subscription Form

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Business: \_\_\_\_\_

Department: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City, State, Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

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**Phone:** (317) 257-2040 ■ **Fax:** (317) 257-1389 ■ **E-mail:** ilf@indy.net



# Indiana Libraries

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