ACRL ANSS PROGRAM

"The Cold War: Social Science Research, Scholarly Communication, and the Development of New Information Resources"

This program explores the interplay between Cold War politics and culture, social science research and scholarly communication. The program features prominent scholars including UC Berkeley Professor of Anthropology, Dr. Laura Nader, speaking on her recent work, "Anthropology and the Cold War: The Phantom Factor" and UC Berkeley University Librarian Peter Lyman on the interweaving of Cold War technologies into research libraries and its impacts on scholarly communication. (Business meeting follows the program.)

ACRL ANSS Tour
Tuesday, July 1, 1997, 10:00-12:00

Tour of the California Academy of Sciences Library. Visit the library of the California Academy of Sciences and enjoy a behind-the-scenes tour of the Anthropology Collection. $5 in advance, payable to: Joan Berman, Humboldt State University Library, Arcata, CA 95521.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Executive Committee

The Executive Committee met twice at ALA Midwinter. As usual, the various Committees and Discussion Groups reported on their respective activities as did special libraries and documentation organizations. In addition, Executive Committee discussed the following topics and took the following actions:

1. ACRL Board's representative to ANSS, Linda Muroi discussed with Executive Committee new directions being initiated by ACRL, especially in reference to implementing the Strategic Plan. Members of Executive Committee also discussed with Linda our concerns about ACRL and ANSS' relationship to ACRL. Chief among these concerns were support for Liaison activity with professional associations, availability of adequate membership data, funding issues including the Initiative Fund, and non-proliferation of no-conflict times at conferences. Linda said she would follow-up on the issues we discussed and assured Executive Committee that ANSS was doing an excellent job in implementing the ACRL Strategic Plan.

2. Executive Committee approved Publications Committee request that we establish an ANSS Editorial Board, consisting of newsletter editor(s), webpage editor, and Publications Committee Chair to oversee content of all text and electronic publications. Publications Committee Chair, Janet Steins distributed copies of the excellent new ANSS brochure developed by Publications Committee member Tony Stamatoiopolos. Executive Committee discussed ACRL Publications Committee's report calling for conversion of publications, including Section newsletter, to electronic format. Executive Committee was agreed that ANSS will continue to resist the discontinuation of paper copy for CURRENTS.

3. Executive Committee had an extensive discussion, led by Liaison Committee Chair Al Bartovics on membership committees in ACRL Sections. Liaison Committee surveyed all Sections of ACRL on matters relating to membership and membership committees. Executive Committee approved Liaison Committee's recommendation to table the idea of either creating a membership committee or of Liaison Committee adding membership responsibilities to their charge.

4. It was announced that the monograph, DOCUMENTING CULTURAL DIVERSITY IN THE RESURGENT AMERICAN SOUTH: COLLECTORS, COLLECTING, AND COLLECTIONS a compilation of the papers from ANSS programs in 1991 and 1993 will be published by ACRL and available for purchase before the Annual Conference in San Francisco.

5. Executive Committee thanked and applauded Janet Steins for her role in arranging the wonderful 25th Anniversary Celebration in NYC at the Annual Conference.

Liaison Committee

Al Bartovics, Chair

Complementary issues of the latest ANSS CURRENTS were mailed to most of the recipients on our list the last week of December. Several addresses were corrected prior to mailing and a few held back to check on current address. The list was circulated among those present at the Board meeting for corrections and comments. A poll of the recipients and revision of the list is planned in conjunction with the next distribution. No further action was taken by Liaison on the "subject specialists" directory, since changes to the data form requested by the ANSS Board in July remain in the hands of the past Chair who did not attend the midwinter Committee meeting. The Chair and past Chair of Liaison plan to work through the status of the directory project and get it back on track before the next meeting.

At the request of Review and Planning, the Liaison Committee reviewed what the other sixteen ACRL sections are doing about membership issues using data from the ALA Handbook
organizations and a brief e-mail survey conducted by the Chair. Ten sections have membership committees of 10 to 2 members, five like ANSS have none and one section disavows having the membership committee listed in the ALA Handbook. The two most frequent responsibilities for such committees are recruitment/retention of section members (10) and tracking/ enhancing member participation in section activities (8). The range of activities conducted by such committees is far more diffuse than the charges, most frequently maintaining member lists (4), distributing orientation materials (4) and updating section brochures (3). Liaison members identified no significant advantage in consolidating the membership responsibilities and activities, now largely distributed among other ANSS officers and committees. Liaison recommends that ANSS not organize a new membership committee or add a membership ensemble to Liaison Committee responsibilities at this time. However, should ALA/ACRL Membership Services develop an array of capabilities more useful to the Section, it would be appropriate to revisit the idea of consolidating membership activities within a single committee.

The midwinter ACRL Membership Committee meeting (observed for ANSS by Al Bartovic) consisted mainly of reports to the Committee by Elisa Topper, Director of ACRL Membership Services on Section membership trends, the "postcard" membership surveys and the new membership focus group. EALS is the fastest growing section, but sections generally show a gentle decline. Postcards were sent to non-renewing members (none returned) and a "random sample" sent to one of the four regions (25 of 246 answered to date) to be canvassed during the initiative. An initial focus group of 18 current ACRL members conducted one day prior disclosed that members desire less ACRL bureaucratic requirements, more section autonomy and increased funding for section activities. ACRL administration believes that focus groups have the potential to replace more costly membership surveys (but apparently does not fully appreciate the technical requirements needed to assure reliable results). A question arose about whether the ACRL Board views retention or recruitment as the primary strategic membership objective. Since two thirds of those now working in libraries will be retired by the year 2000, recruiting new members, especially among students in library schools, was deemed paramount. Potential new initiatives include publishing more "marketing" articles in ACRL News, member "recognition" events and formal "section liaisons" to the ACRL Membership Committee.

ANSS Publications Committee
Janet Steins, Chair

The agenda of Monday's committee meeting included reviews of the recently published issue of ANSS Currents and the 1996/97 edition of the membership recruitment brochure. Newsletter editors are Ellen Gilbert (Rutgers) and Isabel Quintana (Harvard); Tony Stamatoplos (Indiana/Purdue at Indianapolis) updated the brochure. It was decided to change the brochure for next year to include fewer historical highlights (which will instead be put on the ANSS Web Page: http://www.lib.ou.edu/anss), and instead add a message from the chair and a description of the kinds of programs and speakers we present.

The relationship between ANSS Currents, the Web Page

(edited by Joyce Ogburn, Old Dominion) and the Listserv
(ANSS-L@UCI.EDU, managed by Steve MacLeod, UC Irvine)
was discussed. ACRL currently requires us to publish in the
newsletter before any other publication, though this policy
dates from before we had electronic outlets for section news.
The committee decided that Bibliography Committee reviews
should continue to be published in the newsletter and also be
included on the home page even if that comes later.
Furthermore we will suggest to the Executive Committee that
ANSS ask ACRL for permission to publish reviews on the Web
Page immediately upon their completion.

We no longer recall where the images we reproduce in ANSS
Currents and in other section publications came from, and it is
uncertain whether they are free of copyright protection.
Therefore we will compile a clip art collection of other images
clearly in the public domain (sources include Dover Press and
BAE publications).

The recently distributed ACRL Publication Committee's report
on electronic publishing was discussed. Since this report
recommends eventually replacing printed Section newsletters
with electronic versions, it was decided to recommend to the
Executive Committee that we respond with a strong statement
on the importance of newsletters in general, and specifically in
favor of continuing print editions in the foreseeable future. We
also want to urge ACRL to add a representative of section
newsletter editors to an ex-officio position on the ACRL
Publications Committee. Since ACRL has apparently
discontinued holding meetings for section newsletters at
conference, there is no longer a forum for airing common
concerns and problems.

The ANSS Conference Program Planning Committee for
the 1998 Annual meeting in Washington, DC.
Greg Finnegan, Chair

We considered several topics which in some way drew upon
Washington Resources. The group agreed to pursue a follow-
up to our 1987 program on "The Future of Social Science
Research and Libraries: Toward the Year 2000." That panel
consisted of scholars and librarians. For 1998, we felt that a
panel of representatives from the national associations
headquartered in DC and environs could address the roles of
'learned societies,' as collective organizations of scholars, in
meeting the information needs of scholars, teachers,
practitioners, policy makers, journalists, and students. Since
the American Anthropological Association, the American
Sociological Association, and the Society for American
Archaeology are all headquartered locally, we should be able
to assemble a panel who would bring outside perspectives to
us, without major logistic problems.

For the Section's traditional 'museum-library' tour, the local
presence at the Smithsonian of the John Wesley Powell
Library, the National Anthropological Archives, the library of
the National Museum of African Art, and the planning for a library
for the forthcoming National Museum of the American Indian
gives us a rich array of possible tours.
Bibliography Committee
Cathy Moore-Jansen, Chair

The Bibliography Committee met on Saturday to discuss the status of recent committee reviews of bibliographic sources and to complete work on the one review still in progress. The committee completed its editorial work on Cathy Moore-Jansen’s review of the National Archeological Database and approved the review for submission to *Currents* after minor revisions. At a second meeting on Monday, Joyce Ogburn, ANSS vice chair/chair elect, met with committee members to discuss how we might contribute to the ANSS Home Page. Some options include posting older reviews already published in *Currents*, updates of previously reviewed resources, and committee documents such as any revision of the criteria used in analyzing resources. The committee then turned its attention to future analyses and agreed to review the NISC version of Linguistics and Language Behavior Abstracts, the new International Bibliography of the Social Sciences CD-ROM, and the ICPSR Web site. Drafts of all reviews will be discussed at the next Annual meeting. Committee members discussed issues related to reviewing Web sites and agreed that reviewed sites must have a bibliographic component in keeping with the charge of the committee. Members also considered how the criteria for analyzing indexes and abstracts might be further modified to address electronic resources including Web sites. A revision of those criteria will be prepared for the next Annual meeting. Further discussion is needed on all issues related to reviewing Web sites.

**DISCUSSION GROUP REPORTS**

**Anthropology Librarians Discussion Group**
J. Christina Smith, Chair

The ANSS web page (www.lib.edu/anss/anssweb .html) was the focus of discussion at the Midwinter meeting of the Anthropology Librarians Discussion Group in Washington DC. Web page producer and Vice Chair/Chair Elect Joyce Ogburn facilitated the discussion, leading off with questions asking how the Web page could be useful to ANSS members. Currently emphasizing unique materials and not pointing to other anthropology Web sites, the ANSS Web page content includes information about the section, a bibliography of items of interest to anthropology/sociology librarians, and reviews from back issues of ANSS *Currents*. Many ideas were generated for expansion of the Web page. These included: the ANSS Manual; style sheets; answers to FAQ’s on such topics as best sources for book reviews or core lists; expanding the bibliography to include linguistics sources; a syllabus bank; a hypertext guide to reference sources; information on ANSS member research; *Currents* reviews and links to other sites. The question came up as to who would do all this work, as Web page creator Joyce Ogburn cannot do this single-handedly. Volunteers would be needed to work on the various components, within a structured framework. Some participants expressed an interest in contributing to certain aspects of Web page development. The discussion group convener would like suggestions for a discussion topic for San Francisco. Please forward your ideas to jchns@bu.edu. J. Christina Smith, Convener.

**Sociology Librarians Discussion Group**
Gary McMillan and Sally Willson Weimer, Co-Conveners

Fourteen sociology librarians participated in the discussion group meeting, during ALA midwinter meetings, in Washington, D. C., on Sunday, 16 February. Most of the meeting was devoted to a very productive discussion of the ANSS Web Page which Joyce Ogburn has generously compiled, created, and maintains for the Section. Joyce has requested comments and suggestions for the following: core collections bibliographies; collection assessment criteria/strategies; links to Top Ten web sites and/or Site of the Month; reference books; publication style guides; and best book review sources. A sociology core bibliography project was initiated in 1991 or 1992 in response to a contact from the American Sociological Association, however an illness of the faculty ASA member resulted in discontinuation of the project. There was a question whether there should be symmetry or parallel structure to guide development of the web site for both anthropology and sociology. There was a suggestion that the web site would look different in content and style depending on "primary audience" for which it is designed, e. g., to serve the disciplines, to serve librarians serving the disciplines, or to serve ANSS members. Each focus suggests different avenues for development and presentation.

Some additional content suggestions included: a tips / strategies section regarding collection development, reference, and instruction; sample course work assignments / projects where faculty require students to use the Internet; lists of and links to key publishers, especially alternative and small press; links to full text public domain sociological classics, such as Emile Durkheim and Dead Sociologists Index web pages; links to online library catalogs; links to public domain and commercial data sites and sources (however some data providers are attempting to establish per use fees for accessing data, and these developments should be monitored); bibliography of sociometric scales/instruments in print to complement psychological tests and measurements guides; links to Top Ten web sites by sociology subdisciplines (a participant inquired about criminology sites and Gary McMillan cited Corrections Connection cosponsored by four major associations, www.corrections.com/index.html); and links to ANSS members’ home pages.

Joyce Ogburn remarked on interrelationships between ANSS *Currents*, ANSS-L and ANSS web site, each as a distinctive yet overlapping medium of communication. She suggests librarians submit items for publication to the newsletter, an ACRL publication, or some other venue, with post publication posting with appropriate permissions of the work on the ANSS web site.

Joyce welcomes any other suggestions and recommendations; librarians can E-mail her or post same to ANSS-L. She will post suggestions received during Midwinter to ANSS-L, directing persons interested in making available their existing products to contact her, and referring those willing to work on compiling sociology-related resources to Gary McMillan or Sally Willson Weimer, who will coordinate project start up communication.
Moira Smith is the new Subject Specialist for Anthropology, Folklore, Sociology and Women's Studies at Indiana University Libraries. Formerly Dr. Smith was Assistant Head of Reference for Instructional Services at Richter Library, University of Miami.

The Portland State University Library invites libraries with archaeological site report collections to submit their holdings information to be included in a web-based bibliographic database which is currently under construction. The existing database contains approximately 500 records on PSU's site reports. In addition to basic bibliographic information, the entries identify culture area, culture group and other pertinent information that is of much use and interest to students and scholars. This Internet-accessible database will be mounted on the PORTALS (Portland Area Library System) web site (www.portals.pdx.edu). For additional information, please contact Faye Powell, Social Sciences Librarian, Portland State University Library, P.O. Box 1151, Portland, OR 97207, (503)725-4519, or e-mail at powell@lib.pdx.edu.

**REVIEWS**


The *International Bibliography of Social and Cultural Anthropology* is also available from SilverPlatter as part of the *International Bibliography of the Social Sciences (IBSS)* CD-ROM.

**Introduction**

The *International Bibliography of Social and Cultural Anthropology*, an annual index to periodical articles and monographs, is one of four publications that comprise the *International Bibliography of the Social Sciences*. The other bibliographies in this series index materials in the fields of economics, political science, and sociology. Published by Routledge, these indexes are compiled by the British Library of Political and Economic Science (BLPES) at the London School of Economics, under the auspices of the International Committee for Social Science Information and Documentation. UNESCO provides financial assistance for its production.

The series began in 1955 as *Documentation in the Social Sciences*, published by UNESCO. Volumes completed before the 1990 publication were prepared by the Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques in Paris. Vestiges of this title's French roots and continuing UNESCO influence are visible throughout; there is a 35-page subject index in French following the English subject index, and classification schemes appear in both languages.

**Scope and Coverage**

All of the volumes in the *International Bibliography of the Social Sciences* share the same preface and periodical list. Each year, in preparation for inclusion in this series, the editors and compilers examine 100,000 articles (from 2,500 journals), and 20,000 monographs (incorporating what would have been included in the recently discontinued *London Bibliography of the Social Sciences*), representing 70 languages from 60 countries. Given the interdisciplinary nature of much of the research taking place in the social sciences, articles or books cited in one volume might also appear in one of the others.

Nearly 500 journals are cited in the *International Bibliography of Social and Cultural Anthropology*. A list of these periodicals, arranged alphabetically by title abbreviation, follows the list for the entire series. Each entry also includes the full title, ISSN number, and the name and address of the publisher. International publications are emphasized, especially those from developing nations. A glance at one representative section, E.2.4, "Sexuality and Gender Relations," reveals the range of journals indexed: the *Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars* (USA), *Fabula* (Germany), the *Journal of Micronesian Studies* (Guam), *Nord nytt* (Denmark), *Man in India* (India), *Azia i Afrika segodnia* (Russia), *Borneo Review* (Malaysia), the *Journal of Social Development in Africa* (Zimbabwe), and *Revista Andina* (Peru).

**Selection Criteria**

The compilers of the 1993 volume looked for both monographs and periodical articles of "known authorship" and "lasting significance," which include a "theoretical component." These works may present new knowledge, make use of new ideas, or new materials. They exclude previously published works, most translations, textbooks, stories from newspapers, and news magazines.

**Time Lag**

The editors note that their series has been designed as a tool for retrospective searching rather than current awareness. Consequently, there may be a lag of more than one year between the publication dates of indexed journals and monographs and the time the *International Bibliography* is produced. The majority of periodicals included in the 1993 volume were published in 1993, although some items date back to 1991. Volumes indexing 1994 publications are expected to appear at the end of 1995.

**Subject Access**

A three-page section introduces the classification scheme for this index, which is divided into ten main subject areas:

A. Anthropology: General studies
B. Materials and methods of anthropology
C. Morphological foundations
D. Ethnographic studies of peoples and communities
E. Socio-political structure and relations
F. Religion, magic, and sorcery
G. Problems of knowledge, arts and science, folk traditions
H. Culture, personality, identity
I. Social change
J. Applied anthropology.

If the editors had assigned page numbers to these headings, this section would have doubled as a very useful table of contents. Some headings in this classification scheme are divided into more specific topics, and then further subdivided. Other headings could use more specific arrangements.

Section A, "Anthropology: General Studies," includes separate
categories for the history and teaching of the discipline, on the life and works of specific anthropologists, and for reference works produced or updated during the year, such as Atlas of the World’s Languages and the Historical Dictionary of Indonesia.

"Materials and Methods of Anthropology," Section 2, contains seven major categories. One of these, Physical Anthropology, has subheadings for CranioLOGY, Dentition, Genetics, Human Evolution, and Osteology. However, the categories "Anthropological Theory" and "Methods and Techniques" are not subdivided. Users must check the subject index for any further specificity. The subheading "Language and Communication" is broken down into Amerindian, Austronesian, Indo-European, and Niger-Congo languages. Within these broad classifications entries appear in alphabetical order by title; there is no further separation. One must consult the subject index for access to individual languages.

Some major headings are organized geographically. For example, Section C.3, "Economy," is divided by continent, as is E.4, "Interracial and Interethnic Relations". Another section, C.2, "Technology," contains only two subdivisions, "Crafts and Clothes" and "Food, Drink, and Nutrition." Works involving other types of technology (ice age lamps to outboard motors) are simply grouped together under the main heading.

Some sections could benefit from more precise classification, or simply clarification. Section H.2, "Biographical material," indexes works on biography as a research tool, but also actual biographies. However, for biographies of anthropologists one must return to Section A.4, "Anthropologists—Life and Works."

The Bibliography concludes with an author index, a place name index, and separate subject indexes in English and French. Entry numbers are provided, with an occasional cross-reference. The addition of subheadings would make the subject indexes easier to use. The place name index could incorporate subject or time period subheadings, and the subject index might include geographical subheadings. For example, entry #1443, on political corruption in Mali, can be accessed in the geographical index under Mali, and in the subject index under "corruption"—or one could scan Section D.1, "Political Structure and Power," until one arrived at the title. But nothing exists in these indexes to tie the concepts "Mali" and "corruption" together.

Format

Under each heading, citations are in alphabetical order by title, which is printed in the language of the article or book (or in romanized versions of that language). A translation of the title into English follows, with the name(s) of the author(s) or editors. Article citations provide abbreviations of journal titles in boldface, volume and issue numbers, dates, and page numbers. Monographic citations add place of publication, name of publisher, date of publication, total number of pages, and ISBN number.

Comparisons and Cost

International Bibliography of Social and Cultural Anthropology is notable among indexes in this field for its coverage of monographs, and foreign periodicals. It will be most useful in research environments, especially in academic libraries with strong anthropology collections and efficient interlibrary loan/document delivery operations. Graduate students and upper-level undergraduates should have little difficulty using it. An annual subscription costs $230. Prices for the SilverPlatter CD-ROM product containing the four IBSS databases are determined by number of users, starting with $1995 for a single user on a "stand-alone computer," and $2494 for a single user in a networked system. For over 13 users on a network, the price climbs to $7960.

Libraries may also consider subscribing to the Anthropological Index to Current Periodicals in the Museum of Mankind Library, (at $132), which indexes nearly 800 current periodicals from around the world, only 90 of which are covered by the International Bibliography. While the International Bibliography includes materials on a broader range of subjects, with more titles on economic development, social change, and linguistics, the Anthropological Index carries more titles from Central and Eastern Europe. The Anthropological Index is arranged geographically, with subheadings for each of the major fields of anthropology (e.g., physical anthropology, etc.) and has had an annual author index. Thus far, there is a subject index only for 1992. This index contains many geographical cross-references.

Another title, the quarterly Abstracts in Anthropology indexes nearly 200 English-language periodicals, covering a wide range of subjects within the general categories of anthropology, cultural anthropology, physical anthropology, and linguistics. Abstracts in Anthropology provides very informative abstracts at a yearly subscription rate of $277.

Overall, the International Bibliography of Social and Cultural Anthropology is a very useful tool for researchers and students. In spite of some problems with the classification system and indexing, this work provides coverage of a wide range of subjects within the field of anthropology, at a reasonable price.


The National Archeological Database (NADB) Online System is administered by the Departmental Consulting Archeologist/Archeology and Ethnography Program of the National Park Service (NPS) and is maintained and operated by the Center for Advanced Spatial Technologies (CAST), University of Arkansas, Fayetteville. Available 24 hours a day, NADB is accessed via modem (501-575-2021) or the Internet through a Web site (http://www.cast.uark.edu/other/nps/nadb) or direct telnetting (cast.uark.edu or 130.184.75.44; login: nadb). There is no charge to use the system. The NPS contact is Terry Childs, Team Leader for Resource Information Management, Archeology and Ethnography Program, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20033-7127, (202) 343-1141, terry_childs@nps.gov. The CAST contact is Robert Harris, NADB-Reports System's Coordinator, 12 Ozark Hall, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701, (501) 575-3846, boss@cast.uark.edu.

Introduction

NADB is an archeological information management system
intended to improve the exchange of archeological information among archeologists and resource managers and to facilitate informed decisions about the preservation and management of archeological resources. Drawn from local databases maintained primarily by State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPO), NADB records are collected through the NADB- Network of regional and state data providers and linked in a master database. NADB Regional Coordinators at National Park Service Regional Offices maintain the regional databases; the Washington office maintains the master database. NADB is available through cooperative agreements among NPS, CAST, Southwestern Division of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Department of Defense (Legacy Program), and Bureau of Land Management. The NADB Online System consists of three modules of archeological information that can be viewed or downloaded to a personal computer: NADB-Reports, NADB-NAGPRA, and NADB-MAPS.

Coverage

NADB-Reports is a bibliographic inventory of about 120,000 archeological reports, journal articles, and monographs related to United States archeology. Many of the reports have limited distribution and represent the grey literature of archeology. While report dates range from 1703 to 1994, the majority - around 84% - were produced in the 1970s and 1980s. As of January 1997, there are only 363 reports from 1993, one from 1994, and none from 1995 or 1996. When this module was first made available in the fall of 1992, the intent was to update it annually. The last update was in spring 1994; the next one is planned for spring 1997 when approximately 50,000 records will be added to the database.

NADB-NAGPRA consists of text files of information related to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (P.L. 101-601). First made available in 1993, this module provides the full-text of federal laws, Congressional reports, regulations, and guidance on the preparation of summaries and inventories. It also contains notices of intent to repatriate, notices of inventory completion, minutes and findings of the NAGPRA Review Committee meetings, and a list of NAGPRA tribal and federal contacts.

Developed in 1994, the NADB-Multiple Attribute Presentation Systems (MAPS) provides graphical displays of archeological and environmental resource information. This information originates from census information, remote sensing studies, and other collected data related to archeological site distribution, climate, tree-ring, pollen studies, vegetation, agriculture, and population. Some of the maps currently available are based on data aggregated by county that depicts archeological and historical site counts and densities. Others are based on census of agriculture maps, population densities, and vegetation index maps. The latter are derived from Advanced Very-High-Resolution Radiometer (AVHRR) data.

Record Structure and Retrieval Software

NADB-Reports is accessed either through the NADB Web site or by directly telnetting to the online system. When telnetting, the user must select a connection method and fill out a User ID Form by entering a user name, address, and four-digit ID number. The ID number is used each time the user telnets to NADB. The user address is not entered each time unless there is a change in the information. At the NADB Online System Main Menu, the user selects either the NADB-Reports or the NAGPRA module. In the telnet version of NADB-Reports, the user may create a new database query, update an existing database query, or view or download query results. The user searches the database by entering terms in at least one of nine fields: State, County, Worktype, Cultural, Keyword, Material, Date, Title, and Author. Worktype refers to the type of work on which the report is based, e.g. Archeological Overview and Assessment, Cultural Resource Management Plan, and Archeological Data Recovery Study. Cultural refers to the cultural affiliation of the data, e.g. Caddo, Archaic. Keyword allows searching of site names, contract number, specific geographic names, and named artifacts. Material refers to types of archeological material, e.g. bone, glass, fauna. Multiple fields may be queried in one search. One searches multiple terms in each text field by placing a comma between terms. The Boolean OR operator is the pipe symbol | placed between terms, e.g. copper|hematite. Numeric operators are used for coded information such as Date, e.g. >1965, =1960, 1960:1965. There are two symbols for both left and right truncation in all fields except Date - a question mark for a single letter and an asterisk for multiple letters. Truncation cannot be used with the Boolean OR operator. One must use truncation to search the case-sensitive author and title fields.

After the query has been made in the telnet version, the user must press "x" to return to the previous menu before the query is processed. When the user selects option 3 - Reports Menu - to either view or download the results, the system processes the query and displays a message that indicates the number of references found. Results are either viewed or downloaded as bibliographic citations. Arranged in alphabetical order by author, the citations also include the date, title, publisher, place of publication, series name and number, and NADB-Reports Document Number. When citations are downloaded, they are compatible with most word processing software and follow the citation format of the October 1983 American Antiquity Style Guide for Authors. This process produces a bibliography that is suitable for inclusion in a report.

In the Web version of NADB, the user can access a multiple query form that provides an interface to the Reports database. All nine fields may be queried using this form. It makes searching easier by eliminating certain steps, and it is not necessary to fill out a User ID Form.

NADB-NAGPRA may be accessed from the NADB Web site or from the system's main menu once the user has telnetted to NADB. This module is the most current of the NADB modules; it is updated within a week of the publication of a new notice. In the Web version, the user may review or download documents in four categories: Legal Mandates, Guidance, Notices, and Review Committee. Documents are browsed in chronological order or the Alta Vista search engine is used to search for documents by keyword. In the telnet version, the user selects a document category, browses documents in chronological order, or searches for a particular document by a title substring.

NADB-MAPS is accessible only in the Web version. A user may select a category of maps such as Archeology, Census of Agriculture, or Population. Within each category, the user views or downloads the map or supporting data for a particular compilation of data, e.g. SHPO Archeological Site Counts.
User Instruction/Assistance

NADB-Reports has a 1993 user manual in the telnet version which is viewed online or downloaded as an ASCII, Wordperfect, or PostScript file. Internet users may transfer the manual via FTP. The manual provides detailed information on connecting to the system, accessing and querying the NADB-Reports module, and a tutorial for how to write query results to the hard disk. Appendixes include a list of NADB Coordinators, Screen Conventions and Terminal Configuration, Code Tables, and a NADB-Reports Recording Form. NADB provides access to various informational and help screens for the general system and each NADB module.

Document Availability

Some of the reports cited in the NADB-Reports database are cataloged and may be available through Interlibrary Loan. However, most of the reports have limited distribution and may be only available through the appropriate SHPO office or related federal agency. A planned enhancement of the database will provide the location of each report. The documents in NADB-NAGPRA are available as PDF or general full-text files on the Web.

Summary of Positive Aspects

The NADB Online System is a unique and highly valuable set of databases. NADB-Reports allows researchers to locate citations to archival reports that are not found anywhere else, online or in print. Some archeological reports may be located through bibliographic utilities such as OCLC or RLIN; others are accessed through NTIS. However, many archeological reports have limited distribution and are not entered in any other database; NADB-Reports attempts to bring these reports together in one place. Although these reports are not always physically easy to locate, at least NADB identifies the citations. Still in development, the NAGPRA- MAPS module shows potential for graphically displaying archæological and environmental data. While much of the information related to NAGPA is available in other formats (e.g. Federal Register, "NAGPRA News" in Common Ground, formerly Federal Archeology), NADB-NAGPRA brings all related information together in one place.

Recommendations for Improvement in NADB-Reports

Lack of currency in NADB-Reports is a concern. Since the database went online in 1992 with a massive loading of records, there have been problems keeping the database current. Adding reports to the database is a cooperative effort involving several state and federal agencies with the primary responsibility falling to the SHPO offices. However, the degree of cooperation varies tremendously from state to state. Some SHPO offices require that archæologists complete an NADB reporting form while others do not. A look at the NADB Archeological Citation Map in the NADB-MAPS module shows just how spotty the reporting coverage is. For example, as of January 1997, there are only 97 reports cited from Ohio in the entire database while Utah has over 7000 reports cited from the 1980s alone. To realize the full potential of this database, there needs to be consistent participation by researchers and agencies to ensure that reports are systematically added to the system. Proposed federal regulations would require completion of an NADB reporting form for each federally funded project report. NADB-Reports also has problems with inaccurate, incomplete, and duplicate records caused by entering data from databases using different software. However, data entry and access currently have higher priority than data clean-up.

The NADB-Reports manual and online documentation should be updated. There are some minor inconsistencies in field labels, e.g. Group/Cultural, Date/Year. The manual describes numeric operators that can be used with coded information, such as State and County. However, the only field with codes in the documentation is Worktype, and at some codes do not work when entered in the database. Definitions of terms in some of the fields, especially Worktype, are not available and would be useful. According to the manual and online help screens, there are additional output options besides viewing and downloading; however, these are not yet available. One online message indicates that a currently, unavailable module called NADB-Permits would be available by the summer of 1994.

If the telnet version of NADB-Reports is maintained, it is recommended that some aspects of the search engine be improved. Once the user has entered search terms, it takes several steps to actually begin the query; it would be more efficient if the query could be processed immediately after terms are entered. This version also needs a mechanism for stopping a search without leaving the system entirely. While the Web form offers a number of enhancements and makes it easier to enter and process a search, the form also needs improvement. It is possible to search more than one state in the telnet version, but only one state at a time can be entered on the Web form. The number of records found as a result of each search is not specified in the Web version. Ranges of dates can be searched in the telnet version, but not on the Web form. In both versions, citations are listed alphabetically by author only, although future enhancements of the Web form will allow for output sorted by other fields.

In preparing a search query, care is required when entering terms in fields that are case sensitive and best used with truncation. For example, when searching a term in Worktype, the user must truncate a term on both the left and right for a successful search if that term is part of a longer Worktype phrase, e.g. "overview" in Archeological Overview and Assessment. An online help screen erroneously indicates that the term, overview, may be entered without truncation. An author search is only successful when combining truncation and capitalization, e.g. Adair*. A successful title search requires proper capitalization and left and right truncation regardless of where the words fall in the title, e.g. "The Sims Site" or *prehistoric agriculture*. The online help screen only "highly recommends" truncation in the author and title fields. It is recommended that the online help screens be reviewed for accuracy and truncation and capitalization requirements made clearer. It would be even better if the search engine was modified to make those requirements less demanding. While there is room for improvement in NADB-Reports, this module has tremendous potential as an important resource for archeological research. The attempts to increase cooperation among reporting agencies is a positive step. Continued efforts to update the database and enhance the search engine (e.g. controlled vocabulary searching and full data dump capabilities) are welcome.