

米国の学術図書館における米英政府刊行物の利用実態 US and UK Government Documents and Their Use in American Libraries

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以下の文章は、2002年11月15日に行われた「第5回関西大学図書館セミナー」でのDiane Smith氏による講演の日本語サマリーである。

講演の主要テーマは3点、すなわち、一般的な政府刊行物の特徴、米国図書館での利用実態、英米議会資料の比較だ。政府文書とは、何らかの政府機関が発行する文書で、小さな町のものから国家まで、また国連などの国際機関が発行するものまで含めることができる。それぞれの政府機関の役割は非常に広範囲なので、取り扱うテーマも、農業、環境、社会福祉、経済、教育、薬品、新興産業など、社会的、経済的、政治的問題を中心に幅広い。最新のテーマを扱うことが多いが、特に議会資料には、一国の社会的関心がどのように遷り変ってきたかを忠実に伝える側面もある。

米国では、2400の4年制大学があるが、このうち約700大学の図書館が寄託図書館制度を利用して米国政府刊行物を収集している。さらに約200が英国の政府刊行物を収集しているが、このほとんどは先の700に含まれる。最近では、政府刊行物専用の施設を持つところは減ったが、最低1名の専門図書館員はいるのが一般的である。寄託図書館の場合、米国政府刊行物は無料で手に入るが、整理及び維持の費用が大きいので、すべての政府刊行物を収集する図書館は稀であり、特定の主題のもののみを収集しているところが多く、コレクションの内容は図書館ごとに大きく異なる。外部データを購入することで、オンラインカタログが利用可能になったが、歴史的資料の検索には特別の目録や索引が必要である。レファレンスサービスも単に利用者からの質問に答えるだけではなく、検索方法を教えることに多くの時間を割く。文書そのもののテーマが幅広いので、政治、米国史、国際関係、経済、ビジネス、伝染病、



公共政策、教育、環境、ジャーナリズム、法律などの幅広い研究分野の利用者がいる。

米国の図書館の一般的な問題として“Googlization”と私が呼んでいる傾向が顕著になっている。それは、図書館利用者がすべてのものがあたかもWeb

上で閲覧できると思いこみ、オンラインで利用できないものは、たとえ内容が優れていても利用しないので、利用者の図書館の物理的利用が減少していく傾向のことである。このことが図書館の人員や集書の予算を圧迫する。図書館にとっては、利用者のための電子媒体と保存のための冊子あるいはマイクロと二重の支出が必要なこともより大きな問題である。さらに、政府刊行物担当の図書館員にはこれらに加えて特有の課題がある。第一は、政府刊行物の発行形態が常に変わり、継続性を確認することが困難であること、第二は、政府刊行物の民営化が進むこと、最後に、Webサイトで利用できた情報が政治的な理由で突然消失すること、が挙げられる。以上が米国図書館の実態である。

次に政府刊行物の特徴を考えてみる。政府刊行物は、政府の組織を反映するので、議会資料、行政府刊行物、法律資料の3つに分けることができる。簡単に言うと、議会資料は実情調査に適しており、特に公聴会資料は特定の法律の立法過程を研究したり、政策分析を行っている、レベルの高い研究者に利用

される。これに対して、行政政府の資料は、統計資料が多く含まれ、もっと基礎的な研究者に頻りに利用される。法律資料は、法律研究や政策分析に使われる。この後は、特に英米両国の議会資料に焦点を当てる。

図で見れば米国の立法過程は簡単そうに見えるが、実際に法律として成立するのは極めて難しく、提案される法案の5%に満たない。(図1:米国議会の立法過程) 実質的な活動は300を超える上下院の委員会及び小委員会で行われる。委員会は特定の専管事項を持って、立法活動だけでなく、調査活動やエンロン疑惑などの不正の監査活動を行っている。委員会の活動結果は多くの出版物として公表されるが、今日では、その総計は年間5万ページにも及んでいる。主な出版物は、法案、公聴会議事録、報告書、文書、配布文書、本会議議事録などに類型化できる。

図書館における収集方法はいくつかあるが、最も簡単なのは、連邦寄託図書館になることで、ジアゾ版のマイクロフィッシュ(1980年代までは冊子体で手に入った)が寄託される。第二に、CISでは、多くの議会資料を索引化及びマイクロ化しており、最も包括的なコレクションを提供しているが、現在では、Lexis-Nexis Congressionalというオンラインデータベースも利用可能だ。第三として、GPO(米国政府印刷局)から購入することも可能だし、GPO AccessというWeb Siteから一部の文書を利用することもできる。最後に、この数年の法案と報告書がThomasで閲覧可能だ。

現在の英国議会の仕組みも、立法手続きと結果として生み出される文書の観点では、よく似ている。提出された法案は第一読会、第二読会審議、委員会

審議及び公聴会修正、委員会からの報告、第三読会最終審議、投票、貴族院への送致、貴族院での同様の手続き、国王の同意という過程を辿り、米国と同様、法案、報告書、公聴会議事録、などのその過程に応じた同種の文書が生み出される。(図2:米英両国の議会資料比較) これらは会期文書としてまとめられているが、これにハンサードという呼称で知られる本会議議事録が加わる。入手方法は、印刷局(かつての王立印刷局)からの印刷体継続購入、あるいは、Chadwyck-HealeyやReadexからはマイクロフィッシュ版が購入できるし、電子的な検索も可能となっている。議会のホームページからも一部情報が入手できる。

歴史的な研究のために、過去の英国会期文書を冊子体やマイクロ版で手に入れることができる。冊子体ではIrish University PressのParliamentary Publications、マイクロ版では先にあげたReadex社のコレクションが代表的だ。19世紀や20世紀初頭のコマンドペーパーは、特にヴィクトリア朝やエドワード朝英国の生の姿を生き生きと伝える。いくつかの索引もあるが、Hansard's Catalogue and Breviate of Parliamentary Papers, 1696-1934とPercy FordのSelect List of British Parliamentary Papers, 1833-1899が著名だ。米国においても、20世紀初頭までは、議会の権力のほうが大統領のそれを上回っていたので、18世紀や19世紀のSerial Setの中には、より多くの行政政府文書が含まれていた。CISの発行するマイクロ版コレクションは最も包括的なものであり、1789年から1969年の間に出版されたすべてのものを含んでる。このコレクションはアメリカの記憶そのものであり、アメリカの歴史に関するあらゆる分野を含んでいる。

写真1, 2, 3のように、タイタニック号の乗船名簿や衝突した氷山を表した地図、ペリーの報告書にあった相撲の絵まで見ることができる。

英米両国の議会資料は、最新の事象はもちろん歴史的研究にも計り知れない資料価値を有しており、そのカバーする領域の広さや発行元の確かさにおいて並ぶものがない研究資料である。



US and UK Government Documents and Their Use in American Libraries

Introduction

I am honored to be here at your distinguished university to talk with you about a subject that is very dear to my heart. Today I shall focus my discussion on three topics: a general discussion about the nature of government publications; an overview of how government publications are used in American libraries, focusing on the challenges faced by librarians who work with this type of material; and I shall end with a comparison U.S. and British legislative materials, highlighting their similarities and differences while putting the value of their data in context for various types of researchers.

I thought I would start with a quote that is frequently cited by my colleagues in America to justify the depository system and to highlight the value of government publications within society. James Madison, the fourth president of the United States and the author of the US Constitution wrote these words.

A popular government, without popular information, or the means of acquiring it, is but a Prologue to a Farce or a Tragedy; or perhaps both. Knowledge will forever govern ignorance; and a people who mean to be their own Governors must arm themselves with the power which knowledge gives.¹

Madison's words frame well the strong belief shared by my fellow librarians in America about the value of and the power that can be found in government information.

Government Documents Defined

Simply put, a government document² is an official publication of some governmental entity. Most democratic governments publish a wide variety of government publications - the content of which will vary depending on the "openness" of the government. Government documents, liberally defined, range from the publications of a local township to the publications of a district or county to the publications of a nation. One can even extend the definition to include the documents from intergovernmental organizations, such as the United Nations, the World Bank, or the OECD.

Understanding the "mission" of a government entity is crucial to grasping the nature, content, and breadth of material that one can expect to find in its contemporary documents. Generally speaking government agencies tend to be concerned with current sociological, economic, or political issues rather than with matters deeply retrospective or spiritual in nature. One only need focus on the varying missions of a national government's agencies to understand the breadth of topics that can be covered, including agriculture, weather, environmental concerns, health, social welfare,

¹ James Madison in a letter to W. Barry, August 24, 1834.

² The term "government publication" and "government document" are used synonymous within this paper.

business, education, trade, medicine, and emerging technology. It is also interesting to note that over time these publications provide a snapshot in time to the concerns of a country, as we shall see later when we get to legislative materials.

How a government best conveys its information will depend on the mission of the respective agencies. U.S. and British government publications contain not just "something for everyone" but many things for everyone with varying levels of sophistication and detail. One can find comic books, periodicals, and "how-to" manuals shelved with in-depth scientific or social analysis. Formats for government publications also vary depending upon the agency's mission and range from printed documents, to maps, to websites, to databases that can be manipulated by the user.

The American Academic Government Documents Collection

To understand the place of government publications in American libraries one should first know some basic facts about our academic institutions. In the United States there are approximately 2,400 four-year colleges and universities that grant degrees at the baccalaureate level or higher. Approximately 700 of these schools have libraries that are U.S. federal depositories.³ There are also approximately 200 libraries that actively collect British parliamentary materials in the U.S. These libraries tend to be the largest academic libraries and are also federal depositories.

Until recently it was the norm to find a separate document department in these academic libraries. This department was responsible for the processing of all the material, as well as providing reference service to the collection. However, there has been a definite trend in the past few years to combine service points as libraries struggle with decreased staff budgets and as technology drastically improves access to the materials and decreases processing needs.⁴ Even with the combination of reference points, one still finds in most academic depositories that there will be one person designated as the "U.S. government" document librarian. It is not unusual in larger research libraries to find one or two additional librarians with collection responsibility in government publications. A usual division of labor is one librarian is responsible for state and local documents; one for international organizations, such as the UN, and foreign publications, such as the British material; and one for the U.S federal material.

A federal depository librarian is allowed to "select" material that is appropriate for the constituents of that area, and consequently the size and subject variety of these collections will vary tremendously from library to library. Some libraries choose to receive everything that is published

³ In the U.S. libraries that collect documents are generally "federal depository" libraries (http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/fdip/libpro.html). These libraries are located throughout the country. A federal depository library agrees to receive "for free" publications from the U.S. government with the understanding that the library will maintain the collection and provide access to any citizen. There are approximately 1350 depository libraries, 20% are in public libraries (city libraries); 11% are in law school libraries; 55% are in academic libraries; and 14% are in government or special libraries. The U.S. Government Printing Office manages this program.

⁴ Most academic federal depositories now purchase from private vendors cataloging for the materials that they receive, thus eliminating the need for local processing.

and distributed; while others will select based on defined collection needs. Even though the publications are "free," there are real costs to processing and maintaining the collections so care is taken to assure that the acquisition profile is correct. Collection development in the traditional sense is also much more difficult in a depository collection, due to the changing distribution policies of the U.S. government.⁵ More and more material is appearing only on the web, rather than through traditional distribution. Consequently, today's federal depository librarian spends a sizable portion of time evaluating agency web sites and making links to serial materials and to new monographic titles that are only available on the web. In the case of the British material, it is much simpler, since one must purchase material from a private publisher, as there is no depository system set up for British materials, even in the U.K.

Bibliographic control for government publications is improving, but it is far from being equal to the bibliographic coverage found generally for monographic and serial collections in American academic libraries. Today most U.S. current government documents are processed and included in the library's online catalog through cataloging and serials management systems purchased from private vendors. However, the scholar whose research is historic in nature (i.e., prior to the library processing materials through these automated services) is totally dependent on the specialized reference sources that the library has purchased for US and UK materials and on the reference skills of the documents library staff to locate needed materials.

The government document reference services mirror those found for other collections. Most academic librarians provide reference service at least two hours a day, helping users locate fast facts or resources within the library. American academic librarians view a substantial part of their reference work to be instructive in nature and, thus, spend a sizable portion of their reference time teaching users about their catalogs and specialized indexes, rather than simply finding the answer for a user.

The disciplines that use this material are wide and varied, and reflect the range of research offered at the school. Typical users include students and faculty in political science; American history; international relations; economics; business; epidemiology; public policy; education; environmental studies; journalism; and law.

The Great "Googlization" Challenge

In America there is a trend that is noticeable and that librarians are trying counter -- I call this the "Googlization" of the American library user. "Googlization" has had a significant impact in the way that work and budgets are allocated in American libraries. There are three overall signs that a library and its users have been "Googlized."

- First there is strongly stated belief by users that "everything is on the web". It is incumbent

⁵ Over the past 10 years it would not be unusual to find serial titles that have been distributed first in paper; then in microfiche; then in CD-ROM format, and now are available only through the Internet. Besides the issues involved in locating items, librarians also develop electronic means to verify that the linked items remain available through the web. It is estimated that over 60% of material formerly printed is available through the web for some period of time.

upon libraries to help users learn to evaluate the veracity and value of any material found through web searches.

- A second symptom is the tendency of students to only use resources that are available on-line and refusing to use any materials that may be much better for their research purpose, but are in print or microform.
- Finally there is a decreased use of the library as a physical place. There are fewer people in the library; fewer items being circulated; and fewer reference questions being posed in person.

It is ironic that the enormous success of American libraries in providing electronic access has actually decreased their funding for staff and space. It is hard to argue for staff positions when there are fewer people using the physical library because they would rather connect through their home or office computer. From a budgetary perspective the problem is even greater since many American librarians also feel trapped into buying the same material in two formats: one that will fulfill the users' needs and one that will be the library's archive of material should the electronic version disappear.

Documents librarians face all the same challenges as their library colleagues plus a host of other issues that arise due to the vagaries of government publishing.

- First, the publications from the government have been, and continue to change in their delivery format. It is not unusual to have serial titles that have gone from paper, to microfiche, to CD-ROM, to web delivery. Providing service to such fluid publication practices can be a challenge.
- Second there are ever continuing concerns about privatization. Some publications have disappeared from public distribution and can only be acquired through purchasing from private publishers.
- And finally there is the recent trend of "politicalization" of web sites. In the past two years a number of government sites have been taken down or vetted of content from earlier administrations. Clearly, content upon the web is not archival.⁶

An Overview of U.S. and U.K. Government Publications

Since government publications reflect the mission of government agencies, it should not be a surprise that government publications overall reflect the bureaucratic structure of the government. In documents that are distributed by the U.S. and the U.K., there are three essential types of publications: legislative, executive, and judicial. Each of these broad types further defines the nature of their collections and likely users. For instance, legislative documents tend to be more fact finding in nature, focused on hearing all sides of an issue as part of the legislative process. This material tends to be used by upper level students and faculty who are researching specific legislation or who are doing policy analysis. Executive or agency publications are generally descriptive of an agency's approach to solve an issue, statistical in content, or regulatory in nature. This material tends to be more frequently used by basic researchers, who are looking for

⁶ After the September 11, 2001 attack on Washington and New York City many federal websites were taken down. After Mr. Bush's inauguration the Clinton White House website was replaced and eight years of Clinton policy materials were no longer available electronically through the web.

fast facts. Judicial publications cover legal issues and are used by those in policy analysis and legal studies. The remainder of this paper will focus on the legislative publications of these two governments.

U.S. Legislative Process and its Publications

A textbook rendering of the American legislative process makes it seem very simple, while in reality the probability of a bill passing into law is extremely rare. Generally less than 5% of proposed legislation makes it through the legislative labyrinth of introduction, hearings, committee votes, chamber votes, conference committee, and executive approval. **(Chart 1: U.S. Legislative Process)**

The legislative work of the U.S. government is centered in over 300 committees and subcommittees that exist within the House and the Senate. Each committee has broad responsibility within specific areas (e.g., House Appropriations; Senate Foreign Relations). The primary work of a committee is to investigate specific legislative issues and to provide general oversight for specific government programs and operations (e.g., space exploration; national park operations).

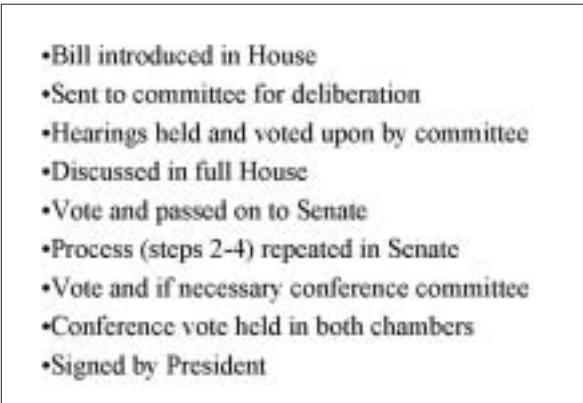
- 
- Bill introduced in House
 - Sent to committee for deliberation
 - Hearings held and voted upon by committee
 - Discussed in full House
 - Vote and passed on to Senate
 - Process (steps 2-4) repeated in Senate
 - Vote and if necessary conference committee
 - Conference vote held in both chambers
 - Signed by President

Chart 1

Committees may also play a key role in investigating an alleged wrongdoing (e.g., Enron scandal; Watergate investigation). Membership on committees is determined by the majority party and is strongly influenced by a member's seniority in office.

Committee investigations result in a variety of publications that have very generic sounding names (e.g., reports, documents, prints, and hearings), but are a wealth of information for scholars - both those researching issues of import in today's world and those researching the past. Today Congress creates annually over 50,000 pages of text that reflect the work of these committees.

This documentation is divided into the following types of publications:

- Bills containing the proposed text of new or amended legislation;
- Hearings providing the actual investigation into an issue. Witness testimony given at hearings is crucial in the development of policy and can have a direct impact on legislation. On average there are 1,500 hearings a year, which averages out to six per work, day and which include 10,000 witnesses per year. An average hearing is usually over 300 pages in length and includes generally 7-10 witnesses per hearing.
- Reports providing a written record for why the committee and Congress felt a bill should be passed into law;
- Documents covering internal operational issues of Congress and communiqués from the President;
- Committee prints offering background information for the members of Congress on an issue; and finally the
- *Congressional Record* providing the "verbatim" account of what occurred in debate and

discussion during meetings of the House and Senate as a whole.

Accessing and Developing Current U.S. Legislative Information Collections

There are five ways that a library can acquire U.S. legislative material:

- The easiest way is to have been named a federal depository. This would assure that the library would receive Congressional materials in diazo microfiche. If the library had been designated a depository prior to the 1980's, it would also have large print collections.
- Since 1970 CIS has published the premier index and abstract to congressional publications, the *CIS Index to Congressional Publications*, along with its companion silver halide microform collection. The CIS collection covers annually 2,500 congressional publications. The *CIS Index* is also available on-line in a service called *LexisNexis Congressional* which provides access to the full text of all reports, bills, documents, and testimony, and in combination with the fiche collection, provides a library with a simple solution to access and manage legislative information.⁷
- One can purchase Congressional materials from the sales division of GPO.⁸
- One can search for web-based access to bills, reports, documents, and occasional hearings through GPO Access' web site.⁹
- Finally one can use the Library of Congress' Thomas site¹⁰ to locate bills and reports issued in the last few years.

U.K. Parliamentary Process and its Publications

The current UK parliamentary system is very similar to the U.S. system from a procedural prospective and the resulting documentation. First a bill is read into the record of the House of Commons and ordered printed for deliberation. There is then a second reading of the bill two weeks after the initial proposal. This reading provides an opportunity for debate and a vote among the members of Parliament. The bill is usually sent to the committee two weeks later assuming it is approved by Parliament as a whole. Within the committee there can be oral and written evidence gathered to support the bill. These activities result in publications equivalent to congressional hearings called *Memorandum of Evidence and Minutes of Proceedings*. The committee then reports its findings and there is a third reading of bill and a final chance to debate and vote on the bill. Assuming the bill is passed, it goes to the House of Lords, where the process is repeated. If passed by Lords, it is then sent to the Queen for her "royal assent". **(Chart 2: Comparison of U.S. and U.K. Legislative Documentation)**

Documents that results from the Parliamentary process are know as the "Sessional Papers" and consist of five major publication types:

- Public bills which are the proposed laws;
- Reports of Standing Committees of Parliament covering the rationale for the passage of

⁷ <http://www.lexisnexis.com/academic/3cis/cisl/cis-index.htm>

⁸ <http://bookstore.gpo.gov>

⁹ http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/index.html

¹⁰ <http://thomas.loc.gov>

- public law
- Reports of Royal Commissions or Select Committees including Memorandum of Evidence and Minutes of Proceedings;
 - Accounts and Papers tending to focus on treaties, international agreements and financial reports; and
 - Command Papers, documents

Legislative Type	UK	US
Bills	Public & Private Bills	Public & Private Bills
Debate	<u>Hansards</u>	<u>Congressional Record</u>
Committee Reports	Reports	Reports
Agency Reports	Command Papers	Reports to Congress (Doc)
Investigative Process	Minutes and Memo of Evidence	Hearings
Journals	Journals	Journals
Votes	<u>Votes & Proceedings</u>	<u>Congressional Record</u>
Treaties	Accounts and Papers	Senate Treaty Documents
Financial reports	Accounts and Papers	House Documents

Chart 2

created at the "command" of the Queen and that are usually authored by government agencies. Command papers are divided into two types: "white" papers proposing policy changes and "green" papers containing draft policy proposals released to Parliament in order to spark debate.

Separate from the Sectional Papers, but as equally well known, is *Hansards*, the official record of the debates on the floor of Parliament.

Accessing and Developing Current U.K. Parliamentary Information Collections

There are three ways that a library can acquire U.K. Parliamentary material:

- The first is to establish a standing order for specific content or titles from TSO¹¹ or HMSO.¹²
- The second is to purchase specific collections, either in fiche or in through online delivery, from a private vendor. Both Chadwyck-Healey Ltd¹³ and Readex/Newsbank¹⁴ provide such collections with varying electronic access into the collections
- The final way to locate this information is to access it through Parliament web sites.¹⁵

Accessing and Developing Collections of Older Legislative Documentation

To locate information from the past one must go to specialized resources. In the case of British materials most of the earlier documentation will be found in print and microform versions of the Sessional Papers. Key collections for the serious



Illustration 1



Illustration 2

¹¹ <http://www.tso.co.uk/>

¹² <http://www.hmsso.gov.uk/>

¹³ <http://www.chadwyck.com/research/pt-product-House-of-Commons-Parliamentary-Papers-1975-173.shtml>

¹⁴ <http://www.readex.com/doccoll/britpar.html>

¹⁵ <http://www.parliament.uk/>. At the moment there are limited publications available through this web site.

researcher are the print Irish University Press collection of the Parliamentary Papers, over 1,000 volumes arranged by broad subjects, and the previously mentioned older Readex microform collection. During the 1800s and early 1900s the Command Papers are quite voluminous since the Crown was much more active in establishing policy than now. These papers provide a vivid view of Victorian and Edwardian England, and include statistical publications of agencies, investigative reports, and annual reports of departments. There are a number of indexes that will lead one to these reports over the years, including: *Hansard's Catalogue and Breviate of Parliamentary Papers, 1696-1934* and Percy Ford's *Select List of British Parliamentary Papers, 1833-1899*.

Until the early 20th century the legislative branch of the U.S. government had more political power than did the executive branch since the founding fathers were hesitant to put too much power into the hands of one person who might make himself king. When one looks at the existing legislative documentation of the 18th and 19th centuries, one sees this "legislative power" in the fact that Congress ordered most items to be printed, including reports from executive agencies, in a collection called the Serial Set. This collection is available in some depository libraries and in microform. The CIS microform edition is the most comprehensive collection in the market and covers the time frame of 1789-1969. It includes 325,000 titles, 11 million pages, and over 54,000 maps. Materials within it can be located through a 36-volume index.¹⁶



Illustration 3

The collection has been called the "collective memory of America" and is an invaluable resource for researchers in American history, politics, economics, business, and society. Materials found in the Serial Set cover a wide range of topics including agriculture; politics; Native Americans; business and economic issues; international relations; and explorations into the unknown western territories. One of the things that amazes

people when they use the Serial Set are the variety of topics covered. Did you know that the U.S. Army had looked into the use of camels as pack animals in the American West?¹⁷ Would you ever think you would find a description of what happened to the Titanic in a U.S. legislative document?¹⁸ **Illustrations 1 and 2** show pages from the investigative hearings on the ship's sinking, showing a list of 1st class passengers and a map of the ice floes into which she sailed.

¹⁶ There are also a number of other microform collections and indexes that CIS has developed over the years to assist scholars locate U.S. legislative documents. These titles include the *CIS Unpublished Congressional Committee Hearings (1823-1980)*; *CIS Congressional Committee Hearings (1833-1969)*; and *CIS Congressional Committee Prints (1830-1969)*.

¹⁷ S. Executive Document 62, 34th Congress, 3rd session, Serial volume 881 outlines the 1857 plan discussed to use camels to explore and protect the southwestern U.S.

¹⁸ S. Report 806, 62nd Congress, 2nd Session, Serial volume 6127

¹⁹ H. Executive Document 97, 33rd Congress, 2nd session, Serial volume 802

Where can you find 19th century lithographs of Japanese sumo wrestling in Yokohama?¹⁹ Commodore Perry's report to Congress on his expedition to the China seas and Japan in 1895-1854 contains such plates, as seen in **Illustration 3**.

Conclusion

As you can see, the world of current and historic legislative documentation is a truly fascinating one. Both the British Parliamentary Papers and American congressional materials are invaluable research collections that offer materials unparalleled in subject variety, source authority, diversity and relevance to scholars as they investigate yesterday and today's activities and attitudes. In closing I encourage all to remember Madison's words and use the government information for personal and research purposes in the future.