

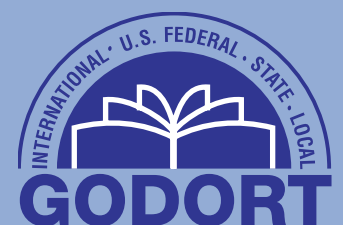
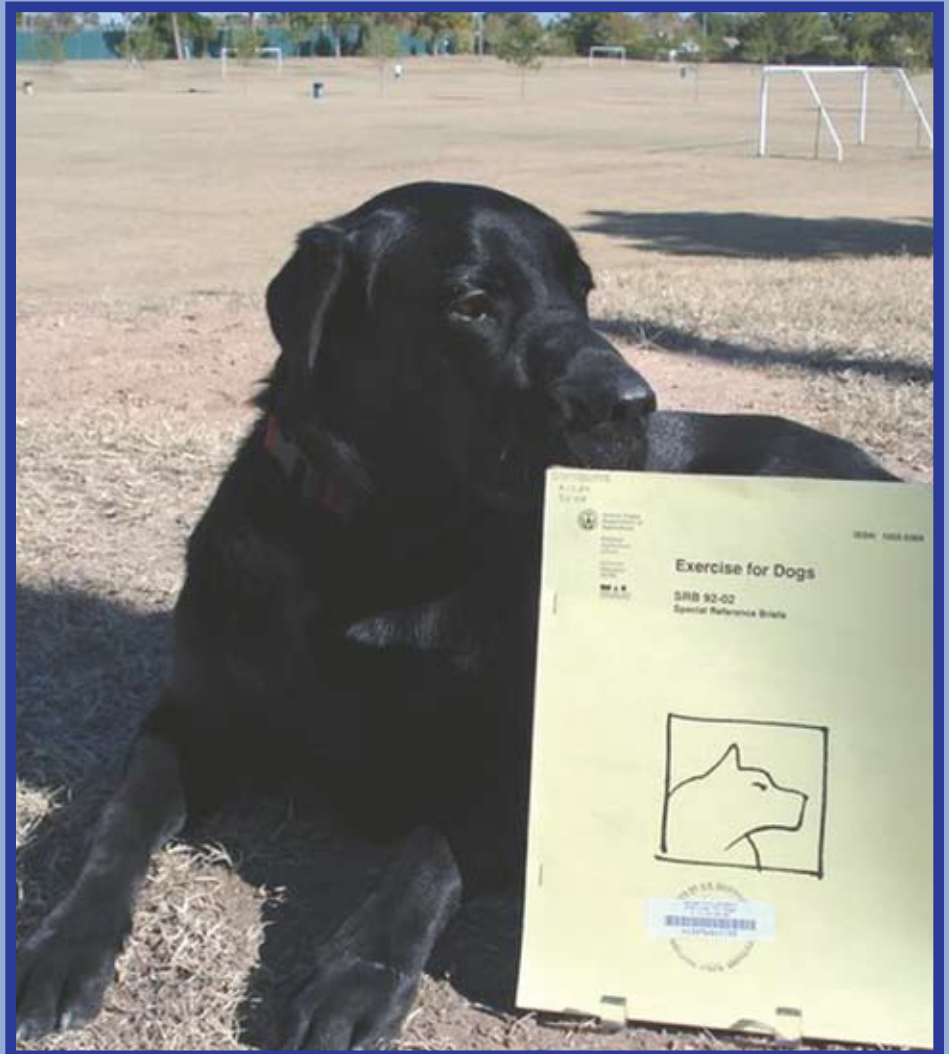
# DttP

## Documents to the People

Spring 2007 | Volume 35, No. 1  
ISSN 0091-2085

### In This Issue

- Holidays & Observances
- EPA Library Closings and Maps
- IGO Information Systems
- Favorite Withdrawals of Depository Items



# Researching International Reports & Documents?

visit [www.renoufbooks.com](http://www.renoufbooks.com)  
...and see what the world has to offer

researching



**A RELIABLE SOURCE TO OVER 35  
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

Renouf Publishing Company Limited  
812 Proctor Avenue, Ogdensburg, NY 13669-2205  
Toll-Free: (888) 551-7470 | Fax: (888) 568-8546  
[order@renoufbooks.com](mailto:order@renoufbooks.com) | [www.renoufbooks.com](http://www.renoufbooks.com)  
Federal EIN: 52-2220402

**RENOUF PUBLISHING**

## Your Single Source Advantage

**Superior Service** | Knowledgeable and reliable staff are ready to answer questions pertaining to journal and electronic subscriptions, standing orders, and special requests for publications.

**Extensive Web Site** | Renouf currently has a growing list of over 40,000 publications with descriptive annotations. New releases are added on a daily basis.

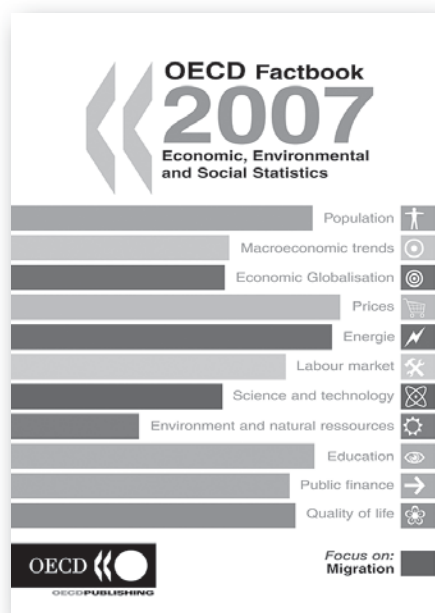
**Advanced Search Capabilities** | The web site allows you to keyword search the publications by title, series, author, or scan the full product descriptions in a matter of seconds.

**Ease of Ordering** | Orders accepted by telephone, fax, email, and through the website. Consolidation of shipments and rush delivery available at no extra charge.



# Get the facts

## *on international migration and more than 100 other indicators!*



ISBN: 978-9264029460

**OECD Factbook 2007** is the third edition of a comprehensive and dynamic statistical annual. This year, the special focus is on international migration. More than 100 indicators cover a wide range of areas:

- economy
- agriculture
- education
- energy
- environment
- foreign aid
- health and quality of life
- industry
- information and communications
- population/labour force
- trade and investment
- taxation
- public expenditure and R&D

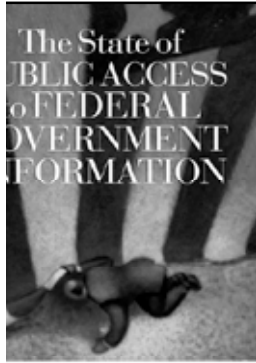
A dynamic link (StatLink) is provided for each table, which directs the user to a web page where the corresponding data are available in Excel™ format.

**OECD Factbook 2007** is a key reference tool for everyone working on economic and policy issues.

Reserve your copy at [www.oecd.org/bookshop](http://www.oecd.org/bookshop)

For unlimited access to OECD books, periodicals and statistics online, ask your librarian about an institutional subscription to SourceOECD.

[www.sourceOECD.org](http://www.sourceOECD.org)



Patrice McDermott

No.: BP0500  
2007. Paperback.  
ISBN-13: 9781598880502  
5

**www Title!**

*The State of Public Access to Federal Government Information*, written by Patrice McDermott, Ph.D., helps readers assess the impact of various trends and forces on the public's ability to find, obtain, and use federal government information.

***This book:***

- Presents and addresses the recent history of withdrawn access.
- Looks at the controls imposed on public access in a variety of arenas.
- Explores the tension between the government's efforts to provide meaningful public access in non-security related areas, and the concerns of the private sector about the impact of such efforts.
- Provides an analysis of the current state of public access to federal government information from the perspective of anyone who wants to understand what the government is doing, how to interact with it, how to engage in public policy decision-making, and how to hold the government and those who act on its behalf or under its regulation accountable.

**an expert** can help you maximize access to federal government information kept under lock and key. With years of relevant experience and credentials, that authority is **Patrice McDermott, Ph.D.** She is the:

**Director of OpenTheGovernment.org**

**former Deputy Director of the American Library Association's  
Office of Government Relations**

**Senior Information Policy Analyst for OMB Watch,  
government watchdog organization.**

Call 1-800-865-3457 or visit [www.bernan.com](http://www.bernan.com) to reserve your copy of  
*The State of Public Access to Federal Government Information!*

---

Bernan is the premier resource for publications, data, and reference material from the U.S. government and international organizations. Bernan has provided quality content and outstanding service to the library and professional markets for more than 50 years.

*DttP: Documents to the People* (ISSN: 0091-2085) is the official publication of the Government Documents Round Table (GODORT) of the American Library Association (ALA). *DttP* is published quarterly in spring, summer, fall, and winter.

*DttP* features articles on local, state, national, and international government information and government activities and documents the professional activities of GODORT. The opinions expressed by its contributors are their own and do not necessarily represent those of GODORT.

**Editorial Staff**

Please see the web site for full contact information: [www.ala.org/ala/godort/dttp/aboutdttp.htm](http://www.ala.org/ala/godort/dttp/aboutdttp.htm).

Lead Editor: Andrea Severson, PO 10835, Colesville, MD 20914; (301) 951-4749; [dttp.editor@verizon.net](mailto:dttp.editor@verizon.net)

**Editors:**

Jackie Druery, Queen's University; (613) 533-6401; [drueryj@post.queensu.ca](mailto:drueryj@post.queensu.ca)

Chuck Eckman, UC Berkeley; (510) 642-7999; fax (510) 643-8179; [ceckman@library.berkeley.edu](mailto:ceckman@library.berkeley.edu)

Julie Linden, Yale University, (203) 432-3310; fax: (203) 432-3214; [julie.linden@yale.edu](mailto:julie.linden@yale.edu)

Helen M. Sheehy, Pennsylvania State University Libraries; (814) 863-1347; fax: (814) 863-1403 [hms2@psu.edu](mailto:hms2@psu.edu)

Contributions Editor: Ben Amata, CSU Sacramento; (916) 278-5672; fax: (916) 278-7089; [bamata@csus.edu](mailto:bamata@csus.edu)

Reviews Editor: Susan Tulis, Southern Illinois University, Morris Library, Mailcode 6632, 605 Agriculture Dr., Carbondale, IL 62901, (618) 453-2522, fax: (618) 453-3440; [stulis@lib.siu.edu](mailto:stulis@lib.siu.edu)

Advertising Editor: Sherry DeDecker, Davidson Library, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106-9010, 805-893-3713, fax: 805-893-4676, [dedecker@library.ucsb.edu](mailto:dedecker@library.ucsb.edu)

Advertising: Inquiries about advertising may be addressed to the Advertising Editor. Please see [www.ala.org/ala/godort/dttp/adrates](http://www.ala.org/ala/godort/dttp/adrates) for rates and publication schedule. *DttP* accepts advertising to inform readers of products and services. *DttP* will adhere to all ethical and commonly accepted advertising practices and will make every effort to ensure that its practices in relation to advertising are consistent with those of the other Association publications. *DttP* reserves the right to reject any advertisement deemed not relevant or consistent to the above or to the aims and policies of ALA.

Distribution Manager: ALA Subscription Department, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611. 1-800-545-2433, press 5; fax: (312) 280-1538; [subscriptions@ala.org](mailto:subscriptions@ala.org)

Subscriptions/Claims: *DttP* is sent free to ALA/GODORT members on a per volume (annual) basis. For subscriptions, prepayment is required in the amount of \$35 in North America, \$45 elsewhere. Checks or money orders should be made payable to "ALA/GODORT" and sent to the Distribution Manager. Changes of address and claims six months of the date of issue should be sent to the Distribution Manager. To purchase back issues, write to: UMI, 300 North Zeeb Rd., Ann Arbor, MI 48106. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to *DttP*, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611. Periodicals postage is pending at Chicago, Illinois, and additional mailing offices.

Contributions: Articles, news items, letters, and other information intended for publication in *DttP* should be submitted to the Lead Editor. All submitted material is subject to editorial review. Please see the web site for additional information, above.

Indexing: Indexed in *Library Literature* 19, no. 1 (1991) and *CSA World-wide Political Science Abstracts* 33, no. 1 (2005).

Editorial Production: ALA Production Services—Troy D. Linker, Angela Hanshaw; Angela Gwizdala, Christopher Keech, and Stephanie Kuenn

**Columnists:**

On the Range Brian Rossmann Montana State Univ. <a href="mailto:brossmann@montana.edu">brossmann@montana.edu</a>	Geospatial News Marcy M. Allen Western Illinois University <a href="mailto:mm-allen@wiu.edu">mm-allen@wiu.edu</a>
International Documents Roundup James Church Univ. of California, Berkeley <a href="mailto:jchurch@library.berkeley.edu">jchurch@library.berkeley.edu</a>	Washington Report Mary Mallory Univ. of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign <a href="mailto:mmallory@uiuc.edu">mmallory@uiuc.edu</a>
State and Local Documents Roundup Kris Kasianovitz Univ. of California, Los Angeles <a href="mailto:krisk@library.ucla.edu">krisk@library.ucla.edu</a>	By the Numbers Stephen Woods Pennsylvania State Univ. <a href="mailto:swoods@psu.edu">swoods@psu.edu</a>
	News from the North Lindsay Johnston Univ. of Alberta <a href="mailto:Lindsay.Johnston@ualberta.ca">Lindsay.Johnston@ualberta.ca</a>

# DttP

## Documents to the People

Spring 2007 | Volume 35, No. 1

### Columns

Editor's Corner . . . . .	4
From the Chair . . . . .	5
Washington Report . . . . .	5
On the Range . . . . .	7
International Documents Roundup . . . . .	8
By the Numbers . . . . .	10
Geospatial News . . . . .	13

### Holidays and Observances

January . . . . .	16
February . . . . .	17
March . . . . .	20
April . . . . .	22
May . . . . .	28
June . . . . .	36
September . . . . .	38
October . . . . .	41
November . . . . .	45
December . . . . .	46
Statehood Days . . . . .	50

### Article

Tips from Tim . . . . .	52
<i>Tim Byrne</i>	

### Round the Table

2007 Midwinter Meeting Wrap-Up, GODORT Highlights . . . . .	54
Councilor's Report . . . . .	56
Report from the World Library and Information Congress . . . . .	56
Index to Advertisers . . . . .	58

**About the cover:** Mark Scott (Arizona State University) photographed Davis with *Exercise for Dogs*. Citation: Janice C. Swanson, *Exercise for Dogs* (Beltsville, Md.: National Agriculture Library, 1991).

# Editor's Corner

## Thanking Our Mentors

Andrea Sevetson

Do you have a special someone at work? A friend who makes life a lot more enjoyable, or a colleague who is a good mentor? Who gave you the inspiration to be a librarian?

On my desk for a while has been a Christmas card from the woman who got me started in this business. The card was from about 1998, and I had recently unearthed it in fit of filing and organization. It stayed on my desk because I didn't have a place to file it, and I hadn't written to her in several years.

I started in libraries as an undergraduate, when I worked in the periodical room. This was back in the pre-automation dark ages, when we checked in periodicals using check marks on the kardex. I really enjoyed the work: reading interesting cover stories, shelving, prepping materials for binding, checking for missing issues—you all know the drill. I thought the job was a breeze; I enjoyed the atmosphere in the library, and loved my boss, Mrs. Salscheider.

Mrs. Salscheider had a beautiful smile, and was one of those great bosses who treat you the way you'd like to be treated. If you lived up to her expectations you did well. I enjoyed chatting with her, and working with her on various projects. After I graduated, it was remembering that work, and the atmosphere she had created, that made me decide that maybe being a librarian was the right thing for me. We stayed in touch until the late 1990s.

So I had this card on my desk, and finally decided to do something about it. I Googled her, and unfortunately found out she had died last April. I was lucky in that she had always known I had appreciated her and the gift she had given me. I know from our correspondence that she had always been pleased I had become a librarian and that she watched my career with interest.

In January 2007, Ridley Kessler died. I know that many of you will remember Ridley from his speeches at conferences; some of you were his students in library school, and others became good colleagues and friends. He had retired as head of documents and assistant head of reference in August 2003, with more than thirty years of service to Davis Library at UNC-Chapel Hill. Those of you who talked with him know how much he loved his wife, Diane, and his daughter, Melissa. And of course, his dogs.

While I'm sure I met Ridley before then, I'll always remember him from the Fall 1993 Depository Library Council meeting. The head of NTIS, Don Johnson, had uttered something about librarians being like sheep, and Ridley took the microphone and bellowed "*We are not sheep, Mr. Johnson!*"

When Mr. Johnson got into the elevator, Ridley happened to be in that elevator as well, and someone started baa-ing. Soon, everyone in the elevator, except Mr. Johnson, was baa-ing. The next week I happened to see a pencil with a sheep on it, and sent it to him. I received a card in the mail saying how much he had enjoyed it.

On his retirement, the *DttP* team asked Ridley and two others, Barbara Kile and Walter Newsome, to give us some thoughts. All were kind enough to reflect on their careers and offer both thoughts and challenges (32, no. 1: 13). But of course, Ridley didn't stop there. One of the more contentious Govdoc-I debates in recent memory was started by Ridley and his *Letter to the Community* in April 2005. The letter was read aloud at the Fall 2004 Depository Library Council meeting and we printed his letter and several responses in the winter 2005 issue (33, no. 4: 17). The letter was really more of a challenge, and it sparked conversation and debate—and if he could have been in the room to hear it, I'm sure he would have loved it.

He contributed to the profession in numerous ways and I'm grateful we have the GODORT web site to help us remember all of it. Ridley was the recipient of two GODORT awards ([www.ala.org/ala/godort/godortcommittees/godortawards](http://www.ala.org/ala/godort/godortcommittees/godortawards)). He was awarded the CIS/GODORT/ALA "Documents to the People" Award in 1992, and in 2002 was the recipient of the James Bennett Childs Award. Both citations are up on the GODORT web site, and both web sites serve as reminder, not just of Ridley, but of the other leaders in our field, and mentors to us all.

So think about Ridley, think about your special someone, and be sure to tell that person how much you appreciate the fact that she or he is there for you.

### On the Cover

On the cover of this issue is the winning photograph from our first cover contest. The editorial team thanks everyone who submitted photos—we enjoyed the creativity of all of them—and we congratulate Mark Scott (from Arizona State University) and the very handsome Davis. Because we've already had requests to do this again, we've decided to hold a second contest—for the first issue of 2008—so put those cameras to work! (See page 35 for details.)

### In This Issue

In this issue you will find all kinds of wonderful resources for holidays and observances provided by colleagues. When I put out the call for contributors to this issue, I wasn't prepared for the breadth of observances that colleagues would choose, and also for the number of volunteers. I hope you will all be as amazed by the range and interest this provides, and we all hope you will find this useful as you go about planning exhibits, both real and virtual.

Enjoy your issue of *DttP*! ■

## From the Chair

Aimée C. Quinn



In my last column, I wrote about how we can work together to make changes in how the public accesses government information because we know what information our community wants and what it needs. I recently attended a workshop on e-government and public libraries on behalf of GODORT. This workshop, sponsored by the ALA Washington Office, was the beginning of a national dialogue about how public libraries are inundated with citizen requests for help when applying for benefits, setting appointments, or filing complaints online. These citizens are directed to the library by government agencies offering these services, but libraries are not being compensated for their work. The government agencies view the library as a place where they can safely direct citizens for assistance. In fact, librarians from the Gulf Coast attending this workshop pointed out that their libraries became the center for disaster relief. Not only did these libraries offer Internet access, but became refugee centers because they had electricity and were willing and able to help. Should GODORT be involved in providing help with e-government services? If so, how?

As our roles migrate from depository librarians to government information professionals, each of us is challenged not only to connect people to the information they need, but to help them understand the information technologies needed to use government information. In the workshop we discussed how many of the questions from our individual library e-mail services revolve around helping users complete

forms—tax forms, small business applications, Medicare Part D, and even green card applications; and, at the Depository Library Conference in October, a representative from the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services gave a presentation about how they hope to work with libraries to help immigrants become

successful citizens by providing libraries with materials in government literacy. I would like to see GODORT, along with our colleagues in the Special Libraries Association (SLA) and the American Association of Law Libraries (AALL), at the forefront of this work.

Later this year, as we develop plans for the future, we will be conducting a membership survey. This survey is part of a strategic planning process to address the question of how our association is meeting our members' needs. I hope the question of e-government and GODORT's role can be addressed. Even if you cannot participate in our meetings, I invite you to be part of this planning process. Tell us what is working. Conversely, if things do not work, let us know that as well. So, please, be involved.

The ad hoc committee to develop a strategic plan will be in place by Midwinter 2007. Many of you have contacted me with suggestions—please keep them coming. I would really like to know what we can do to encourage your participation, even if you are not able to attend meetings.

As always, I look forward to hearing your thoughts. ■

## Washington Report

Mary Mallory

Access, advocacy, and openness remained major themes on the government information front as one political party conceded to another. In addition, the viability of federal libraries and access to both their tangible and virtual collections have become national issues, and concern regarding capture, control, and permanent preservation of electronic titles and information continues unabated. Obviously these matters are interrelated and require constant attention.

As this issue nears press time, the nation is celebrating Martin Luther King Jr. Day, and library professionals are preparing for the 2007 American Library Association Midwinter Meeting in Seattle, where the aforementioned topics will be addressed by GODORT committees, the Committee on Legislation's Government Information Subcommittee, and others. This focused effort ensures that these important problems are discussed and steps taken to attempt to solve them. Recent accomplishments are worth celebrating as the

new year and the 110th Congress begin, and in spring 2007, when U.S. federal depository librarians will gather at the Depository Library Conference in Denver to also become better informed, network, and strategize. A quick glance at a few select achievements from both within and beyond the Beltway will be sufficient to illustrate the current success rate by advocates, archivists, mass media contributors, practitioners and other information professionals, representatives, and senators. Specific developments related to the broader themes follow these examples.

Although the new congressional session has already started, with Nancy Pelosi as the sixtieth Speaker of the House and its first female Speaker, it is not too late to highlight the passage on September 26, 2006, of Public Law 109-282, the *Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006*. It was introduced as S. 2590 by Senator Tom Coburn, Oklahoma, on April 6, 2006; Senator Barack Obama, Illinois, along with Senators Thomas R. Carper, Delaware, and John McCain, Arizona, signed on that same day as cosponsors. Information professionals, public officials, and reporters represent only three typical groups who recognize the significance of this law. No later than January 1, 2008, the

Office of Management and Budget is to ensure that a single searchable, no-fee, public web site provides information for each federal award, including recipients, amount of the award, and further details such as the North American Industry Classification System code, if applicable, and the funding agency. Coverage will begin with FY 2007 data.

Senator Harry Reid, Nevada, led off the 110th Congress with a complementary piece of legislation. S. 1, "To Provide Greater Transparency in the Legislative Process," was introduced January 4, 2007. All but two of the bill's seventeen cosponsors came forward that day. One aspect of this bill is the creation of a no-fee, public database on the Internet of lobbying disclosure that is "searchable, sortable, and downloadable," as detailed in Section 213; lobbyists for foreign governments are covered in Section 221. Another relevant Senate bill, S. 236, "A Bill to Require Reports to Congress on Federal Agency Use of Data Mining," was introduced by Senator Russell D. Feingold, Wisconsin, on January 10, 2007, and had three cosponsors. Henry Waxman, California, the incoming House Government Reform Committee chairman, has formed an Information Policy, Census, and National Archives Subcommittee. According to Aliya Sternstein, "government watchdogs predict that the changes will mean higher priority given to questions of access, classification, and freedom of information."<sup>1</sup>

Most librarians in California's Eighteenth Congressional District are no doubt aware that Speaker Pelosi briefly held an appointment as a San Francisco library commissioner. Her government information constituents and other library professionals within her district may find it is the right time to contact her regarding potential candidates for the U.S. Public Printer and Superintendent of Documents positions. As of January 11, 2007, the latest Joint Committee on Printing web site is yet to be posted. In the meantime, congratulations to Bruce R. James, twenty-fourth U.S. Public Printer, and Judith C. Russell, twenty-second Superintendent of Documents, who have served in these complex leadership roles during a dynamic period of innovation at the GPO. These are two of the most important positions in federal government information dissemination and the publishing world at large. Last year both announced their retirements, Mr. James on April 13, 2006, and Ms. Russell on September 13, 2006. Mr. James was sworn in on January 9, 2003, and during his tenure an innovative plan, as represented by *A Strategic Vision for the 21st Century*, was developed to ensure that the GPO evolves ([www.gpo.gov/congressional/pdfs/04strategicplan.pdf](http://www.gpo.gov/congressional/pdfs/04strategicplan.pdf)). Mr. James left at the end of 2006; William H. Turri, the Deputy Public Printer, is currently serving as acting Public Printer. Ms. Russell began her appointment on January 6, 2003, and plans to leave in early 2007. She was the first woman to hold the position of Superintendent of Documents, and she has been instrumental in helping to design the FDLP of the future, *GPO Access*, and improving the publications sales program. In the 1990s, Ms. Russell spent five years at GPO directing the electronic information dissemination program and the FDLP. The GODORT community thanks them both for their

contributions and commitment, and also wishes them the very best in their next endeavors.

As enhancements to *GPO Access* occur, many are waiting to find out more about the latest developments to the Future Digital System (FDsys). The Office of Innovation and New Technology's digital content system is expected to be basis for future GPO operations. Federal content creators will be able to readily "create and submit content" for preservation, authentication, and delivery purposes ([www.gpo.gov/projects/fdsys.htm](http://www.gpo.gov/projects/fdsys.htm)). Release 1B will be "a pilot of core capabilities," and it is to be delivered in the first half of 2007. The FDsys blog appears at [fdsys.blogspot.com](http://fdsys.blogspot.com).

In other news, FirstGov.gov has been renamed USA.gov. Their rationale: "Feedback from the public told us that we need a name that is easier to understand and remember" ([www.usa.gov/About/New-Name.shtml](http://www.usa.gov/About/New-Name.shtml)). In 2006, apparently more than 600,000 people attempted to use "usa.gov" in web browsers when trying to locate government information. In a 2006 telephone survey, seventy-nine percent of the respondents preferred "USA.gov." Kudos to the U.S. General Services Administration's Office of Citizen Services and Communications for listening to its users, and for its new web chat feature.

Dozens of authoritative, outstanding government information web sites are established annually by agencies, entities, and offices within the three branches of the federal government. One that is currently in the formative stages is HumanDimensions.gov (HD.gov). This interagency web portal is being designed under the auspices of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Coastal Services Center, along with the U.S. Forest Service. When underway, the portal will provide government agencies, universities, and nonprofit groups with case studies, methodologies, and policy and legislative materials for use in applying social science to natural resource management. It is likely that in the foreseeable future some of the most effective programs and resources will be conceived and initiated by a multiplicity of contributors or partners, whether these are derived from agencies and other entities, interdisciplinary in nature, private, public, or nonprofit. Government information specialists are sure to cheer the availability of *Avoice: African American Voices in Congress* ([www.avoiceonline.org](http://www.avoiceonline.org)), considered the Congressional Black Caucus's (CBC) Virtual Library, which covers not only the thirty-five year history of the CBC, but also African American participation in Congress dating back to the 1800s. Besides the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation, two academic institutions, Howard University and University of Texas Libraries, and the Dell company were involved. The California Library Association, the California Federation of Teachers AFT/AFL-CIO, and La Raza Centro Legal, along with several other groups, such as Amnesty International, are listed as distribution partners for the *Tracked in America* web site ([www.trackedinamerica.org](http://www.trackedinamerica.org)), sponsored by the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) of Northern California, in partnership with the national ACLU. The civil rights-era stories of Julian Bond, Eleanor



Holmes Norton, and Jack O'Dell are three of the twenty-five included. Citing National Archives collections in addition to personal files and other sources, the site provides an overview of U.S. government surveillance pre-World War I through the current war on terror.

Whether historical, recent, or timely, government documents, information, and records have inestimable value. Individual, even multiple copies, may turn out to be priceless. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) publications, reports, and manuscripts relate philosophy, policy, and science, stories that need to be maintained. During the past year, as news traveled that EPA regional libraries, as well as other federal libraries, were about to be closed and the collections disbanded or discarded, advocates began to rally and raise objections. GODORT and the ALA Committee on Legislation, Government Information Subcommittee, were two of the groups concerned, as well as the Federal and Armed Forces Libraries Round Table (FAFLRT), and as a result of their efforts at the 2006 ALA Annual Conference in New Orleans, an Ad Hoc Committee on Federal Libraries was formed. An interim report is to be given at the 2007 ALA Midwinter Meeting, and a final report at the 2007 ALA Annual Conference. Related resolutions also were passed at the Annual Conference. EPA officials will be meeting with GODORT Federal Documents Task Force (FDTF) members, as well as with other committees' representatives. A Congressional Research Service (CRS) report has been produced titled *Restructuring EPA's Libraries: Background and Issues for*

*Congress*. (RS22533, Dec. 12, 2006 and Jan. 3, 2007). This succinct, yet thorough, study outlines the crucial issues, and suggests that the 110th Congress may want to consider this matter, including "how the agency is to fund and administer its libraries."<sup>2</sup> For now all library closures and recycling of materials has been stopped by EPA. An ongoing issue that receives insufficient attention is the shallow coverage that executive agencies' new titles appear to have in the *Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* (catalog.gpo.gov).<sup>3</sup>

For those GODORT members who want to learn more about becoming an advocate, the ALA Washington Office offers an Advocacy Institute at the ALA Midwinter Meeting and the Annual Conference, and a free online advocacy training course (see [www.ala.org/ala/issues/freeonline/inettraining.htm](http://www.ala.org/ala/issues/freeonline/inettraining.htm) for details). ■

### Notes

1. Aliya Sternstein, "New House Panel Will Oversee Information Policy," Daily Briefing, GOVEXEC.com, Dec. 12, 2006.
2. David M Bearden and Robert Esworthy, *Restructuring EPA's Libraries: Background and Issues for Congress* (CRS Report for Congress, RS2533), updated Jan. 3, 2007, [www.fas.org/sgp/crs/secretary/RS22533.pdf](http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/secretary/RS22533.pdf).
3. See, for example, Paul Schaffer, "Good News and Bad News," GovDoc-L@lists.psu.edu, Friday, Jan. 12, 2007, 07:44:55 CST 2007.

## On the Range

### A Fresh Perspective!

Brian W. Rossmann

"He's an older guy, like you." A younger colleague of mine, who is a relatively recent graduate from library school, was describing to me a librarian he had met earlier that day.

I was completely speechless. I was not offended so much as amazed. *Older?! Me?!* After I stammered a reply of some sort, it became clear that he was not specifically saying that I was old in years, but rather from his perspective that I was an "older librarian."

Even though I have been working in libraries for more than a decade, I have always considered myself to be a youngster in a profession of elders. Could it be that I was—*gasp*—becoming a veteran librarian? At least one younger colleague thought so. I did a quick tally in my head and was shocked to come to the realization that, if I excluded my library's administrators, more than half of my colleagues had graduated from library school *after* I did (and quite a few of them a good number of years after). It got me thinking about how my colleagues who are newer to the profession

view me, and how my role with respect to them might need to change. What makes someone a veteran librarian, how do new librarians view their older colleagues, and what we can learn from each other?

It seems to me, that apart from years of experience, one of the characteristics that distinguish young librarians today is their lifelong immersion in technology: they never had to learn how to use computers as I did—it comes as naturally to them as turning on a desk lamp does to me. A young librarian once remarked to me, in a discussion on implementing virtual chat reference service, that she had been instant messaging since she was twelve. By contrast, I typed my term papers on a typewriter in my university freshman year, and—although I was exposed to the Internet in library school—never experienced a web browser until after I received my MLIS. What we are seeing is the leading edge of the millennial generation not just as patrons, but becoming our colleagues. Even newly graduated librarians, who are my age or older, received a very different library school foundation than those of us who have been working in libraries for a decade or longer. Yes, to them I must indeed seem old.

Unfortunately, one of the complaints I frequently hear from younger colleagues is that they feel that their opinions and perspectives are often dismissed outright without consideration by more experienced colleagues because the vet-

erans believe that they have it all figured out: “Oh, we tried that five (or ten) years ago, and it didn’t work . . .”; or “She’s just out of library school—she can’t possibly understand why we are deciding to do it this way . . .” But sometimes people *need* to be involved in the process of making a decision, not only to be able to understand why a certain course of action is being taken, but also to allow them the opportunity to take some ownership for that decision and allow them to buy into it. New librarians need to be fully engaged in our organizations.

While I might have a lot to share from what I have learned over the years with younger colleagues, and I hope that they will look to me as a mentor, I am beginning to realize that I too can learn a great deal from them. Their world view, experiences, and expectations mirror much more closely those of our patrons. When devising new library services and collections or deciding how to change existing ones, young librarians might have a more realistic perspective about how our patrons will react. Because these librarians perhaps understand how the new generation of library users thinks better than I do, they might help me to better comprehend how to reach these users where they are. And if I can meet these librarians and patrons where they are, perhaps I will be in a stronger position to share what I have learned with them. If age is only a state of mind, and seasoned librarians wish

younger librarians to learn from them, then they in turn need to listen to younger librarians. We all wish to be respected for our achievements and opinions.

Nevertheless, there is great value in experience, and libraries are entities that have evolved based on the lessons learned over many generations. Veteran librarians have more of this experience and perspective that they can share with younger colleagues. The challenge for us is to mentor and teach our younger colleagues based on our experience, but always to bear in mind that we can learn from them, too. It reminds me of a former professor of mine who used to describe his teaching philosophy by saying that he was merely the most advanced student in the class—he and his students all learned together.

It may be true that only time can cultivate wisdom. But if veteran librarians allow a younger generation to contribute while being mentored gently and wisely all the while, every one of us who works in libraries, and the patrons we serve, will benefit. A younger person may take more pride in what he or she has contributed, and perhaps will come to better understand the traditions that have shaped libraries and made them what they are. New librarians might dare to take us down paths of thought that veteran librarians may have long forgotten. They might challenge us to think past the established school of thinking into the realm of possibilities. ■

## International Documents RoundUp

### A Slumgullion of IGO Information Systems

James Church

A few years ago, it was still possible for a documents librarian to be familiar with most of the databases of the world’s major international governmental organizations (IGOs). International organizations such as UNESCO or the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) had several systems that could be searched within a reasonable period of time. Once these had been checked, one could be relatively certain that all the available sources had been consulted. If UNESCO documents were needed, the librarian could consult the online database UNESBIB/UNESDOC and, if necessary, the *UNESCO List of Documents and Publications* for older materials. For the International Labour Organization (ILO), there was the LABORDOC database and the print index *International Labour Documentation*. For the United Nations, there was the UNBIS database and all of the historic UN print indexes; the commercial database *AccessUN* and the full-text UN Optical Disc System (ODS)

pretty much completed the picture. It was a much smaller world—confusing and ambiguous at times, but still a world with manageable boundaries.

#### The IGO Information Tornado

Those days are gone. In the recent years the number of IGO databases has snowballed with an incredible, stupefying speed. For a good example of this, pay a visit to the UNESCO web site. There you will find no less than *sixty* bibliographic databases, twenty-two digital libraries systems, and forty-seven online directories for a total of 129 systems for UNESCO offices and institutes around the world.<sup>1</sup> There is some overlap within the categories, but not much. To make things worse, many of these systems are listed by acronym only; for example, the *IBE Bibliographic Catalogue* and the *MOST Digital Library*. UNESCO does not spell out the acronyms or provide annotations; presumably the researcher needs to know in advance what IBE and MOST stand for (International Bureau of Education and Management of Social Transformations) and what these agencies do. Some of the links on the UNESCO list are dead; other database entries do not even contain a link; for example, the *Terminology Bibliographic Document Catalogue*, whatever that is, has no link. Some databases can be searched but return no results—you enter a query and get an error message—while others provide citations for gray literature that is almost impossible to obtain.<sup>2</sup>

I wish this was all a joke, but it is not. And unfortunately, UNESCO is not alone—the FAO and the ILO are drifting in

the same direction. The FAO has an entire “Glossary of FAO Databases and Information Systems” page with close to sixty information systems on aquaculture, fisheries, statistics (at least six of these), legal codes, forestry, marketing, meteorology, policy-making, plant species, seeds, pastures, crops, animal diversity, and more.<sup>3</sup> The page is so large it needs an A–Z listing. Fortunately the site has database annotations, but beyond the fact that there is just too much information here, there are two reasons why librarians need to be concerned. The first is the database list is next to impossible to find; the user needs to select the “WAICENT Information Finder” link on the FAO page and proceed five clicks deep into the site. No one except a very determined researcher will drill down that many levels. The second reason is much of the page is geared toward practitioners and is of little interest to academic libraries.<sup>4</sup> But some of the databases are definitely of interest. These include *AGRIS*, which offers more than 2.7 million references on all aspects of world agriculture; *FAOLEX*, which provides full-text international treaties and laws related to food, agriculture, and renewable resources; and *FAOSTAT*, the subscription-based and partially free FAO statistical system. Clearly, someone still needs to direct library users to relevant IGO information systems and help them determine which are of interest to their library community via some sort of selective and descriptive process.

The ILO may seem like a breath of fresh air by way of comparison—it has only twenty-nine databases.<sup>5</sup> The database page is not difficult to find on the ILO site. It is two clicks away from the main ILO page under “information resources” and is broken down alphabetically and by category: journals, legal information, statistics, terminology, vocational training, social security, and occupational health and safety. Yet even when a site is this well-designed, some expert users may not find what they are looking for. As an international documents specialist at the University of California, Berkeley, I serve a well-educated group of students, staff, and faculty. The graduate students, in particular, are active users of international government information. Last semester a graduate student came to me asking about labor legislation from foreign countries. He knew about *ILOLEX*, the ILO database of international labour law, but had not discovered *NATLEX*, the ILO database of national labor legislation. It was exactly what he needed, but I was not surprised he had not found it. Even for well-educated, persistent web users, the overwhelming flood of information has become too much.

For the three IGOs I have just delineated there are at least 220 information systems. If we add a few more IGOs, such as the International Atomic Energy Agency (twenty-one databases); and the World Health Organization (at least twenty-two, if you include the WHO regional offices), we begin to approach the number of databases typically subscribed to by a large research library. In a world of information illiteracy and rising user expectations, this is a serious problem. A mad dash to create information systems for every conceivable topic in every IGO institute worldwide has resulted in an information tornado that no one librarian can expect to tame.

A solution on the part of international organizations does not seem forthcoming. As long as IGOs maintain a decentralized system of offices, a large and diverse clientele will be using this information, with a correspondingly large group of information architects creating diverse IT systems that must be used and mastered by “the experts”—us.

### The New IGO Documentation

Amidst this chaos there is, of course, some good news. Despite the fact that there is arguably too much information on the web, and much of it badly organized, at least the information is accessible. Until recently much of the internal documentation of IGOs was restricted and not available to the public at all. By “documentation,” I mean materials and papers created to support the work of the organization; a good example are the masthead documents of the United Nations, but also the working papers, meeting records, decisions, and planning documents of international financial institutions, such as the Trade Dispute Settlements of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank. Thus Robert Schaaf, the senior specialist in United Nations and International Organizations for the Library of Congress, could say in 1990 that such international organizations as the GATT, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank Group, and the WHO “do not, with rare exceptions, distribute documents to libraries” and cites other examples of IGOs with overly restrictive information policies.<sup>6</sup>

The Internet and public consciousness of IGOs in a globalized world has changed this. Much WTO documentation remains restricted, but an enormous amount of it is now made available online. The IMF and World Bank now post their Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers and country reports on their web sites. Even the World Health Organization, singled out by Schaaf as an example of an IGO with an “overly restrictive information policy,” now posts some internal documentation on the web, although it is not easy to find.<sup>7</sup> Clearly the increase of IGO information available on the web is an excellent development in many respects. It is with the organization (and ultimately the preservation) of this information with which documents librarians now need to be concerned.

### The Solution

One further irony is that several years ago, the UN Dag Hammarskjöld Library and some UN specialized agency libraries did collaborate to design a shared information system. International documents specialists may recall when the UN unveiled UNCAPS—the “United Nations System Shared Cataloguing and Public Access System”—which was a common interface for the UN, FAO, the World Intellectual Property Organization, and UNESCO catalogs, among others. Needless to say, the bureaucracies have long since parted and gone their separate ways. The old UNCAPS database ([uncaps.unsystem.org](http://uncaps.unsystem.org)) is dead—you can get a glimpse of it on the Internet Archive, but I have no idea what happened to the effort. Some UN pages and academic library sites still link to it.

One is tempted to ask the organizations to please just *stop* making so many databases. This is not likely. International organizations have always been bureaucracies, and as long as they remain so their information policies and practices will remain idiosyncratic and decentralized. The solution, in my view, is simply a matter of being attentive and proactive. The web is now the first place many users go to find information. Librarians need to be spending time on the IGO pages, either devising search engines or content management systems to organize the information, or creating online research guides that describe and highlight relevant IGO sources. One important fact that documents librarians should know is users *do* look at library research guides. At the University of California, Berkeley, we installed a Google Analytics applet on our pages and discovered that they get hit hundreds of times per day during peak research seasons. Librarians need to be creating detailed subject guides that digest and synthesize this information, and they need to continually monitor and track a maelstrom of information systems that change fast. I would argue that this is now one of the most critical components of our profession, and unless we can memorize the names and URLs of several hundred IGO databases, one we cannot afford to neglect. ■

## References

1. The UNESCO site with these links is called "Information services/Databases," [www.unesco.org/unesdi](http://www.unesco.org/unesdi). The page claims to include 120 bibliographic and full-text databases produced by UNESCO "in its domains of competence."
2. As of this writing (January 2007), all the databases for the UNESCO Bangkok office were dysfunctional; for example, [www2.unescobkk.org/elib/search/search1.htm](http://www2.unescobkk.org/elib/search/search1.htm).
3. The page is here, [www.fao.org/waicent/portal/glossary\\_en.asp](http://www.fao.org/waicent/portal/glossary_en.asp), and is very difficult to find on the FAO web site unless you know precisely where to look.
4. For example, the *Conversion Factors* database, which features "factors used by national fishery statistical offices to convert landed fish weights into live weight equivalents."
5. See [www.ilo.org/public/english/support/lib/dblist.htm](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/support/lib/dblist.htm).
6. Robert W. Schaaf, "Information Policies of International Organizations," *Government Publications Review* 17, no. 1 (Jan./Feb. 1990): 51.
7. *Ibid.*, 54; see "World Health Organization Documentation," [www.who.int/gb/e/index.html](http://www.who.int/gb/e/index.html). This documentation has been available only since 2002.

## By the Numbers

### 300 Million and Growing: Celebrating Birth Statistics in the U.S.

Stephen Woods

The U.S. Census Bureau announced that on October 17, 2006, at 7:46 A.M. EDT, the population of the United States surpassed 300 million. The formula used by the Census Bureau to arrive at this figure comes from an estimate based on births, deaths, and immigration rates. In keeping with this issue's theme of observances and celebrations, I thought it appropriate to discuss a statistic that we all celebrate at least once a year, namely birth.

#### Birth Statistics 1890 to 1936

The reporting structures by states for births and deaths in the nineteenth century were abysmal. Though Massachusetts and a few other states had begun building up death and, later, birth registration systems, it was not until 1933 that a nationwide cooperative system administered by the Census Bureau was fully implemented (see figure 1).

Between 1915 and 1936 birth statistics were primarily collected and published by a division within the Census Bureau in a series of special reports.<sup>1</sup> These reports provide

statistics on birth, stillbirths, and infant mortality for birth registration areas. Statistics are broken down annually and monthly for the nation as well as by states that have a registration program.

In 1937, the Census Bureau integrated the publication "Birth, Stillbirth, and Infant Mortality Statistics" with its publication "Mortality Statistics" into a more detailed and comprehensive annual publication called *Vital Statistics of the United States*.<sup>2</sup> This seminal work provides birth statistics for states, counties, cities and urban areas on a variety of topics such as fertility, birth order, race, and many other characteristics of birth. This publication was continued by the National Office of Vital Statistics (NOVS) and later the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS).<sup>3</sup>

In response to the growing need for timely data, the Census Bureau also began to publish a monthly report, *Monthly Vital Statistics Bulletin*, in 1938. It was later renamed the *Monthly Vital Statistics Report* by NOVS and renamed again the *National Vital Statistics Reports* in 1998 by the NCHS.<sup>4</sup>

An important retrospective work, *Vital Statistics Rates in the United States 1900 to 1940*, published by the Census Bureau in 1947, used estimating techniques to provide state-level birth statistics and other characteristics. This was significant because, as indicated earlier, many states did not have an official registration until 1933. A companion volume, *Vital Statistics Rates in the United States 1940 to 1960*, was published in 1968.

VitalStats, a new and emerging product from the Center for Disease Control, uses Beyond 20/20 software to provides users with the ability to create tables of birth statistics

from 2000 to 2004 using more than one hundred variables.<sup>5</sup> This is a powerful product providing users with an excellent trend analysis tool for birth statistics at the subnational and national levels. This also may provide a superior interface for adding some of the historical data that currently is accessible only as PDF files.<sup>6</sup>

### Evaluating Birth Statistics

Newspapers began publishing stories on October 18, 2006, speculating on the identity of the 300 millionth resident. The *Atlanta Journal-Constitution* suggested that it was Kiyah Boyd, born twenty seconds before the Census-estimated time thanks to a C-section scheduled at Northside Hospital.<sup>7</sup> The *Los Angeles Times* put forth its own possible candidates, including Emmanuel Plata, also born by C-section in Queens' Elmhurst Hospital.<sup>8</sup> This debate was not new for the media; *Life* magazine spent several months in 1967 trying to determine the 200 millionth person before settling on Robert Ken Woo Jr., who was born in an Atlanta hospital. The problem the media was confronting is not a new one for demographers, statisticians, and our library users.

Although it is virtually impossible to know the exact identity of the 300 millionth person, there are some principles that librarians and their users must be aware of in order

to avoid substandard birth statistics. Furthermore, a discussion of these principles will help us understand the dilemma mentioned above. It has been suggested that birth statistics typically suffer from five important deficiencies.<sup>9</sup>

First, a clear definition of "birth" must be agreed upon.<sup>10</sup> For example, in some cases infants who die twenty-four hours after birth are excluded from the tabulation. This is particularly true when contrasted with birth statistics from other countries. For the United States, this can be true when comparing statistics from different time periods. Although there is currently uniformity among states regarding the way births are registered, this was not always the case.

Second, the user must keep in mind that the birth registration might not be complete for all geographic areas. For example, catastrophes such as floods in Louisiana can severely hamper the reporting structure for vital statistics. It is important to keep in mind that vital statistics are collected in cooperation with state governments, some of whom are more efficient than others. At the international level, many countries collect birth registrations only from designated areas. A further complication is partially completed registrations.

Third, there is also a tendency to allocate birth registrations to large central cities at the expense of rural areas that have an insufficient concentration of hospitals or clinics. This

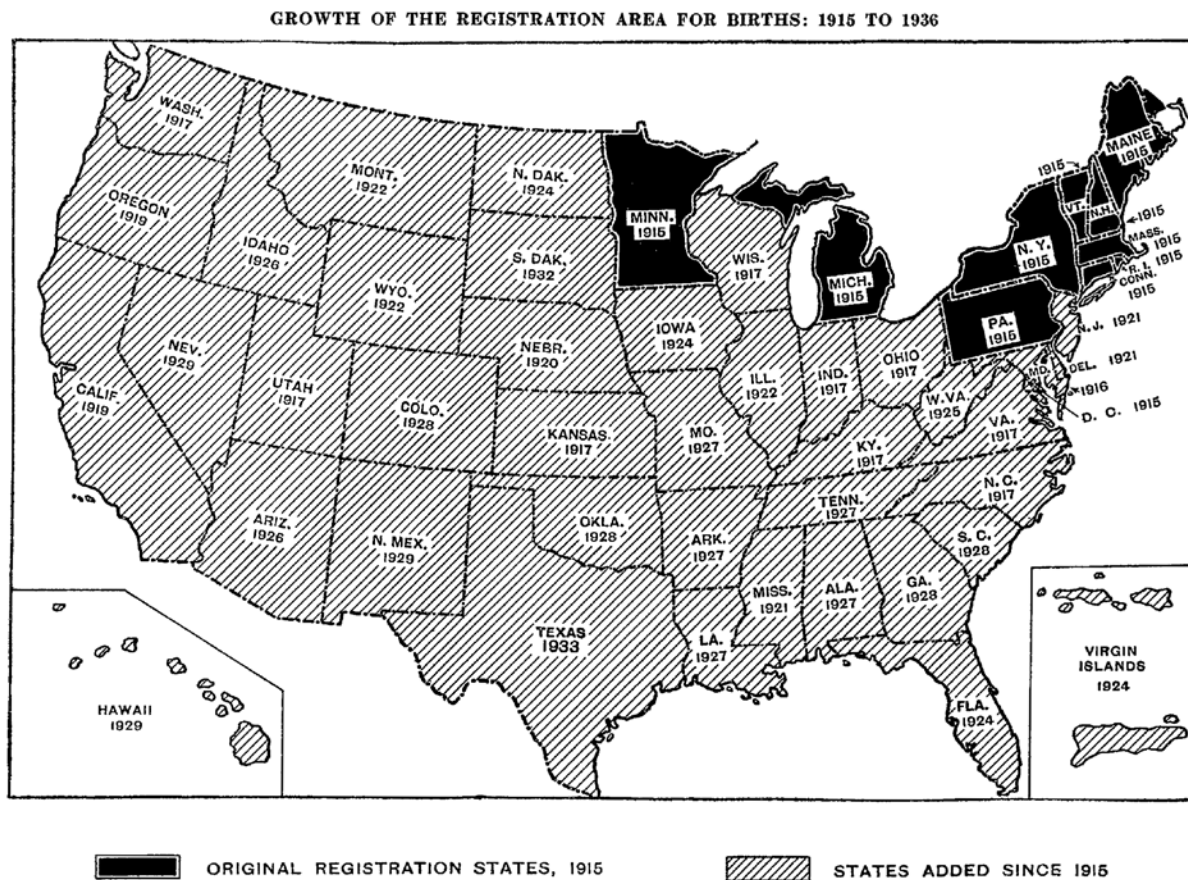


Figure 1. Growth of the Registration Area for Births, 1915-1936

deficiency is often due to the inadequate funding allocated to rural health care to provide administrative support for registering births. This bias was typified in the two news articles that suggested that resident 300 million was born a large metropolitan hospital.

Fourth, it is often difficult to determine how many births are not registered in a timely fashion. For example, although all states are currently required by federal law to report births within seven days, each state varies from three to seven days. This variation can make annual and monthly estimates problematic. At an international level, this can become even more problematic; Japan, for example, requires fourteen days and Norway four weeks.

Finally, birth statistics that add further characteristics or classifications, such as race and ethnicity, are susceptible to even more error. This is primarily due to the fact that not all birth registrations are equal. Some state and countries require a much more comprehensive set of variables than others. For example, one registration might include the annual income of the parents, whereas another registration may not.

### Conclusion

Both the *Atlanta Journal-Constitution* and the *Los Angeles Times* articles concluded that it was impossible to know the precise identity of the 300 millionth resident. The *Los Angeles Times* even speculated that it could have very well been an immigrant or an unreported birth to an illegal immigrant. However, we will have to leave the discussion of immigrant statistics for another time and column.

Happy birthday! ■

### Notes and References

1. *Birth Statistics for Registration Area of United States 1915–1916* (C3.26:915-916), *Birth Statistics for Registration Area of United States 1917–1921* (C3.26:917-921), *Birth, Stillbirth, and Infant Mortality Statistics for Birth Registration Area of United States, 1922–1932* (C3.26: 922-932), *Birth, Stillbirth, and Infant Mortality Statistics for Birth Registration Area of United States, Territory of Hawaii, Virgin Island, 1933–36* (C3.26:933-936). Digital images of reports from 1931–1936 can be viewed at: [www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/pubs/pubd/vsus/historical/historical.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/pubs/pubd/vsus/historical/historical.htm).
2. Digital versions of this annual publication from 1937–2001 can be viewed at [www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/pubs/pubd/vsus/vsus.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/pubs/pubd/vsus/vsus.htm).
3. The Reorganization Act of 1945 (Public Law 79-263) and the Public Health Service Act (Public Law 78-410) in 1944 effectively transferred the collection of vital statistics from the Census Bureau to the Federal Security Agency for administration by the Public Health Service (PHS). The National Office of Vital Statistics was created by PHS to continue work in cooperation with state programs to collect among other things birth statistics. The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) was established in 1956 in response to the National Health Survey Act (Public Law 84-652) calling for surveys and special studies on the nation's health. In 1960, the center was merged with NOVS, subsequently expanding the center's responsibilities. The Health Services Research and Evaluation and Health Statistics Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-353) ultimately established NCHS authority in law, placing it under the supervision of the Health Resources Administration.
4. *Month Vital Statistics Reports* and the *National Vital Statistics Reports* are available from 1964 to present at [www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/pubs/pubd/mvsvr/mvsvr.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/pubs/pubd/mvsvr/mvsvr.htm).
5. VitalStats is located at [www.cdc.gov/nchs/dataawh/vitalstats/VitalStatsbirths.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/dataawh/vitalstats/VitalStatsbirths.htm).
6. For an interesting article on new methods for digitizing statistical tables see "Don't Leave the Data in the Dark: Issues in Digitizing Print Statistical Publications" by Julie Linden and Ann Green, *D-Lib Magazine* (Jan. 2006), [www.dlib.org/dlib/january06/linden/01linden.html](http://www.dlib.org/dlib/january06/linden/01linden.html).
7. Anna Varela and Shelia Poole, "If Not the 300 Millionth, Close to It at Northside: Baby Arrives within 20 Seconds of Big Moment," *Atlanta Journal and Constitution*, Oct. 18, 2006, A14.
8. Hector Becerra and David Pierson, "The Nation; No Counting on the Identity of 300 Millionth Resident," *Los Angeles Times*, Oct. 18, 2006, A1.
9. Henry S. Shryock, "Natality: Measures Based on Vital Statistics" in *The Methods and Materials of Demography* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Commerce, 1980).
10. I've kept this fairly simple. The definition of birth becomes even more complicated when we introduce such terms as fertility, natality, birth rates, and so on.

# Geospatial News

## EPA Libraries Closings: Will Access to Geospatial Data and Maps Be Affected?

Marcy A. Allen

The recent outcry over the closing of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) libraries has focused on the loss of access to EPA documents, but what about the loss of access to the thousands of maps and gigabytes of GIS data located in these libraries? After following the news of the changes to the EPA library system this question needed to be answered: How will this affect access to geospatial data and maps?

The answer to this question was relatively easy to find, and the rest of this article reviews some of the access points for datasets and mapping from the EPA web sites, the effect closed libraries will have on access to paper maps, and what, if anything, is being done to remedy the situation.

### Finding Geospatial Data

Overall, the EPA has done a good job of creating access to data sets and online mapping systems that promote use of EPA data. A popular way of providing access to geospatial data to researchers is through a clearinghouse. The clearinghouse model in many cases aggregates data from a variety of sources, creating a more user-friendly, faster way of locating data. The EPA has created their own data clearinghouse ([geodata.epa.gov](http://geodata.epa.gov)) where they provide access to several geographic and image services. Visiting any of the links below brings you to a page describing the service and provides you with more links to do basic and advanced queries for data and maps. Data seems to be available nationwide at a variety of levels, with downloads and online mapping services also available.

- Air Emissions Services, [www.epa.gov/enviro/html/airs](http://www.epa.gov/enviro/html/airs)
- National Priority List Services, [www.epa.gov/superfund/sites/npl](http://www.epa.gov/superfund/sites/npl)
- Permit Compliance System Services, [www.epa.gov/enviro/html/pcs](http://www.epa.gov/enviro/html/pcs)
- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Services, [www.epa.gov/enviro/html/rcris](http://www.epa.gov/enviro/html/rcris)
- Toxic Release Inventory Services, [www.epa.gov/tri](http://www.epa.gov/tri)

The Envirofacts Data Warehouse ([www.epa.gov/enviro](http://www.epa.gov/enviro)) gives the public access to information about facilities/companies that are considered potential hazards to the environment. There are three web mapping services available from Envirofacts that provide a fast and easy way of mapping

and providing access to information in the database. A wide variety of data can be found via the warehouse, but none of it seems to be downloadable for use in either database software or GIS software. While the information is certainly useful, having the ability to download it into a database would make it much more accessible and useful for individuals.

The Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program ([www.epa.gov/emap](http://www.epa.gov/emap)) is another EPA project web site providing access to geospatial data. Some of the regional libraries still maintain a presence on the web as far as GIS is concerned, and active links to these pages are provided below:

- Region 2, [www.epa.gov/region02/gis](http://www.epa.gov/region02/gis)
- Region 3, [www.epa.gov/region03/greenkit/gis.htm](http://www.epa.gov/region03/greenkit/gis.htm)
- Region 4, [www.epa.gov/region4/gis](http://www.epa.gov/region4/gis)
- Region 6, [www.epa.gov/earth1r6/6en/gis](http://www.epa.gov/earth1r6/6en/gis)
- Region 7, [www.epa.gov/region7/government\\_tribal/gis\\_info](http://www.epa.gov/region7/government_tribal/gis_info)
- Region 8, [www.epa.gov/region08/gis/gisdata.html](http://www.epa.gov/region08/gis/gisdata.html)
- Region 9, [www.epa.gov/region09/air/maps/maps\\_top.html](http://www.epa.gov/region09/air/maps/maps_top.html)
- Region 10, [yosemite.epa.gov/R10/OEA.NSF/Data+%26+Maps/GIS+Data+%26+Maps+Home](http://yosemite.epa.gov/R10/OEA.NSF/Data+%26+Maps/GIS+Data+%26+Maps+Home)

Access to GIS data is plentiful on EPA web sites, and the information provided was just a fraction of what is available. While the EPA is doing a good job at providing access to geospatial data to the public, what about access to the thousands of paper maps found within the walls of the closing libraries?

### Finding Paper Maps

According to the EPA web site there are two ways of accessing EPA information online and in its libraries. One is via the National Environmental Publications Information System (NEPIS), and the other is via their Online Library System (OLS). A truncated search for "map\*" in the NEPIS ([nepis.epa.gov](http://nepis.epa.gov)) yielded 7,514 results. This search is pulling any record that contains the word "map," as there is no search by format available. Results varied between posters, reports, and maps, and some have the documents attached to the record, although the quality of the scanned images leaves much to be desired. For example, the twenty-fourth title in the list after performing the search is for a map of EPA radon zones. When you open the record, the image of the map immediately starts loading, but the format is unusable and the text at the bottom of the map cannot even be read due to the poor quality of the image. This is a serious problem if this is how the EPA is going to provide online access to their documents and maps.

A truncated keyword search in the EPA's OLS for the term "map\*" in all libraries returned 5,295 results, although many of these are results that also appeared in the NEPIS search. When trying to search an individual library it was noted that those

libraries whose doors have been closed have been removed from the search list. However, the all-libraries search does indeed search all of the EPA libraries, including those that have closed. As with the NEPIS search, there are a variety of documents, from atlases to reports on mapping efforts in different regions. Clicking on any of the records in the OLS brings you to a holdings record for that particular item. The record will give information typically found in a library holding record. Retrieving the materials would be possible by either visiting the few EPA libraries still serving the public or via interlibrary loan from your local library. The downfall is if you were a user of the EPA library system you now have to wait for your documents and maps to arrive and hope new materials from the EPA are being made available to the public.

The EPA has created a system for accessing geospatial data that goes beyond the need for access at the regional

level, although improvements could certainly be made. Restricted hours and the closings of some regional libraries will have an effect on access to paper maps in the EPA collections, and EPA's claims of providing digital access to unique EPA documents may be true, but the quality and quantity of this service is problematic. Being able to choose format as a search option in either the NEPIS or the OLS would be a wise feature for the EPA to institute not only for finding maps but also for born-digital documents or documents on CD-ROM or disk. As was expected, finding digital geospatial data from the EPA was relatively easy, but access to collections of paper maps and atlases continues to be compromised as long as the EPA libraries remain closed or have restricted access. Hopefully the EPA will provide a solution that is satisfying to all parties involved. ■

## **GODORT Membership:** Membership in ALA is a requisite for joining GODORT.

Basic personal membership in ALA begins at \$50 for first-year members, \$25 for student members, and \$35 for library support staff (for other categories see [www.ala.org/Template.cfm?Section=Membership](http://www.ala.org/Template.cfm?Section=Membership)).

Personal and institutional members are invited to select membership in GODORT for additional fees of \$20 for regular members, \$10 for student members, and \$35 for corporate members.

For information about ALA membership contact ALA Membership Services, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611; 1-800-545-2433, ext. 5; e-mail: [membership@ala.org](mailto:membership@ala.org).





*Documents Without Shelves makes the latest electronic resources from the GPO available to patrons before you even finish your first cup of coffee.*

It's hard to keep track of all the electronic publications being created by the federal government. MARCIVE's Documents Without Shelves make them immediately accessible in your catalog so you and your patrons always have access to the most up-to-date resources.

Each month MARCIVE will send you a file of MARC records with new and updated information for hundreds of electronic titles. Documents Without Shelves provides:

- URLs/PURLs for direct access from your catalog to full text documents.
- automatic identification of the newest electronic resources without having to search for them.
- customization, including authority control, output limited to digitally born titles, and updated URLs.
- an extensive backfile for a very economic cost.

Just load the records, customized to your specifications, into your catalog and move on to your next task. Your patrons will be searching and using all the latest electronic resources while you finish your morning coffee.

**For more information visit [www.marcive.com](http://www.marcive.com) or call 800.531.7678.**



**MARCIVE® INC.**

# January

## Martin Luther King Jr. Day

Alita Pierson

On the third Monday of every January, the United States honors the legacy of the late Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Americans honor the slain civil rights leader with speeches, programs, television broadcasts, and, since the mid-90s, community service. It is a part of our national culture, and in fact, the author doesn't remember a time without a national MLK Day.

It was not always so. The road to federal holiday status for MLK Day was a long one. Dr. King died on April 4, 1968, and four days later, Congressman John Conyers introduced legislation to officially commemorate King's death. That legislation went nowhere, and through the following years, many efforts were made at the state and national levels to enact a King holiday. States such as Massachusetts and New Jersey enacted MLK holidays of their own. There was still no national observance, however, although a sustained movement led by the Atlanta-based King Center (created by Coretta Scott King in 1968) pressed steadfastly for recognition. In fact, King testified before Congress many times in support of such legislation, and finally, on November 2, 1983, President Reagan signed the bill that designated the third Monday of every January as the Martin Luther King Jr. National Holiday (98th Congress, H.R. 3706; Public Law 98-144), scheduled to begin in 1986. Each January since, Presidents Reagan, Bush, Clinton, and Bush have issued official proclamations declaring the observance of MLK Day.

In 1994, President Clinton signed P.L. 103-304, the "King Holiday and Service Act," an act meant to encourage all citizens to come together through positive community service. According to the MLK Day of Service site, more than 560 service projects took place with hundreds of thousands of Americans who "honored Dr. Martin Luther King by volunteering in their communities" (c.f. press release at [www.mlk-day.gov](http://www.mlk-day.gov)). Projects ranged from the Greater Philadelphia Martin Luther King Day of Service, which drew approximately 50,000 people, to the Habitat for Humanity volunteers in Greenwood, South Carolina, who helped the dream of home ownership come true for local families. All across America, individuals have helped transform MLK Day into not just a day off, but an opportunity to help build a living legacy of commitment to bettering the lives of all Americans.

## Resources

The King Center, [www.thekingcenter.org](http://www.thekingcenter.org)

The King Center is an "official, living memorial dedicated to the advancement of the legacy of Dr. Martin Luther

King Jr." While the center draws more than half a million visitors each year, the web site offers much to those who visit online. There are audio/visual clips of King's speeches and letters, as well as extensive bibliographic information for scholars and students. Of special interest is the "Beloved Community Network," which individuals may use to find volunteer opportunities throughout the country.

Martin Luther King Jr. Day of Service, [www.mlkday.gov](http://www.mlkday.gov)

The slogan at [mlkday.gov](http://mlkday.gov) is "A day ON, not a day OFF." Operating under the aegis of the Corporation for National and Community Service, this site is the government's gateway to learning more about the day and how you can get involved. Organizations can help volunteers, sponsors, and the media find them by adding their projects to the national database. The site also provides tips on organizing a successful day of service, project and fundraising toolkits, and examples of past projects. For more information on the corporation and its programs—AmeriCORPS, Learn and Service America, and many others—please visit [www.nationalservice.gov](http://www.nationalservice.gov).

The Martin Luther King Jr. Research and Education Institute, [www.stanford.edu/group/King](http://www.stanford.edu/group/King)

In partnership with the King Center, this institute at Stanford University serves as a repository for "a broad range of activities illuminating the Nobel Peace laureate's life and the movements he inspired." There is an online King encyclopedia, extensive bibliographic information (some scholarly articles are available in full text), a selection of audio files, and a "Libration Curriculum" that brings together a range of King materials especially for use by educators.

Civil Rights, [memory.loc.gov/learn/community/cc\\_civilrights.php](http://memory.loc.gov/learn/community/cc_civilrights.php)

This Library of Congress Learning Page site is a treasure trove, especially for teachers and others who work with young people, and highlights a multitude of online exhibitions that explore the history of civil rights in America (and that naturally make extensive use of the library's rich archives!). ■

*Alita Pierson, Government Documents Librarian, Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi, [Alita.Pierson@tamucc.edu](mailto:Alita.Pierson@tamucc.edu)*

# February

## African American History Month

Heather Tompkins

**F**ounded by Carter Woodson, African American History Month began as Negro History Week in 1926. Woodson hoped to raise public awareness and promote research in the history and achievements of African Americans in the United States. In 1976, as part of the nation's bicentennial, the celebration was extended to become Black History Month. This year's theme, *From Slavery to Freedom: Africans in the Americas*, highlights one of the central themes of African American history—the struggle for freedom and equality.

There is a bounty of rich resources relevant to African American History Month on our documents shelves and on government web sites. A search in the .gov domain for "African American History Month" returns thousands of agency and department web sites created in celebration of the month. The resources below were selected because they contain rich digital content, focus on teaching and learning, or serve as gateways to other resources.

### Online Collections and Special Features

American Memory from the Library of Congress: African American History, [memory.loc.gov/ammem/browse/List-Some.php?category=African%20American%20History](http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/browse/List-Some.php?category=African%20American%20History)

Sixteen digital collections of text, image, and audio comprise American Memory's *African American History* topic group covering a wide range of historical, literary, and political topics. Search and browse across collections by subject and keyword. Highlights include Southern Black Churches, texts, 1780–1925; Slavery and Law, documents, 1740–1860; African-American Odyssey, exhibit; Zora Neale Hurston; and the Slave Narratives Federal Writers' Project.

Library of Congress, Exhibitions, [www.loc.gov/exhibits](http://www.loc.gov/exhibits)

In addition to American Memory, the Library of Congress has a number of notable online exhibitions, such as "Voices of Civil Rights" and "'With an Even Hand': Brown v. Board at Fifty," including bibliographies, historical context, and learning activities accompanied by digitized images and documents.

National Park Service, "We Shall Overcome: Historic Places of the Civil Rights Movement," [www.cr.nps.gov/nr/travel/civilrights](http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/travel/civilrights); National Register of Historic Places, "African American History Month," [www.cr.nps.gov/nr/feature/afam](http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/feature/afam)

Both of these sites feature images and information about

historic buildings and landmarks important to African American history in the United States. Look for the substantial bibliographies with web and print resources about topics ranging from African American history, the civil rights movement, travel, and historic preservation.

U.S. Census Bureau, "Facts for Features: Black History Month," [www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/releases/archives/facts\\_for\\_features\\_special\\_editions](http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/releases/archives/facts_for_features_special_editions)

This special edition release from Census Bureau includes statistics about social and economic topics, including military, education, population, business, and income. View this document in HTML or PDF, and get updates from this site automatically by subscribing to the RSS feed for the page.

U.S. Census Bureau, "Special Radio Features: Profile America (for Black History Month)," [www.census.gov/pubinfo/www/broadcast/radio/special\\_radio\\_features.html](http://www.census.gov/pubinfo/www/broadcast/radio/special_radio_features.html)

At this site you can listen to biographies of African Americans from a range of professions and fields for each day of February. Audio files can be streamed or downloaded.

U.S. Department of Labor, "African American History Month: A Selected Electronic Bibliography," [www.dol.gov/oasam/library/bib/african.htm](http://www.dol.gov/oasam/library/bib/african.htm)

Compiled by the Wirtz Labor Library staff, this guide is a concise annotated list of external web sites, many of which are educational organizations and institutions.

U.S. State Department, "African American History Month," [usinfo.state.gov/scv/history\\_geography\\_and\\_population/population\\_and\\_diversity/african\\_americans/African\\_American\\_History\\_Month.html](http://usinfo.state.gov/scv/history_geography_and_population/population_and_diversity/african_americans/African_American_History_Month.html)

This site features information about the development of African American History month and has a nice bibliography of resources on other governmental and nongovernmental sites about African Americans, including "Essays on African American History, Culture and Society." Historians, economists, political scientists, activists, and sociologists contributed more than twenty chapters to this work.

### Additional Research Resources

National Archives and Records Administration, Archives Library Information Center (ALIC), "Black History," [www.](http://www.)

[archives.gov/research/alic/reference/black-history.html](http://archives.gov/research/alic/reference/black-history.html)

This guide from NARA contains dozens of links to federal, state, and nongovernmental sites, including digital collections, scholarly essays, historical timelines and research guides relevant to African American history. Articles from NARA frequently focus on specific collections, such as records from the Freedman's Bureau, military agencies, or specific populations, such as women.

The Association for the Study of African American Life and History (ASALH), [www.asalh.org/index.html](http://www.asalh.org/index.html)

Founded by Carter Woodson, ASALH sets the annual theme for African American History Month. This site features products for promotion and outreach, including posters and compact discs with reproducible materials. The speakers' bureau directory lists scholars and activists who can speak on a wide range of topics related to African American history and culture in the United States and African diasporas.

## Teaching Resources

National Park Service, "Teaching with Historic Places: African American History," [www.cr.nps.gov/nr/twhp/feb00.htm](http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/twhp/feb00.htm)

Part of the National Register of Historic Places, this site features more than a dozen historic homes and buildings. Each unit on this site is accompanied by primary source documents, including maps, images, transcribed and digitized primary sources, and learning activities.

National Archives and Records Administration, "Teaching with Documents," [www.archives.gov/education/lessons](http://www.archives.gov/education/lessons)

This is another rich curricular resource. Each section, grouped by time period, focuses on a set of digitized NARA documents with many units touching on African American issues. Teaching and learning activities are correlated to the National History Standards.

National Endowment for the Humanities, "EDSITEment—African American History Month," [edsitement.neh.gov/monthly\\_feature.asp?id=104](http://edsitement.neh.gov/monthly_feature.asp?id=104)

Each of the curriculum units on this site contains extensive lists of content available for free on the web from well-known online projects. Background information, learning objectives, learning activities, and standards mapping accompany each unit.

## Guides and Gateways

Marshall University Libraries, "Black History Month—Government Documents, February 2005," [www.marshall.edu/library/govdocs/aware/black\\_history\\_month\\_feb05.pdf](http://www.marshall.edu/library/govdocs/aware/black_history_month_feb05.pdf), and "Black History Month—Government Documents, February 2004," [www.marshall.edu/library/govdocs/aware/black\\_history\\_month\\_feb04.pdf](http://www.marshall.edu/library/govdocs/aware/black_history_month_feb04.pdf)

From Marshall University Library's Government Documents Department, these guides are particularly good for highlighting print documents.

University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign, "Government Documents Library Resources for Black History Month," [www.library.uiuc.edu/doc/exhibits/bhm.htm#fed](http://www.library.uiuc.edu/doc/exhibits/bhm.htm#fed)

Evergreen State College Library, Government Documents, "Hot Topics—African American History Month," [www.evergreen.edu/library/GovDocs/hottopics/blackhistory.html](http://www.evergreen.edu/library/GovDocs/hottopics/blackhistory.html)

Both of these guides, created by documents staff, highlight several current and historical governmental and educational web sites and documents. ■

*Heather Tompkins, Reference and Instruction Librarian for Government Documents and Humanities, Carleton College, [htompkin@carleton.edu](mailto:htompkin@carleton.edu)*

## Waitangi Day, February 6

Hui Hua Chua

**W**aitangi Day marks the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi on February 6, 1840, in Waitangi, New Zealand, by forty-three Maori tribal chiefs and William Hobson, the British consul to New Zealand. In the next several months, more than five hundred chiefs around New Zealand signed multiple versions of the treaty. Major provisions of the treaty included a cession of full rights of sovereignty to the British Crown; a guarantee from the Crown to Maori of full possession of all lands, estates, fisheries, and properties; and an extension of all the rights and privileges of British citizens to Maori. The British understood the treaty to mark the beginning of British sovereignty over New Zealand, but Maori versions of the treaty and their understandings of

it were significantly different.<sup>1</sup> These differing interpretations have marked the history of New Zealand since 1840. In the words of one New Zealand historian, "[o]ver the next 150 years, Waitangi;—day, place and document—became encrusted with myth and meaning, controversy and sanctity."<sup>2</sup>

Nevertheless, February 6 has been recognized and celebrated as a significant date in New Zealand history since the nineteenth century. However, it did not officially become known as Waitangi Day until 1960; it became an official public holiday in 1974, when it was known as New Zealand Day. In 1976 it was renamed Waitangi Day. This coincided with increasing Maori political activism and the creation of the Waitangi Tribunal in 1975 to examine Maori claims

under the treaty. The tribunal's findings have led to significant land, monetary, and other settlements for breaches of treaty provisions.<sup>3</sup> Treaty provisions and principles now are incorporated into many aspects of New Zealand law and government, and this living document continues to play a major role in New Zealand.

Waitangi, the treaty site and traditional location for official celebrations of Waitangi Day, has been the center of protests since the 1970s by activist groups demonstrating against the government's disregard of the treaty. This culminated in the *whakapohane* (ritual protest) mooning of the Governor-General, the Queen's representative in New Zealand, in 1995. Last year marked one of the few peaceful celebrations of Waitangi Day at Waitangi in recent years.

## Resources

Governor-General of New Zealand, "Speeches by the Governor-General of New Zealand," [www.gov-gen.govt.nz/media/speeches.asp](http://www.gov-gen.govt.nz/media/speeches.asp)

As a constitutional monarchy, New Zealand's official head of state is Queen Elizabeth II. The governor-general represents the Queen in New Zealand and traditionally makes a speech on Waitangi Day. This site includes the text of selected Waitangi Day speeches from 1959 to present.

Matapihi, [matapihi.org.nz](http://matapihi.org.nz)

This portal to online digital collections from New Zealand universities, libraries, and museums includes multiple images, photographs, and cartoons related to Waitangi Day celebrations and the Treaty of Waitangi.

New Zealand, Office of Treaty Settlements, [www.ots.govt.nz](http://www.ots.govt.nz).

This office negotiates settlements between the New Zealand government and Maori claimant groups relating to breaches of the Treaty of Waitangi. This site presents information on the negotiation and settlement process, activities of the Office of Treaty Settlements, and completed deeds of settlement.

New Zealand, Ministry for Culture and Heritage, "The Treaty of Waitangi," [www.treatyofwaitangi.govt.nz](http://www.treatyofwaitangi.govt.nz)

This extensive and richly-illustrated official site includes a timeline and narrative of significant events in the history of the Treaty of Waitangi, a facsimile image of the treaty, text of Maori and English versions, plus biographies of significant persons involved in the signing of the treaty, maps, quotations, and a wide-ranging bibliography of primary and secondary sources.

New Zealand Ministry for Culture and Heritage, History Group, "Waitangi Day—A History," [www.nzhistory.net.nz/politics/waitangiday-introduction](http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/politics/waitangiday-introduction)

This site presents a chronological history of Waitangi Day illustrated with photographs and images from past celebrations.

Radio New Zealand, "The Treaty of Waitangi," [www.radionz.co.nz/popular/treaty/treaty\\_home](http://www.radionz.co.nz/popular/treaty/treaty_home).

This site includes audio recordings of interviews, lectures, and news coverage related to the treaty and Waitangi Day.

Waitangi Tribunal, [www.waitangi-tribunal.govt.nz](http://www.waitangi-tribunal.govt.nz).

This official site provides comprehensive information about the tribunal, its history, activities, and findings, as well as copies of their reports.

New Zealand, Parliamentary Counsel Office, New Zealand Legislation, Brookers, [www.legislation.govt.nz](http://www.legislation.govt.nz).

This site provides access to unofficial versions of New Zealand statutes and regulations, including key legislation relating to Waitangi Day such as the Waitangi Day Act of 1976 and Treaty of Waitangi Act of 1975.

U.S. Senate, 101st Congress. "S. Con. Res. 155: Recognizing the Sesquicentennial of the Treaty of Waitangi, New Zealand's Principal Founding Document . . .," as referred in the House, Dec. 12, 1990.

United Nations, Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, "Reports Submitted by States Parties under Article 9 of the Convention: International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: 17th Periodic Reports of States Parties Due in 2005: Addendum: New Zealand," UN series symbol no.: CERD/C/NZL/17.

This is New Zealand's report on legal and administrative measures taken to enact the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. The Treaty of Waitangi provides the context and framework for many measures in this area, and this report illustrates the treaty's enduring and significant place in contemporary New Zealand law and society. ■

**Hui Hua Chua**, *U.S. Documents Librarian, Michigan State University*, [Chua@mail.lib.msu.edu](mailto:Chua@mail.lib.msu.edu)

## Notes and References

1. Claudia Orange, *The Treaty of Waitangi* (Wellington, N.Z.: Allen & Unwin/Port Nicholson Pr., 1987).
2. James Belich, *Making Peoples: A History of the New Zealanders, from Polynesian Settlement to the End of the Nineteenth Century* (Honolulu: Univ. of Hawai'i Pr., 1996), 143.
3. Claudia Orange, *An Illustrated History of the Treaty of Waitangi* (Wellington, N.Z.: Bridget Williams Books, 2004), 246–64.

# March

## You Can Do It: Documents for International Women's Day and National Women's History Month

Maryke Barber

The study of women's issues is by nature interdisciplinary, drawing sources from history, biology, psychology, economics, and other fields. So how does one find materials to reflect two occasions celebrating women? Take your pick—federal documents and web sites are a treasure trove of primary sources on women's history and the status of women around the world today.

When International Women's Day was first held in 1911 in Europe, women were campaigning for suffrage. Since then March 8 has become a holiday around the world as well as an opportunity for women's organizations to promote equality, education, development, and conflict resolution. National Women's History Month resulted from the American movement for women's rights and especially educational equity. The National Women's History Project (NWHP) and other women's organizations lobbied for a Congressional resolution for a National Women's History Week in 1981 and in 1987 expanded to the entire month of March. The official celebration has inspired events nationwide, and has raised awareness of the richness and diversity of women's history. Information, resources, and promotional materials for both holidays can be found on the NWHP web site ([www.nwhp.org](http://www.nwhp.org)).

The following is a quick browse of the government web—and the stacks—for your next display or event to celebrate women and women's issues.

Your first stop online should be American Women: A Gateway ([memory.loc.gov/ammem/awhhtml](http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/awhhtml)), for American Memory's collections on women's suffrage and other Library of Congress offerings; browse here for an unparalleled collection of photographs, pamphlets, plays, letters, diaries, audio material and more. The State Department has collected links of other agencies' and organizations' offerings at their Women in the Global Community web page ([usinfo.state.gov/dhr/human\\_rights/women.html](http://usinfo.state.gov/dhr/human_rights/women.html)) under "Women's History Month Links": don't miss the Smithsonian, the National Park Service, and several pathfinders from depository libraries. Last but not least are the National Archives, whose web directory ([www.archives.gov/research/alic/reference/womens-history.html](http://www.archives.gov/research/alic/reference/womens-history.html)) is extensive and excellent.

On the bookshelf, a great place to start is Mary Ellen Huls's *United States Government Documents on Women, 1800–1990: A Comprehensive Bibliography* (Greenwood Pr., 1993). These two volumes consist of annotated entries in topical chapters, each with an introduction in which the author

identifies bibliographies, series, and titles of note. Two useful entries from your documents collection are *Women's Lives—Women's Voices* (NARA, 1995), a brief but very useful guide to federal sources; and *American Women: A Library of Congress Guide* (LC, 2001).

To highlight the battle for women's rights, try featuring congressional hearings on the Equal Rights Amendment, or browse reports and clearinghouse publications from the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. Several commissions were created to investigate the status of women, most notably the President's Commission on the Status of Women (see its 1963 report *American Women*) and the National Advisory Council of Women's Educational Programs.

Women's labor history is particularly well-represented. The Huls bibliography devotes an entire volume to labor and many government entities have created publications and web sites on the history of women employees. One good example is *Women in the Department of State: Their Role in American Foreign Affairs* (GPO, 1978). *Women in Congress, 1917–1990* (GPO, 1991) is another. Materials on women in the military are plentiful, although scattered. Highlights include *Women in the U.S. Army: An Annotated Bibliography* (Army Research Institute, 2002), on gender issues, and *The Women's Army Corps, 1945–1978* (GPO, 1990). Online, Defenselink ([www.defenselink.mil/specials/womenshistory](http://www.defenselink.mil/specials/womenshistory)) presents interesting topics, including the Women's Army Corps, and more can be found via the site's search engine. NASA provides a Women in Space chronology ([history.nasa.gov/women.html](http://history.nasa.gov/women.html)), as well as oral history transcripts from female aviation pioneers ([www.jsc.nasa.gov/history/oral\\_histories/aviatrix.htm](http://www.jsc.nasa.gov/history/oral_histories/aviatrix.htm)), who also are featured in *United States Women in Aviation*.<sup>1</sup>

The publications of the Women's Bureau of the Labor Department are a wonderful source of information on all topics in women's employment. Some of these materials also have been digitized and included in Harvard's collection *Women Working, 1800–1930* ([ocp.hul.harvard.edu/ww](http://ocp.hul.harvard.edu/ww)). More recent titles can be found in Cornell's Key Workplace Documents ([digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/key\\_workplace](http://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/key_workplace)), which includes documents from the Women's Bureau along with the Glass Ceiling Commission and the Equal Opportunity Employment Commission.

For those who would prefer the current topics approach, don't forget Census Bureau demographics ([www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)), women's health issues from the Department of Health and Human Services' Office of Research on Women's

Health, or safety (Department of Justice Office on Violence Against Women). Resources on international women's issues are available from USAID's Women in Development ([www.usaid.gov/our\\_work/cross-cutting\\_programs/wid](http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/cross-cutting_programs/wid)), as well as the UN's WomenWatch ([www.un.org/womenwatch](http://www.un.org/womenwatch)). This gateway web site brings together all UN entities working toward women's equality and development. Information here includes International Women's Day, a wonderful statistics and indicators page, and training materials; also documents, reports and organizational links. More statistics can be found on GenderStats ([genderstats.worldbank.org](http://genderstats.worldbank.org)), created jointly by the UN and the World Bank.

I hope you have enjoyed our whirlwind tour of buried treasure. Happy IWD and NWHM! ■

**Maryke Barber**, Government Documents Coordinator, Wyndham Robertson Library, Hollins University, [mbarber@hollins.edu](mailto:mbarber@hollins.edu)

### Note

1. Four volumes in the series from the Smithsonian Institution Press cover the early years through 1985. Deborah G. Douglas, *United States Women in Aviation: 1940–1985* (1989); Claudia M. Oakes, *United States Women in Aviation: 1930–1939* (1985); Kathleen Brooks-Pazmany, *United States Women in Aviation: 1919–1929* (1983); and Claudia M. Oakes, *United States Women in Aviation through World War I* (1978). See also the National Air and Space Museums web site *Women in Aviation and Space History* ([www.nasm.si.edu/research/aero/women\\_aviators/womenavsp.htm](http://www.nasm.si.edu/research/aero/women_aviators/womenavsp.htm)).

# April

## Arbor Day, April 22

Philip A. Yannarella

The words “Arbor Day” sound better, or at least are a more familiar sound to the ear, than “Tree Day.” Arbor Day, which is Tree Day, celebrates one of America’s greatest treasures: trees. Arbor Day recognizes equally the little bonsai tree; the giant old sequoia; small young saplings; our national tree, the oak; and every other tree species.

### History

In 1854, J. Sterling Morton moved to the Nebraska Territory and became secretary of the Nebraska Territory Board. His conservationist attitude and love for trees resulted in his January 4, 1872, proposal for a tree-planting holiday to occur on April 10, 1872. It is estimated that there were more than one million trees planted in Nebraska on that date, and that was just the beginning. In 1885, Arbor Day was designated as a legal holiday in Nebraska, and April 22, J. Sterling Morton’s birthday, was selected as the official day for the observance of Arbor Day for the Nebraska Territory.<sup>1</sup> Now Arbor Day is observed nationally and annually; however, the states’ celebration dates vary for the several reasons found in the Arbor Day Foundation web page “Arbor Day Dates across America” ([www.arborday.org/arborday/arbordaydates.cfm](http://www.arborday.org/arborday/arbordaydates.cfm)).

An excellent collection and bibliography of historical information, pictures, and resources about the history of Arbor Day can be found in the Library of Congress American Memory’s “The Evolution of the Conservation Movement, 1850–1920” ([memory.loc.gov/ammem/amrvhtml/conshome.html](http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/amrvhtml/conshome.html)). Specifically, the “Documentary Chronology of Selected Events in the Development of the American Conservation Movement, 1847–1920” ([memory.loc.gov/ammem/amrvhtml/cnchron2.html](http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/amrvhtml/cnchron2.html)) begins with the details and further sources about the people and era of American history that supported J. Sterling Morton’s founding of Arbor Day and America’s tree-planting traditions. “By 1907, Arbor Day was observed annually in every state in the union, most importantly in the nation’s schools, where (as revealed in works such as the 1893 booklet *Arbor Day Leaves*) it provided several generations of young Americans with their most significant training in conservation principles and practice.”<sup>2</sup>

In 1885, as an important part of a child’s education, the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education, issued one of the first Arbor Day titles: *Planting Trees in School Grounds and the Celebration of Arbor Day* (LC call number: SD363.U5). This is the last title found in the bibliography “State-Sponsored Publications Usually Issued by a State’s Department of Education,” found at Arbor and Bird Day Observance,

c.1872–1920: Additional Resources in the Library of Congress ([memory.loc.gov/ammem/amrvhtml/consbib6.html](http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/amrvhtml/consbib6.html)).

### Historical and Current Tree Education Information

Searching the term “Arbor Day” in the search engine at The Evolution of the Conservation Movement 1872–1920 ([memory.loc.gov/ammem/consrvbquery.html](http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/consrvbquery.html)) resulted in one hundred entries to check. A review of the titles in this Library of Congress archival collection shows some of the earliest school texts on Arbor Day and tree education. Currently, there is a wealth of educational information and resources about trees and forests available in both the private and public sectors.

The National Arbor Foundation, located in Nebraska City, Nebraska, is near Arbor Lodge (the residence of J. Sterling Morton). Arbor Lodge is a very large estate with a big house and grounds with hundreds of trees, a legacy appropriate to J. Sterling Morton’s goals. The National Arbor Day Foundation web site ([www.arborday.org](http://www.arborday.org)) has sections titled Programs, Arbor Day, Media, The Tree Store, a Tree Guide, and educational materials for children (by age and grade) and teachers. There is a search engine, which retrieved thirty-eight different relevant sources of information for “tree cities.” The site map is a third method of reviewing the contents of each of the home page categories: Arbor Day, Media, Members, Programs, Special Features, Take Action, Trees, and Youth Education. Researchers, educators, tree planters, and computer users will find useful commodities such as historic speeches, Arbor Day celebration information, information about our national tree, computer wallpaper, a planting guide, and a hardiness zone map. This is one of the many “.org” tree sites to be found via a web search.

Most publications about trees and forests will educate the reader. The search for federal government information resources about Arbor Day, trees, and forests is well-served by the U.S. federal government’s portal USA.gov ([www.usa.gov](http://www.usa.gov)), which can be a starting point for information about trees and forests. GPO Access Browse Topics ([www.library.okstate.edu/govdocs/browsetopics](http://www.library.okstate.edu/govdocs/browsetopics)) includes: “Trees, Forest Management, and Wood Products” ([www.library.okstate.edu/govdocs/browsetopics/trees.html](http://www.library.okstate.edu/govdocs/browsetopics/trees.html)). Google U. S. Government Search ([www.google.com/ig/usgov](http://www.google.com/ig/usgov)) is another search engine.



Federal agency-based searches could begin with the United States National Arboretum and its informative “State Trees & State Flowers” ([www.usna.usda.gov/Gardens/collections/statetrees.html](http://www.usna.usda.gov/Gardens/collections/statetrees.html)), which provides basic state tree information. The U.S. Department of Agriculture ([www.usda.gov](http://www.usda.gov)) and the U.S. Forest Service ([www.fs.fed.us](http://www.fs.fed.us)) sites are primary sources of historical research and scientific tree information. At the state level, every state should have a forestry division or department, or its equivalent, which will provide state and city tree and forest information resources. For example, the Kentucky Division of Forestry ([www.forestry.ky.gov](http://www.forestry.ky.gov)) includes a program list page describing all the Kentucky state, county, and urban tree and forestry programs. There is a link to the National Tree City USA Program ([www.arboday.org/programs/treeCityUSA.cfm](http://www.arboday.org/programs/treeCityUSA.cfm)), which includes a Tree City directory and map to identify all the Tree Cities in the United States. Is your city a National Tree City? Does it have an Urban Forestry Commission? Go to your state’s main web site and check out the possibilities.

## Exhibitions

Trees also are cultural artworks found in museum settings. The Berkshire Museum ([www.berkshireremuseum.org/exhibition/upcoming.html](http://www.berkshireremuseum.org/exhibition/upcoming.html)) announced the 22nd Annual Festival of Trees, which should be interesting to see. Anyone in

New York City can visit June Julian’s tree exhibition: *A World Community of Old Trees, an Eco-Art Project in Progress*. It can also be viewed online at [www.nyu.edu/projects/julian](http://www.nyu.edu/projects/julian). The Carnegie Mellon University’s Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation has “Travel Exhibitions” ([huntbot.andrew.cmu.edu/HIBD/Exhibitions/Traveling.shtml](http://huntbot.andrew.cmu.edu/HIBD/Exhibitions/Traveling.shtml)) including trees, and in Montreal or online visit “The Tree House and the Arboretum of the Montreal Botanical Garden” at [www2.ville.montreal.qc.ca/jardin/en/arbre/arbre.htm](http://www2.ville.montreal.qc.ca/jardin/en/arbre/arbre.htm). The Tree House goal is to highlight the importance of trees and forests in our lives and exhibit its collections. These tree exhibitions and others were found with a Google search.

With a new vision of Arbor Day and trees, don’t lose sight of the forests when viewing a tree. With some effort you can still see the forests in spite of the trees. ■

*Philip Yannarella, Documents Librarian, Northern Kentucky University, [yannarella@nku.edu](mailto:yannarella@nku.edu).*

## Notes and References

1. Library of Congress, American Memory, “Today in History: April 10,” [memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/apr10.html](http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/apr10.html).
2. Library of Congress, American Memory, “Conservation Movement: Conservation Chronology 1872–1889,” [memory.loc.gov/ammem/amrvhtml/cnchron2.html](http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/amrvhtml/cnchron2.html).

# Earth Day, April 22

Chris G. Hudson

**T**he first official Earth Day took place on April 22, 1970, although as so much of recorded time, even this generally accepted fact has an element of hidden history to it. In August 1969, while reading an article concerning protest against the Vietnam War, Senator Gaylord Nelson (D-Wisconsin) conceived an idea to apply the battle-tested methodology of the teach-in to environmental issues.<sup>1</sup> Enlisting the help of a then-unknown volunteer named Denis Hayes, he began planning a series of campus and community events to take place across the country around April 22. The following month, the city of San Francisco endorsed a proposal from journalist and independent activist John McConnell and officially proclaimed the coming first day of spring, March 21, 1970, to be Earth Day, a proclamation that was also made official by the United Nations Secretary General in 1971.<sup>2</sup> While there are several articles appearing in the *New York Times* during the waning months of 1969 that refer to the senator’s plans for the following April, the first explicit reference to Earth Day does not appear until an advertisement naming it as such was placed in the paper on January 18, 1970, by The Environmental Teach-In, Inc., as the organizing committee was known.<sup>3</sup> It may ultimately be less important to determine who came first rather than to

acknowledge the historical fault line that opened up under the force of nationwide grassroots support for environmental causes.

One of the most visible responses to the original Earth Day was the combining of previously dispersed regulatory duties into the single cabinet-level United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) by the Nixon administration just eight months after the first Earth Day. With its nominal mission of environmental regulation enforcement, the EPA’s web site ([www.epa.gov/earthday](http://www.epa.gov/earthday)) is a natural destination for resources regarding Earth Day. The site takes a practical stance toward the day, offering everyday environmental tips in question-and-answer format organized by the realms of school, work, home, and the community. Nearly every answer leads to another facet of the EPA’s vast web site whether it’s a consumer-oriented publication on household hazardous waste or the agency’s interactive Toxics Release Inventory database. The site also includes a link from its home page to an environmental primer it bills as the Earth Day “Take-Home Kit” ([www.epa.gov/earthday/takehomekit.htm](http://www.epa.gov/earthday/takehomekit.htm)). The EPA site is also an excellent resource for history of the day. The main history page ([www.epa.gov/earthday/history.htm](http://www.epa.gov/earthday/history.htm)) includes a brief timeline and links to various

detailed narrative pieces by Senator Nelson, Nixon cabinet member John C. Whitaker, and original EPA administrator William D. Ruckelshaus, all reprinted from the late *EPA Journal*. The U.S. EPA web site also maintains a page of links ([www.epa.gov/epahome/state.htm](http://www.epa.gov/epahome/state.htm)) to state-level environmental agencies, many of which contain resources devoted to the annual April event.

Somewhat confusingly, the government also maintains a web site devoted to Earth Day ([www.earthday.gov](http://www.earthday.gov)) that is billed as a portal for U.S. government events and information. While much of the information available on this site is duplicative of the EPA site, the classroom page ([www.earthday.gov/classroom.htm](http://www.earthday.gov/classroom.htm)) provides clearly defined links for teachers and students to EPA pages geared toward their respective needs, including lesson plans for the former and science fair experiments for the latter.

The Earth Day Network (EDN) is a nonprofit organization that maintains a web site ([www.earthday.net](http://www.earthday.net)) devoted to supporting its mission of broadening the environmental movement and mobilizing individuals, organizations, governments, and corporations to take environmental responsi-

bility. The EDN was born out of the commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of Earth Day in 2000, chaired by original cofounder Denis Hayes, who remained on to chair the organization. As part of its commitment to a three-year campaign of climate change solutions that began on Earth Day 2006, the EDN offers its “Earth Day in a Box” tool, which includes an organizers’ guide, talking points, sample newspaper editorials and articles, useful forms, and more ([www.earthday.net/resources/2006materials/EarthDay-in-a-Box.aspx](http://www.earthday.net/resources/2006materials/EarthDay-in-a-Box.aspx)). ■

**Chris G. Hudson**, *Assistant Law Librarian for Serials and Government Documents, Emory University, [cghudso@law.emory.edu](mailto:cghudso@law.emory.edu)*.

## References

1. Jack Lewis, “The Spirit of the First Earth Day,” *EPA Journal* (Jan./Feb. 1990), [epa.gov/history/topics/earthday/01.htm](http://epa.gov/history/topics/earthday/01.htm).
2. United Nations Press Release SG/1749, Feb. 26, 1971, [www.themesh.com/un.html](http://www.themesh.com/un.html)
3. Gladwin Hills, “Environment May Eclipse Vietnam As College Issue,” *New York Times*, Nov. 30, 1969.

# ANZAC Day, April 25

Shaunna E. Hunter

*Except where noted, the information presented here is drawn from Michael S. Neiberg, Fighting the Great War: A Global History (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Univ. Pr., 2005).*

**A**NZAC Day, April 25, is a holiday commemorating the 1915 landing of the Australia and New Zealand Army Corps on the Gallipoli Peninsula during World War I. The holiday is observed by Australia, New Zealand, the Cook Islands, Tonga, and Samoa.<sup>1</sup> ANZAC Day customs are similar to those of Memorial Day and Veterans Day in the United States, with parades, religious services, and ceremonies for veterans.

By the beginning of 1915, Allied forces were occupied along a French and Belgian battle front hundreds of miles long. In comparison to Allied ground troops, the powerful British Royal Navy was being underused. If a successful strike through the Dardanelles Strait of Turkey was accomplished, the Allies might be able to close in on Constantinople and pressure the Turkish government, an ally of Germany, into surrendering. Many military leaders, including Winston Churchill, believed the Ottoman Empire was weakened from fighting the First and Second Balkan Wars, and it seemed the right time to strike. In October 1915, the Ottoman Empire closed the only warm-water shipping route between Russia and its allies in Western Europe, the Dardanelles Strait, and by early November the empire was at war with Great Britain, France, and Russia.

An Allied fleet approached the Gallipoli peninsula by mid-February 1915 and progressed up the Dardanelles Strait with

little resistance. Eventually three battleships struck mines, and with the additional threat of possible German submarines in the area, the fleet pulled back. It was decided too much had been invested to give up, so ground troops would need to land along the peninsula, cross the beaches and ridges, and destroy the Turkish forts. Pulling troops from the western front was not an option, so the volunteers of the Australia and New Zealand Army Corps were called to battle.

The Allied landing began on April 25, 1915. Troops landed in six different places in an attempt to confuse Ottoman forces. This tactic seemed to work at first, but Turkish troops held the high ground, and after British offensives on April 28 and May 6 were not successful, the Gallipoli peninsula was locked in a stalemate. Fighting continued during the summer months of 1915, but Allied troops could not be driven from the beaches. Bulgaria joined the Central Powers in September, strengthening Ottoman forces along the peninsula, and the tired and poorly equipped Allies were forced to winter over on the beaches. The 260-day campaign ended in December 1915, when almost 83,000 troops were evacuated from the Gallipoli peninsula in a single day. By the end of the campaign, more than 8,000 soldiers from Australia and almost 3,000 soldiers from New Zealand had been killed.<sup>2</sup>

The Dardanelles Campaign, or Gallipoli Campaign, was not a strategic victory. ANZAC Day is not celebrated to commemorate a victory, but to remember with pride the bravery and sacrifice of the volunteers of the Australia and New Zealand Army Corps.

## Resources for More Information about ANZAC Day

Anzac Day, [www.awm.gov.au/commemoration/anzac](http://www.awm.gov.au/commemoration/anzac)

ANZAC Day is a web site of the Australian War Memorial in Canberra, ACT. Sections include the history and tradition of ANZAC Day, ceremonies, images, speeches, sound clips, and further education resources (including bibliographies).

ANZAC Day—A Guide for New Zealanders, [www.anzac.govt.nz](http://www.anzac.govt.nz)

The New Zealand Ministry of Culture and Heritage created this web site in 2005 to commemorate the ninetieth anniversary of the Gallipoli landings. This site includes information on the significance of ANZAC Day, ANZAC Day Today, a guide to Gallipoli, and a list of additional resources for further research.

Visit Gallipoli, [www.anzacsite.gov.au](http://www.anzacsite.gov.au)

Visit Gallipoli is a web site created by the Information Services Branch of the Board of Studies (New South Wales) for the Department of Veterans Affairs. This web site provides information about the ANZAC landing at Gallipoli and details on visiting the Gallipoli site in Turkey. The ten interpretative panels located at the ANZAC Commemorative Site are available for online viewing, and there are resources for researching Australians who fought at Gallipoli, and classroom materials for teaching Gallipoli.

Gallipoli—June 2002, [www.jfsc.ndu.edu/library/publications/bibliography/gallipoli.asp](http://www.jfsc.ndu.edu/library/publications/bibliography/gallipoli.asp)

An online bibliography of Gallipoli books and documents, periodical articles, and electronic resources has been compiled by library staff from the Joint Services Staff College, National Defense University, in Norfolk, Virginia.

ANZAC Biscuits, [www.awm.gov.au/encyclopedia/anzac/biscuit/recipe.htm](http://www.awm.gov.au/encyclopedia/anzac/biscuit/recipe.htm)

ANZAC Biscuits is an online entry from the Encyclopedia of the Australian War Memorial web site including recipes and the history of the famous ANZAC biscuit.

Stirring Affairs—Winston Churchill and the Great Republic, [www.loc.gov/exhibits/churchill/wc-affairs.html](http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/churchill/wc-affairs.html)

Stirring Affairs is one section of an online Winston Churchill exhibition hosted by the Library of Congress. Primary source material related to the Dardanelles Campaign including letters, a memorandum, photographs, and maps are included.

Defense Technical Information Center's Public Scientific and Technical Information Network, [stinet.dtic.mil](http://stinet.dtic.mil)

Numerous technical reports analyzing the events of the Gallipoli and Dardanelles Campaign are available by searching the Defense Technical Information Center's Public Scientific and Technical Information Network. ■

**Shaunna E. Hunter**, *Public Services Librarian, Hampden-Sydney College*, [shunter@hsc.edu](mailto:shunter@hsc.edu).

### Notes and References

1. Encyclopedia Britannica Online, s.v. "ANZAC Day," [search.eb.com/eb/article-9389219](http://search.eb.com/eb/article-9389219).
2. New Zealand Ministry for Culture and Heritage, Significance of ANZAC Day, [www.anzac.govt.nz/significance](http://www.anzac.govt.nz/significance).

## World Intellectual Property Day, April 26

Jan Comfort

**T**he World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), a specialized agency of the United Nations, is a leader in promoting intellectual property (IP) across the globe. There are currently 183 member states that control WIPO's strategic direction and activities. One of its five strategic goals is to promote an IP culture, and it disseminates a number of public outreach materials to achieve this goal. In 2000, WIPO designated World Intellectual Property Day, to "raise awareness of the role of intellectual property in our daily lives, and to celebrate the contribution made by innovators and artists to the development of societies across the globe."<sup>1</sup> It is celebrated on April 26. This date has particular significance, as it is the date in 1970 that the convention that established WIPO was first in

effect.<sup>2</sup> World Intellectual Property Day has been celebrated every year since 2001.

In order to promote World Intellectual Property Day, WIPO sponsored an international essay contest for university students. The winners were announced on April 26, 2002. A prize of 1,000 Swiss francs (roughly \$560) was awarded to the best 2,000-word essay in each of six languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish. The theme of the contest was "What does intellectual property mean to you in your daily life?"<sup>3</sup>

Other countries have celebrated with different types of events. For example, in Canada, events centered on women in innovation, including an Intellectual Property Day weblog. And in Costa Rica, an exhibit was held focusing on

copyright-related issues, displaying works of two artists, a writer, a cartoonist, and three children.<sup>4</sup>

The 109th Congress of the United States read a resolution on April 26, 2005, recognizing the importance of intellectual property in the United States and worldwide. The purpose of the resolution is to “congratulate the World Intellectual Property Organization for its work and to support the goals of ‘World Intellectual Property Day,’ which

include teaching the importance of intellectual property as a tool for economic, social, and cultural development.”<sup>5</sup>

There are many ways that intellectual property affects our daily lives, and celebrating World Intellectual Property Day is an excellent way to heighten this awareness. As the coordinator of a patent and trademark depository library at Clemson University, there are several logical exhibits or events that spring to my mind. This year on World Intellectual Property Day, I will be presenting a program on patent and trademark services available at our library. The program is aimed at graduate students and faculty who are doing scientific research, but the program is open to the public. It will be promoted through the university’s calendar of events, as well as our library’s web site, e-mail notification lists, and direct mail notices sent to past workshop participants.

It is true that World Intellectual Property Day is not likely to become the next important occasion for the greeting card industry. But the

goal of supporting intellectual property is a worthy one, and it fits nicely with the economic development and education missions of library, and I suspect to the missions of many other academic, state, public, and special libraries. There are countless ways for the creative librarian to promote and celebrate this unique holiday.



## Related Web Sites

World Intellectual Property Day Essay Contest 2002, [www.wipo.int/about-ip/en/world\\_ip/2002/essay\\_contest.htm](http://www.wipo.int/about-ip/en/world_ip/2002/essay_contest.htm)  
The winning essays, chosen from a total of 210 entries from students in fifty countries.

Canadian Intellectual Property Office (CIPO) World Intellectual Property Day Blog, [strategis.ic.gc.ca/sc\\_mrksv/cipo/events/ipday\\_articles-e.html](http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/sc_mrksv/cipo/events/ipday_articles-e.html)

A number of articles on topics related to innovation and getting an idea to the marketplace.

United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), Other Intellectual Property Offices, [www.uspto.gov/web/menu/other.html](http://www.uspto.gov/web/menu/other.html)

A fairly comprehensive list of links to national, regional, and multinational offices charged with protecting intellectual property.

World Intellectual Property Day Activities, [www.wipo.int/about-ip/en/world\\_ip/2006/activities.html](http://www.wipo.int/about-ip/en/world_ip/2006/activities.html)

A list of events that were scheduled on April 26, 2006, which will presumably be updated for future celebrations.

Message from the President, [www.uspto.gov/main/homepagenews/2006apr25message.pdf](http://www.uspto.gov/main/homepagenews/2006apr25message.pdf)

A letter from President George W. Bush sending greetings to all who are celebrating World Intellectual Property Day. ■

**Jan Comfort**, *Government Information Reference Librarian, and Patent and Trademark Depository Library Representative, Clemson University*, [comforj@clemson.edu](mailto:comforj@clemson.edu)

## References

1. World Intellectual Property Organization, “What Is Intellectual Property? Background and Objectives,” [www.wipo.int/about-ip/en/world\\_ip/background.html](http://www.wipo.int/about-ip/en/world_ip/background.html).
2. “World Intellectual Property Day 2006,” *WIPO Magazine* 2 (Apr. 2006): 3.
3. Harold Orlans, “Intellectual Property Prizes,” *Change* 33, no. 5 (2001): 7.
4. “Outreach: World IP Day,” *WIPO Magazine* 3 (June 2006): 2–3.
5. House Committee on the Judiciary, *Supporting the Goals of World Intellectual Property Day, and Recognizing the Importance of Intellectual Property in the United States and Worldwide: Report to Accompany H. Res. 210*, 109th Cong., 1st sess., 2005, H. Rept. 109-53, 1–7 ([purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS72231](http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS72231)).



# Making history available – all under one roof

The most comprehensive, historical Congressional collection in a single search. Only from LexisNexis®.

LexisNexis® Congressional gives you the most extensive depth and breadth of information published by and about the U.S. Congress. Creating a unified, easy-to-use repository of Congressional information, we deliver:

- The LexisNexis® U.S. Serial Set Digital Collection, providing insight into American history and Congressional activities from 1789-1969
- The LexisNexis® Congressional Research Digital Collection, bringing together 175 years of Committee Prints and CRS Reports
- The NEW LexisNexis® Congressional Hearings Digital Collection, creating an unparalleled documentary record of U.S. public policy issues and events from the 1820s through today



# May

## Older Americans Month

Janette Prescod

The month of May was first proclaimed in 1963 as a time to remember older Americans.<sup>1</sup> The *Older Americans Act* (Public Law 89-73) followed in 1965 to prepare the nation for a burgeoning aging population; it created the Administration on Aging and provided grants to states to develop community programs, research, and training projects in aging. Older Americans Month provides us an opportunity to better understand the experiences, wisdom, and contributions of seniors to our society. It's a time to respect their dignity and independence, and to celebrate their successes.

More than fifty-nine million people comprise the fifty-five and older age group in America.<sup>2</sup> This number is expected to rise rapidly as more baby boomers reach retirement age. Aging issues are demographic, social, cultural, and generational. Lifestyles, attitudes, family obligations, economic, and health status are powerful influences affecting the social and public policy agenda for the aged. Complex and multidisciplinary, perspectives on aging may be found in economics, psychology, sociology, gerontology, public policy, medicine, and health care services.

As older adults gain facility using online services, web sites are more sensitive to their needs, offering customized one-stop portals and options for different sized fonts, formats, audio, and languages. This sampling of federal aging resources is intended as a quick guide to the growing number of federal government eldercare support services, benefits, and programs.

### Aging-Specific

- U.S. Administration on Aging (AOA), [www.aoa.gov](http://www.aoa.gov). Created by the Older Americans Act, the AOA has responsibility for programs and services related to aging.
  - *Eldercare Locator [National]*, [www.eldercare.gov/Eldercare/Public/Home.asp](http://www.eldercare.gov/Eldercare/Public/Home.asp).
  - *Elders and Families*, [www.aoa.gov/eldfam/eldfam.asp](http://www.aoa.gov/eldfam/eldfam.asp).
  - *Glossary of Aging Terms*, [www.eldercare.gov/eldercare/Public/resources/glossary.asp](http://www.eldercare.gov/eldercare/Public/resources/glossary.asp).
  - *Statistics on the Aging Population*, [www.aoa.gov/prof/Statistics/statistics.asp](http://www.aoa.gov/prof/Statistics/statistics.asp).
  - *State and Area Agencies on Aging*, [www.aoa.dhhs.gov/eldfam/How\\_To\\_Find/Agencies/Agencies.asp](http://www.aoa.dhhs.gov/eldfam/How_To_Find/Agencies/Agencies.asp).
  - *White House Conference on Aging (WHCoA)*, [www.whcoa.gov](http://www.whcoa.gov). Held every ten years, WHCoAs develop recommendations for research and action on aging.
- USA.gov, the U.S. Government's official web portal (administered by Office of Citizen Services and Communications, U.S. General Services Administration)

- *Senior Citizens' Resources*, [www.usa.gov/Topics/Seniors.shtml](http://www.usa.gov/Topics/Seniors.shtml).

U.S. National Institutes of Health, National Institute on Aging (NIA), [www.nia.nih.gov](http://www.nia.nih.gov). The NIA leads the research effort on aging.

- *Age Pages*, [www.niapublications.org/shopdisplayproducts.asp?id=45&cat=All+Age+Pages](http://www.niapublications.org/shopdisplayproducts.asp?id=45&cat=All+Age+Pages).

Senate Special Committee on Aging, [aging.senate.gov/public](http://aging.senate.gov/public). Committee studies aging issues, conducts oversight of aging programs, and investigates fraud and abuse.

### Consumer Issues

U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, [www.cpsc.gov](http://www.cpsc.gov).

- *Older Consumers Safety*, [www.cpsc.gov/cpsc/pub/pubs/older.html](http://www.cpsc.gov/cpsc/pub/pubs/older.html).

U.S. General Services Administration, Federal Citizen Information Center, [www.pueblo.gsa.gov](http://www.pueblo.gsa.gov). Offers a variety of consumer publications on aging and retirement.

- *The Consumer Action Handbook*, [www.consumeraction.gov](http://www.consumeraction.gov). A popular resource for consumer problems and questions.

### Government Benefits

GovBenefits.gov, [www.govbenefits.gov/govbenefits\\_en.portal](http://www.govbenefits.gov/govbenefits_en.portal). A partnership of federal agencies that provides answers to questions about federal and state benefits programs.

U.S. Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, [www.pbgc.gov](http://www.pbgc.gov).

- *The Pension Insurance Data Book*, [www.pbgc.gov/publications/databook](http://www.pbgc.gov/publications/databook). Provides statistics related to pensions.

U.S. Social Security Administration, *Social Security Online*, [www.ssa.gov](http://www.ssa.gov).

- *Benefits Planner*, [www.ssa.gov/planners](http://www.ssa.gov/planners).

- *Income of the Aged Chartbook*, [www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/chartbooks/income\\_aged](http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/chartbooks/income_aged).

U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, [www.va.gov](http://www.va.gov).

### Health and Nutrition

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, [www.fns.usda.gov/fns](http://www.fns.usda.gov/fns).

- *Child and Adult Care Food Program*, [www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/care](http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/care).
  - *Nutrition.gov*, [www.nutrition.gov](http://www.nutrition.gov). A gateway to nutrition information, healthy eating, physical activity, and food safety.
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)**, [www.dhhs.gov](http://www.dhhs.gov). DHHS and its agencies oversee federal public health and human services programs.
- *Topics on Aging*, [www.hhs.gov/aging](http://www.hhs.gov/aging).
  - *Reference Collections*, [www.hhs.gov/reference](http://www.hhs.gov/reference). Dictionaries, databases, encyclopedias, reports, and statistics.
  - *Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality*, [www.ahrq.gov](http://www.ahrq.gov).
    - *Elderly Healthcare*, [www.ahrq.gov/research/elderix.htm](http://www.ahrq.gov/research/elderix.htm).
  - *Office of Disability, Aging, and Long-Term Care Policy*, [aspe.hhs.gov/\\_/office\\_specific/daltcp.cfm](http://aspe.hhs.gov/_/office_specific/daltcp.cfm).
  - *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*, [www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov).
    - *Healthy Aging for Older Adults*, [www.cdc.gov/aging](http://www.cdc.gov/aging).
    - *Aging Activities*, [permanent.access.gpo.gov/lps6793/www.cdc.gov/nchs/agingact.htm](http://permanent.access.gpo.gov/lps6793/www.cdc.gov/nchs/agingact.htm).
    - *Trends in Health and Aging*, [www.cdc.gov/nchs/agingact.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/agingact.htm).
    - *Health, United States, 1999 with Health and Aging Chartbook*, [www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/pubs/pubd/hus/2010/2010.htm#hus99](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/pubs/pubd/hus/2010/2010.htm#hus99).
  - *Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)*, [www.cms.hhs.gov](http://www.cms.hhs.gov). Formerly the Health Care Financing Administration, CMS oversees Medicare and Medicaid.
    - *Medicare.gov*, [www.medicare.gov](http://www.medicare.gov)
    - *Nursing Home Compare*, [www.medicare.gov/NHCompare](http://www.medicare.gov/NHCompare).
  - *HealthFinder.gov, Special Populations: Seniors*, [www.healthfinder.gov/justforyou/justforyou.asp?KeywordID=172&branch=1](http://www.healthfinder.gov/justforyou/justforyou.asp?KeywordID=172&branch=1).
  - *U.S. National Institutes of Health*, [www.nih.gov](http://www.nih.gov).
    - *Seniors' Health*, [health.nih.gov/search.asp/27](http://health.nih.gov/search.asp/27).
    - *Seniors' Health (General)*, [health.nih.gov/result.asp/586](http://health.nih.gov/result.asp/586).
    - *Institutes, Centers, and Offices*, [www.nih.gov/icd](http://www.nih.gov/icd).
  - *U.S. National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases (NIAMS)*, [www.niams.nih.gov](http://www.niams.nih.gov).
  - *U.S. National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke*, [www.ninds.nih.gov](http://www.ninds.nih.gov).
  - *U.S. National Library of Medicine (NLM)*, [www.nlm.nih.gov](http://www.nlm.nih.gov).
    - *Medline Plus*, [medlineplus.gov](http://medlineplus.gov).
    - *SeniorHealth.gov*, [nihseniorhealth.gov](http://nihseniorhealth.gov). A senior-friendly web site featuring popular health topics in large type with a “talking” function that reads the text out loud.

## Housing

**U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development**, [www.hud.gov](http://www.hud.gov).

- *Housing—Senior Citizens*, [www.hud.gov/groups/seniors.cfm](http://www.hud.gov/groups/seniors.cfm).

## Labor

**U.S. Department of Labor**, [www.dol.gov](http://www.dol.gov).

- *Family and Medical Leave Act*, [www.dol.gov/esa/whd/fmla](http://www.dol.gov/esa/whd/fmla).
- **Disability.gov**, [www.DisabilityInfo.gov](http://www.DisabilityInfo.gov). A comprehensive site of disability-related government resources.
- **U.S. Employee Benefits Security Administration**, [www.dol.gov/ebsa](http://www.dol.gov/ebsa). Publications on pensions, retirement, and health plans.

## Statistics

- **AgingStats.Gov, Federal Interagency Forum on Aging-Related Statistics**, [www.agingstats.gov](http://www.agingstats.gov). Federal agency cooperative effort provides age-related statistical data.
- *Older Americans Update 2006: Key Indicators of Well-Being*, [agingstats.gov/update2006/default.htm](http://agingstats.gov/update2006/default.htm).
- **U.S. Bureau of the Census**, [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov).
  - *Age Data*, [www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/age.html](http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/age.html).
  - *Facts for Features: Older Americans Month*, [www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/releases/archives/facts\\_for\\_features\\_special\\_editions/006537.html](http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/releases/archives/facts_for_features_special_editions/006537.html).
  - *Statistics on the Elderly*, [www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/age.html#elderly](http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/age.html#elderly).
  - *Statistical Abstract of the United States, Elderly, Racial and Hispanic Origin Population Profiles*, [www.census.gov/compendia/statab/population/elderly\\_racial\\_and\\_hispanic\\_origin\\_population\\_profiles](http://www.census.gov/compendia/statab/population/elderly_racial_and_hispanic_origin_population_profiles).

## Taxation

- **U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service**, [www.irs.gov](http://www.irs.gov).
  - *Seniors and Retirees*, [www.irs.gov/individuals/retirees](http://www.irs.gov/individuals/retirees).

## Transportation and Recreation

- **U.S. Department of State**, [www.state.gov](http://www.state.gov).
  - *Travel Tips for Older Americans*, [travel.state.gov/travel/tips/brochures/brochures\\_1226.html](http://travel.state.gov/travel/tips/brochures/brochures_1226.html).
- **U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration**, [www.nhtsa.gov](http://www.nhtsa.gov).
  - *Traffic Safety Facts, Older Population*, [www.nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/pdf/nrd-30/NCSA/TSF2005/OlderPopulationTSF05.pdf](http://www.nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/pdf/nrd-30/NCSA/TSF2005/OlderPopulationTSF05.pdf).

*Janette Prescod, Coordinator, Periodicals/Documents & Microforms. University of Tennessee, [jprescod@utk.edu](mailto:jprescod@utk.edu)*

## Notes and References

1. President, Proclamation, "Senior Citizens Month, Proclamation 3527," 28 Fed. Reg. 4013 (April 24, 1963).
2. U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, *The*

*Older Population in the United States: March 2002*. Current Population Reports, P20-546 (2003), 1, [www.census.gov/prod/2003pubs/p20-546.pdf](http://www.census.gov/prod/2003pubs/p20-546.pdf).

## May Day, May 1

Elaine Coppola

The origins of May Day date back at least as far as the Roman Floralia, which included the gathering of branches and flowers, the selection and crowning of a May Queen, and dancing around a bush, tree, or decorated pole. This celebration of the rebirth of nature and human fertility continued to be observed in similar fashion in European countries.<sup>1</sup> Called Walpurgis Day in Germanic countries, May Day eve was marked by bonfires. In Celtic Britain, May Day was known as Beltrane, a time when herds were turned out to summer grazing and gods were invoked.<sup>2</sup> Later, in the American colonies, the dancing and drinking associated with the festival so offended the Pilgrims that Plymouth Colony sent a military party to cut down the May pole at the Anglican colony at Mount Merry.<sup>3</sup> Nevertheless, May Day continued (and continues) to be observed.

In the late 1800s, May Day became a day for the revolutionary labor movement to honor the memory of the May 1, 1886, strike in Chicago for the eight-hour work day and the subsequent Haymarket Affair. May 1, 1890, became the first of these labor events following a resolution by the Second International in Paris.<sup>4</sup> Also known as International Labor Day or International Workers' Day, May 1 was noted for parades and demonstrations on behalf of the rights of working people. Communists soon co-opted the day and the parades often had a militaristic aspect.

In a response to the Communist approach, many in the United States decided to use May Day for other purposes. In 1928, President Calvin Coolidge issued a proclamation designating May 1 as Child Health Day (later changed to the first Monday in October).<sup>5</sup> On February 3, 1958, President Eisenhower proclaimed May 1, 1958, as the first Law Day and, in 1961, House Joint Resolution Number 32 (Public Law 87-20) established May 1 as the official date for celebrating Law Day U.S.A.<sup>6</sup> It was also President Eisenhower who on July 18, 1958, approved House Joint Resolution Number 479 (Public Law 85-529) designating May 1 as Loyalty Day.<sup>7</sup>

## Resources for Traditional May Day Festivities

Library of Congress, American Memory, [memory.loc.gov/ammem](http://memory.loc.gov/ammem), search on "may day"

Includes items such as photographs from events at Baldwin College ([hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/pan.6a28041](http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/pan.6a28041)), the University of Colorado ([hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/pan.6a27211](http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/pan.6a27211)), and Forest Glen, Maryland ([hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3c07014](http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3c07014)), a flyer for a May fete ([sdrdata.lib.uiowa.edu/libsdrc/details.jsp?id=/mckee/2](http://sdrdata.lib.uiowa.edu/libsdrc/details.jsp?id=/mckee/2)), and song sheets.

Library of Congress, "Transcript of Bringing in the May," *Journeys and Crossings*, [www.loc.gov/rr/program/journey/mayday-transcript.html](http://www.loc.gov/rr/program/journey/mayday-transcript.html). Transcript of a video presentation by Jennifer Cutting, a musician and ethnomusicologist in the American Folklife Center, on May Day and Morris dancing.

## Resources for International Workers' Day

"The CPSU Central Committee's Slogans for May Day, 1977," *Current Digest of the Soviet Press* 29, no. 16 (1977): 13–15.

"Gigantic Parade Marks May Day in Moscow," [purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS70117](http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS70117). A fascinating news clip showing President Kalinin, Marshall Voroshilov, and Stalin reviewing the May 1, 1945, parade in Moscow.

Library of Congress, American Memory, [memory.loc.gov/ammem/award98/ichihtml/hayhome.html](http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/award98/ichihtml/hayhome.html). Digital reproductions of original manuscripts, broadsides, photographs, prints, and artifacts relating to the Haymarket Affair from the collection at the Chicago Historical Society.

"Worker's Bill of Rights Unveiled for May Day," news release, May 1, 2002, from Congressman Charlie Norwood, 10th District, Georgia, [www.house.gov/list/press/ga09\\_norwood/nr.050102WorkersBill.html](http://www.house.gov/list/press/ga09_norwood/nr.050102WorkersBill.html)

Senate Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws, *The Techniques of Soviet Propaganda: A Study*, 89th Cong., 1st sess., Rev. 1965, Committee Print. See comment regarding May Day and the Soviets on p. 51.



CAMBRIDGE



# HISTORICAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES

Millennial Edition

Susan B. Carter, Scott Sigmund Gartner, Michael R. Haines,  
Alan L. Olmstead, Richard Sutch, and Gavin Wright, Editors

Available  
in print and  
online!

★ *Booklist Editor's Choice, 2006!* ★

★ *HONORABLE MENTION for the Dartmouth Medal* ★

★ *WINNER of RUSA Outstanding Reference Award* ★

“Anyone who enjoys statistics will have their dreams fulfilled by using or browsing through *Historical Statistics of the United States*, which is **highly recommended...**”

—BOOKLIST (STARRED REVIEW)

“A **stunning** achievement... *Historical Statistics of the United States: Millennial Edition* is a resource that academic libraries and larger libraries can ill afford to be without... **It will serve as the standard for years to come.**”

—AGAINST THE GRAIN, JUNE 2006

“Thanks to logical organization, detailed indexing, comprehensive tables, and a very helpful narrative text, *Historical Statistics* is a gateway to **fascinating** factual information about American history and society... *Historical Statistics* is a **fundamental reference source.**”

—DTTP, DOCUMENTS TO THE PEOPLE

“This **ultimate** statistical source on numerical U.S. history has been 30 years overdue for an overhaul; now, finally, **the best is even better.**”

—Library Journal (STARRED REVIEW)

**FREE INSTITUTIONAL TRIALS AVAILABLE!**

To sign up or for more information, please contact us at

**HSUS@CAMBRIDGE.ORG**

Please note that Cambridge University Press is the exclusive distributor of the Online edition.

Visit us at [www.cambridge.org/us/americanhistory/hsus/](http://www.cambridge.org/us/americanhistory/hsus/) or e-mail [hsus@cambridge.org](mailto:hsus@cambridge.org)!

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### Volume 1: POPULATION

Population Characteristics  
Vital Statistics  
Internal Migration  
International Migration  
Family and Household Composition  
Cohorts  
American Indians

### Volume 2: WORK AND WELFARE

Labor  
Slavery  
Education  
Health  
Economic Inequality and Poverty  
Social Insurance and Public Assistance  
Nonprofit, Voluntary, and Religious Entities

### Volume 3: ECONOMIC STRUCTURE AND PERFORMANCE

National Income and Product  
Business Fluctuations and Cycles  
Prices  
Consumer Expenditures  
Saving, Capital, and Wealth  
Geography and the Environment  
Science, Technology, and Productivity  
Business Organization  
Financial Markets and Institutions

### Volume 4: ECONOMIC SECTORS

Agriculture  
Natural Resource Industries  
Construction, Housing, and Mortgages  
Manufacturing  
Distribution  
Transportation  
Communications  
Services and Utilities

### Volume 5: GOVERNANCE AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Government Finance and Employment  
Elections and Politics  
Crime, Law, Enforcement, and Justice  
National Defense, Wars, Armed Forces, and Veterans  
International Trade and Exchange Rates  
Outlying Areas  
Colonial Statistics  
Confederate States of America

### APPENDICES

Weights, Measures, and Monetary Values  
States and Census Regions  
Origin of *Historical Statistics of the United States*

### INDEX



CAMBRIDGE  
UNIVERSITY PRESS

## Resources for Child Health Day

*Note: Child Health Day now is the first Monday in October.*

F. Luis Mora, "May Day—Child Health Day, 1939," [www.archives.gov/exhibits/new\\_deal\\_for\\_the\\_arts/images/useful\\_arts/may\\_day.html](http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/new_deal_for_the_arts/images/useful_arts/may_day.html). A photolithograph poster done for the Children's Bureau, Department of Labor, for May 1, 1939.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Maternal and Child Health Bureau, [mchb.hrsa.gov/childhealthday/history.htm](http://mchb.hrsa.gov/childhealthday/history.htm). Includes text of Coolidge's proclamation.

House Committee on Education, *Hearing on Child Health Day*, 70th Cong. 1st sess., April 13, 20, 1928.

## Resources for Law Day

American Bar Association, "Law Day," [www.abanet.org/publiced/lawday](http://www.abanet.org/publiced/lawday). History, events/programs, lesson plans, a store for posters, balloons, t-shirts, and so on.

Law Library of Congress, "Law Day," [www.loc.gov/law/public/lawday.html](http://www.loc.gov/law/public/lawday.html). Brief history of the day and a description of the program held on Law Day in 2006.

## Resources for Loyalty Day

George W. Bush, "Loyalty Day, 2006," presidential proclamation (April 28, 2006), [www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2006/04/20060428-10.html](http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2006/04/20060428-10.html).

Donna T. Haverty-Stacke, "Boys Are the Backbone of Our Nation': The Cultural Politics of Youth Parades in Urban America," *Prospects* 29 (2004): 563–94.

Congressman Sanford of South Carolina, "Loyalty Day Is a Celebration of America," 104th Cong., 1st sess., *Congressional Record* 141 (May 3, 1995): E946. Available from *LexisNexis Congressional*.

Veterans of Foreign Wars, "Loyalty Day," [www.vfw.org/index.cfm?fa=cmtylevel&did=2484&tok=1](http://www.vfw.org/index.cfm?fa=cmtylevel&did=2484&tok=1). ■

**Elaine Coppola**, Librarian—Government Information, Political Science, and International Relations, Syracuse University Library, [emcoppol@syr.edu](mailto:emcoppol@syr.edu).

### Notes and References

1. Helene Henderson and Sue Ellen Thompson, *Holidays, Festivals, and Celebrations of the World Dictionary: Detailing More Than 2,000 Observances from All 50 States and More Than 100 Nations*, 2nd ed. (Detroit: Omnigraphics, 1997).
2. Margaret Read MacDonald, ed., *The Folklore of World Holidays* (Detroit: Gale Research, c1992).
3. Hennig Cohen and Tristram Potter Coffin, eds., *The Folklore of American Holidays* (Detroit: Gale Research, c1987).
4. Alexander Trachtenberg, *The History of May Day* (New York: International Pamphlets, 1932), [www.marxists.org/subject/mayday/articles/tracht.html](http://www.marxists.org/subject/mayday/articles/tracht.html).
5. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Maternal and Child Health Bureau, National Child Health Day History, [mchb.hrsa.gov/childhealthday/history.htm](http://mchb.hrsa.gov/childhealthday/history.htm).
6. "Law Day, 1958." 23 Fed. Reg. 821 (Feb. 7, 1958); "Law Day, U.S.A., 1961." 26 Fed. Reg. 3091 (Apr. 12, 1961).
7. Dwight D. Eisenhower, *Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States: Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1958*, vol. 1 (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1958).

## Cinco de Mayo, May 5

Tatiana Pashkova-Balkenhol

In our fast-paced and rapidly changing society even holidays tend to change. A vivid example is a Mexican holiday—Cinco de Mayo. The popularity of Cinco de Mayo has been growing and spreading geographically across the U.S. since the 1980s. The event has not only gained fame but has also acquired a new meaning and turned into a celebration of cultural heritage and identity while preserving its original significance of celebrating courage, bravery, and the independence of Mexican people. In 1862 two thousand Mexican soldiers under the leadership of General Ignacio Zaragoza defeated the French army of six thousand, which had made three attempts to seize the city of Puebla. The last

of the French army fell on May 5 (Cinco de Mayo in Spanish). This day will forever stay in Mexican history as a victory of courageous national spirit over the invaders.

Starting as a regional holiday limited to Puebla and Mexico City, Cinco de Mayo was first celebrated by reenactments of the Battle of Puebla. Today, it is a colorful festival of Mexican food, music, and folk dancing in Mexico. In the U.S., Cinco de Mayo has been incorporated into American culture as a celebration of Mexican heritage, origins and identity. This is exemplified by Congress's resolutions, the president's celebrations, government agency publications, and city parades.

A search in THOMAS on “cinco de mayo” produced four House concurrent resolutions “recognizing the historical significance of the Mexican holiday of Cinco de Mayo” ([thomas.loc.gov/home/multicongress/multicongress.html](http://thomas.loc.gov/home/multicongress/multicongress.html)).

H.Con.Res. 313, 106th Congress, 2d Session; H.Con.Res. 398, 107th Congress, 2d Session; H.Con.Res. 163, 108th Congress, 1st Session, and H.Con.Res. 44, 109th Congress, 1st Session, resolved by the House and the Senate that “Congress recognizes the historical struggle for independence and freedom of the Mexican people and requests the President to issue a proclamation recognizing that struggle and calling upon the people of the United States to observe Cinco de Mayo with appropriate ceremonies and activities.” The resolutions are invaluable, as they provide a comprehensive insight into Mexican history and emphasize the holiday’s significance in American culture.

The White House web site reveals several statements of the U.S. president during Cinco de Mayo celebrations: President Celebrates Cinco de Mayo in 2006 ([www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2006/05/20060504-9.html](http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2006/05/20060504-9.html)); 2005 ([www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2005/05/20050504-2.html](http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2005/05/20050504-2.html)); 2004 ([www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2004/05/20040505-6.html](http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2004/05/20040505-6.html)), and, in 2001 ([www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2001/05/20010508-5.html](http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2001/05/20010508-5.html)). The text of the president’s speeches is enhanced with multimedia links and beautiful pictures, including a colorful photograph of Mexican dancers during Cinco de Mayo festivities at the White House in 2001 ([www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2001/05/images/20010504-9.html](http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2001/05/images/20010504-9.html)). Most importantly, the common theme that runs through the president’s remarks highlights the contributions Mexicans have made to the United States.

The evidence of these contributions is depicted in two publications available through the U.S. Government Bookstore or in federal depository libraries. Prepared by the Library of Congress, *Hispanic Americans in Congress, 1822–1995*, provides biographies of Hispanic Americans who served in Congress along with their pictures and bibliographies. Published in 1990, *Hispanics in America’s Defense* traces the role of Hispanics in American military history and recognizes thirty-seven Hispanic Americans who have received the Medal of Honor.

Some statistical information is necessary to understand the impact of Mexican culture on American culture. The U.S. Census Bureau compiled several reports and portals that provide facts and figures. On April 5, 2006, Facts for Features states that 25.9 million Americans of Mexican origin reside in the U.S. ([www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/releases/archives/facts\\_for\\_features\\_special\\_editions/006687.html](http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/releases/archives/facts_for_features_special_editions/006687.html)). On May 5, 2004, the Census released a multimedia portal, including demographic and sociocultural statistics, graphics, photos, video, and audio reports, that together weave a portrait of the multinational thread of the U.S. ([www.census.gov/pubinfo/www/multimedia/Cinco2004.html](http://www.census.gov/pubinfo/www/multimedia/Cinco2004.html)).

The American Memory Project offers visual and sound documentation of Mexican history and culture. Learning about the history of Mexican immigration at this web site and listening to true stories equips one with background information to participate in the current debate about immigration issues ([memory.loc.gov/learn/features/immig/mexican.html](http://memory.loc.gov/learn/features/immig/mexican.html)). Also, searches on “cinco de mayo,” “sombrero,” and “mexican” produce a variety of results, such as an early film episode of *Wash Day in Mexico*, sheet music of *Mexican Serenade, 1913*, and a picture of “Mexico, the 5th of May in the Plaza de Armas” ([memory.loc.gov](http://memory.loc.gov)). A final addition to Mexican cultural history is food. To add spice to one’s table one can find nutritious and healthy recipes of salsa, burritos, enchiladas, and quesadillas at Recipe Finder ([recipefinder.nal.usda.gov](http://recipefinder.nal.usda.gov)).

In 1862, Mexicans fought against the odds. Today, Mexican Americans strive to preserve their cultural heritage and identity. On May 5, join in celebrating “another manifestation of the vitality of a large and restless country that was built by the hard work, talent and imagination of its immigrants, from the time of its founding in 1776 to the present day.”<sup>1</sup> ■

**Tatiana Pashkova-Balkenhol**, *Business Reference and Government Information Coordinator, Emporia State University, [tpashkov@emporia.edu](mailto:tpashkov@emporia.edu)*

### Reference

1. Lauren Monsen, “Cinco de Mayo Shows the Americanization of a Mexican Holiday,” *U.S. Life and Culture*, [usinfo.state.gov/scv/Archive/2006/May/04-718291.html](http://usinfo.state.gov/scv/Archive/2006/May/04-718291.html).

## African Liberation Day/Africa Day, May 25

Frank Wilmot

**T**he term “Pan-Africanism” refers to a movement whose ideal is to unify all of Africa and black Africans in Africa and around the world. The goal is to enable its members to counter all forms of domination, colonialism, and exploitation, and to use a united front for economic, cultural, and political development.

Pan-Africanism was initially pushed by blacks from the United States and the Caribbean by such leaders as W. E. B.

Du Bois and Marcus Garvey. The first Pan-African Congress was held in London in 1900, followed by a second after World War I in Paris in 1919. Other conferences were held between World War I and World War II, but it was not until the Sixth Pan-African Congress of 1945, held in Manchester, England, that the movement truly became an African movement. The congress was attended by Kwame Nkrumah and Jomo Kenyatta, future leaders of Ghana (Gold Coast) and

Kenya. A call for an end to colonialism was made and talk of independence began in earnest.

The Gold Coast, a British colony, became an independent nation on March 6, 1957, led by Kwame Nkrumah, and other nations soon gained their independence. Under his leadership, a group of nations, including Ghana, Guinea, and other northern African states, began to meet in 1958 to push for political unification of the continent, which would then be followed by economic integration. Meeting in Casablanca, Morocco, in 1961, the group became known as the Casablanca Group. Another group of nations, led by leaders from mainly former French colonies, stressed economic unity over political unity as a means for unifying the continent. This group, which first met in Brazzaville, Congo in 1960 and again in Monrovia, Liberia, in 1961 became known as the Monrovia Group and included most independent nations except those that belonged to the Casablanca Group.

In May 1963, the foreign ministers of thirty African nations met in Addis Ababa to work on an agenda for a meeting of their heads of state. Chaired by Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, a conference of African heads of state was held from May 23 to May 26, and the charter to create the Organization of African Unity (OAU) was signed on May 25.

Along with the charter, member states adopted a number of resolutions during the first meeting in Addis Ababa. *Resolutions Adopted by the First Conference of Independent African Heads of States and Government Held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 22 to 25 May 1963* addresses such issues as decolonization, apartheid and racial discrimination, Africa and the United Nations, general disarmament, areas of cooperation, social and labor matters, education and culture, and health, sanitation, and nutrition. Within the agenda item discussing decolonization is the following measure:

APPOINTS the day of 25 May as African Liberation Day so as to organize popular demonstrations on that day to disseminate the recommendations of the Summit Conference and to collect sums over and above the national contributions for the Special Fund; (The Conference has decided that this year it will be the opening day of the 18th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations).<sup>1</sup>

In July 2001, a year before the OAU was disbanded and replaced by the African Union, the heads of state of the OAU met in Lusaka, Zambia, and issued their annual *Decisions and Declarations* document. In its first decision, "Decision on the Implementation of the Sirte Summit Decision on the African Union," the leaders included:

On the Commemoration of Africa Day . . . :  
REAFFIRMS its earlier decision to the effect that 25 May should be commemorated as Africa Day and URGES all the Member States to observe it as an official holiday.<sup>2</sup>

The current web site of the African Union also includes May 25, Africa Day, on its list of "Special Days" at [www.africa-union.org/root/au/Conferences/SpecialDays/specialdayas.htm](http://www.africa-union.org/root/au/Conferences/SpecialDays/specialdayas.htm).

## Resources

African Union, [www.africa-union.org](http://www.africa-union.org). Speeches and statements from African leaders commemorating Africa Day (also referred to as African Unity Day) are available on the African Union web site at [www.africa-union.org/Official\\_documents/Speeches\\_&\\_Statements/offSpeeches\\_&\\_Statements.htm](http://www.africa-union.org/Official_documents/Speeches_&_Statements/offSpeeches_&_Statements.htm):

Guy Arnold, *Africa: A Modern History* (London: Atlantic Books, 2005).

*Encyclopedia Americana*, International ed. 2004., s.v. "Pan-Africanism."

Gino J. Naldi, *The Organization of African Unity: An Analysis of its Role* (London: Mansell Publ. Limited, 1989).

Statement by His Excellency Joaquim Alberto Chissano, President of the Republic of Mozambique, Chairman of the African Union on the Occasion of the 25th of May, African Unity Day (2005).

Message from the Chair of the African Union, the President of South Africa Thabo Mbeki, on the Occasion of the 40th Anniversary Celebrations of the Organization of African Unity, 25 May 2003.

Statement of the President of South Africa, Thabo Mbeki, at the Africa Day celebrations, Johannesburg, 24 May 2002.

Statement of the Chairperson of the Commission on the Occasion of the Solemn Launching of Peace and Security Council, Addis Ababa, 25 May 2004

Message from the Interim Chairperson of the Commission of the African Union, His Excellency Mr. Amara Essy on the Occasion of Africa Day, Addis Ababa, 25 May 2003.

Message of the OAU Secretary-General, Mr. Amara Essy, on the Occasion of the 39th Anniversary of the OAU, Addis Ababa, 25 May 2002. ■

**Frank Wilmot**, *Electronic Government Information Librarian, University of Colorado at Boulder*, [frank.wilmot@colorado.edu](mailto:frank.wilmot@colorado.edu)

## References

1. Organization of African Unity, Resolutions Adopted by the First Conference of Independent African Heads of State and Government Held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 22 to 25 May 1963, African Union, [www.africa-union.org](http://www.africa-union.org).

africa-union.org/root/au/Documents/Decisions/hog/aHoGAssembly1963.pdf.

2. Organization of African Unity, Decisions and Declarations of the Assembly of Heads of State and Gov-

ernment, Thirty-seventh Ordinary Session/Fifth Ordinary Session of the AEC, 9–11 July, 2001, Lusaka, Zambia, African Union, [www.africa-union.org/root/au/Documents/Decisions/hog/11HoGAssembly2001.pdf](http://www.africa-union.org/root/au/Documents/Decisions/hog/11HoGAssembly2001.pdf).

## Announcing the Second Annual Cover Contest

### Put Your Photo on *DttP*!

We had such fun with the photos we received for the first contest, and we already had requests for another contest . . . so . . . here we go again!

Put together your favorite government comic book together with its superhero . . . industrial guides with your neighboring factory—the sky (and perhaps TSA) is the limit!

Details:

- Photos may be of state, local, federal, foreign, or international publications out in the field.
- All photos submitted must include citation information.
- Photo orientation should be portrait (not landscape).
- Digital photos must be at least 300 dpi.
- For submitted hard copy photos, please make sure the return information is available so we may return the photo.

Please submit all images to the Lead Editor of *DttP* by December 1, 2007. The photo will be on the cover of the Spring 2008 issue.

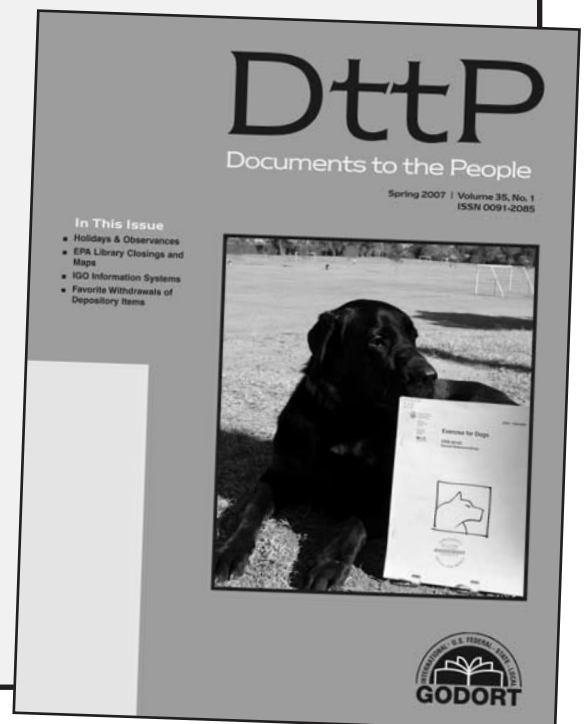
Lead Editor Contact Information:

Andrea Sevetson

PO Box 10835

Colesville MD 20914

e-mail: [dtp.editor@verizon.net](mailto:dtp.editor@verizon.net)



# June

## Fête de la Saint-Jean-Baptiste, June 24

Eamon P. Duffy

The *Fête de la Saint-Jean-Baptiste* (Saint-Jean-Baptiste Day), is a major cultural holiday in Quebec, and is observed to a lesser extent in other francophone communities across North America. It coincides with the *Fête nationale*, Quebec's national holiday, and is one of that province's most important celebrations of the year.

Saint-Jean-Baptiste Day festivities were originally brought over to New France from Europe in the early seventeenth century. The day was traditionally marked with the lighting of large bonfires, or *feux de joie*, remnants of the ancient pagan ceremony marking the summer solstice. Together with the celebration of Catholic Mass and the mounting of elaborate parades, these traditions highlighted both the religious and popular importance of the holiday. Beginning in the nineteenth century, Saint-Jean-Baptiste Day acquired a patriotic aspect, becoming in large part a celebration of French-Canadian culture, society, and history. As a testament to Quebec's association with St. John the Baptist, Pope Pius X officially named him the province's patron saint in 1908. Saint-Jean-Baptiste Day became a public holiday in Quebec in 1922, and in 1977, by an order-in-council followed the next year by the National Holiday Act, Quebec joined Ireland, England, and Scotland by declaring the feast day of its patron saint the national holiday.<sup>1</sup>

Several other jurisdictions also officially observe Saint-Jean-Baptiste Day. The states of Maine and Rhode Island, which contain large populations with French-Canadian heritage, have adopted statutes recognizing the holiday and making specific mention of the contributions of their Franco-American communities.<sup>2</sup>

As Quebec society rapidly secularized in the 1960s, so too did Saint-Jean-Baptiste Day festivities. In addition to the traditional parades and *feux de joie*, today outdoor concerts, fairs, and fireworks are common. The holiday has also become politicized over the last few decades, particularly as some have used it to express their desire for Quebec sovereignty. Evidence of this can be viewed at the online archives of Canada's public broadcasters, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and Société Radio-Canada, which offer glimpses of past Saint-Jean-Baptiste Day celebrations in Montreal. One clip highlights the political tensions sometimes associated with the event, witnessed by the pelting of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau by nationalist parade spectators in 1968.<sup>3</sup> A video from the 1969 parade provides an extended look at a traditional Saint-Jean-Baptiste Day parade, with some notable political commentary from guest announcers (in French).<sup>4</sup>

Federalist Quebecers, however, use the day to celebrate their attachment to Quebec without endorsing independence. Recent celebrations have incorporated members of Quebec's diverse ethnic communities and focused less strictly on French-Canadian heritage. Despite any political connotations, Saint-Jean-Baptiste Day remains above all a day where families and neighbors of all backgrounds and persuasions come together to celebrate Quebec and enjoy the most festive day of the short summer.

## Resources

The resources listed below provide further background on Saint-Jean-Baptiste Day as it is celebrated in Canada and the United States. It should be noted that in some cases only French versions of the materials are available.

## Books

Though now more than twenty-five years old, *À la redécouverte de notre fête nationale* remains a useful source of information on Saint-Jean-Baptiste Day.<sup>5</sup> Published by the organizing committee of Quebec's official *Fête nationale* activities in 1980, it contains a detailed history and explanation of the holiday. Rich in illustrations, archival photographs, and reproductions, the book presents a look at this important day throughout the years.

## Web Sites

The Department of Canadian Heritage's "Celebrate Canada" web site provides some basic information about Saint-Jean-Baptiste Day, and lists activities taking place across Canada.<sup>6</sup> The department also posts an application for federal government funding for those planning to host Saint-Jean-Baptiste Day events in their own communities. Quebec's Ministère des Relations internationales maintains a web site for its offices in the United States, which often includes information on Saint-Jean-Baptiste Day events in such cities as New York and Chicago.<sup>7</sup> A description of Quebec's official Saint-Jean-Baptiste Day celebrations, along with a look at the history of the holiday, are available from the organizing committee's web site.<sup>8</sup> ■

Eamon P. Duffy, *Liaison Librarian for Government Information, McGill University, eamon.duffy@mcgill.ca*

### References

1. R.S.Q., c. F-1.1, [www2.publicationsduquebec.gouv.qc.ca/dynamicSearch/telecharge.php?type=2&file=/F\\_1\\_1/F1\\_1\\_A.html](http://www2.publicationsduquebec.gouv.qc.ca/dynamicSearch/telecharge.php?type=2&file=/F_1_1/F1_1_A.html).
2. *R.I. Gen. Laws* § 25-2-29, [www.rilin.state.ri.us/statutes/title25/25-2/25-2-29.htm](http://www.rilin.state.ri.us/statutes/title25/25-2/25-2-29.htm); *Me. Rev. Stat.* tit. 1, § 5-120, [janus.state.me.us/legis/statutes/1/title1sec120.pdf](http://janus.state.me.us/legis/statutes/1/title1sec120.pdf).
3. Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, "The PM Won't Let 'Em Rain on His Parade," *CBC Archives*, [archives.cbc.ca/IDC-1-73-2192-13270/politics\\_economy/trudeau/clip7](http://archives.cbc.ca/IDC-1-73-2192-13270/politics_economy/trudeau/clip7).
4. Société Radio-Canada, "Montréal fête saint Jean-Baptiste," *Les Archives de Radio-Canada*, [archives.radio-canada.ca/IDC-0-10-1358-8152-11/index\\_souvenirs/vie\\_societe/st-jean-baptiste\\_montreal](http://archives.radio-canada.ca/IDC-0-10-1358-8152-11/index_souvenirs/vie_societe/st-jean-baptiste_montreal).
5. Hélène de Carufel, *À la redécouverte de notre fête nationale* (Quebec City: Corporation des fêtes du 24 juin, 1980).
6. Department of Canadian Heritage, "Celebrate Canada!—Saint-Jean-Baptiste Day," *Celebrate Canada*. [www.pch.gc.ca/special/canada/11/baptiste\\_e.cfm](http://www.pch.gc.ca/special/canada/11/baptiste_e.cfm).
7. Quebec. Ministère des Relations internationales, *Québec in the USA*, [www.mri.gouv.qc.ca/usa](http://www.mri.gouv.qc.ca/usa).
8. Mouvement national des Québécoises et Québécois, *Fête nationale du Québec*, [www.fetenationale.qc.ca](http://www.fetenationale.qc.ca).

Interested in Serving As GODORT's  
Web Administrator?

See [www.ala.org/ala/godort/godortcommittees/  
godortpublications/webadminjob.htm](http://www.ala.org/ala/godort/godortcommittees/godortpublications/webadminjob.htm)  
for details

# September

## Mexican Independence Day, September 16

Steven Wiens

Every year, on September 16, Mexicans around the world celebrate the beginning in 1810 of their eleven-year armed struggle for political independence. The first battle of the Mexican War of Independence was planned by a group of Mexican-born Spaniards, as a mild and nonviolent resistance to the caste system that privileged those residents of New Spain that were born back in old Spain. But when Catholic priest Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla learned that he and his co-conspirators had been sold out and that his arrest was imminent, he made a hasty decision.

Early the next morning—September 16, 1810—Hidalgo rang the church bell in the village of Dolores, calling to Mass his congregation of primarily indigenous Mexicans. When they gathered, he issued his famous “Cry of Dolores,” calling upon native Mexicans to take up arms against the native Spaniards. Thousands joined Hidalgo, and they conquered several neighboring cities before the insurrection was put down at Mexico City. Hidalgo was executed soon afterward. Despite this early failure, the movement for independence would ultimately succeed. It is a modern tradition for the president of Mexico to reenact Hidalgo’s cry for liberation from the National Palace.

### Resources

Federal Research Division, Library of Congress, *A Country Study: Mexico*, 1996, [lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/mxtoc.html](http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/mxtoc.html).

A comprehensive survey of Mexican history, culture, and politics. Features an excellent introduction to the Mexican movement for independence.

Wallace L. McKeehan, “Mexican Independence,” Texas A & M University, [www.tamu.edu/ccbn/dewitt/mexicanrev.htm](http://www.tamu.edu/ccbn/dewitt/mexicanrev.htm).

Colorful profiles of major figures from the war for independence, including Miguel Hidalgo.

Antonio O. Garza Jr., “An Open Letter to the People of Mexico on their Independence Day,” U.S. Embassy Mexico City, [mexico.usembassy.gov/mexico/eA050913independence.html](http://mexico.usembassy.gov/mexico/eA050913independence.html).

In this speech, delivered on Mexican Independence Day in 2005, U.S. Ambassador to Mexico Antonio O. Garza Jr. pays tribute to the relationship between Mexico and the United States and offers thanks to Mexico for assisting the United States Gulf region in the wake of Hurricane Katrina.

“Grito de Dolores: Hidalgo’s Call for Independence,” [www.mexonline.com/grito.htm](http://www.mexonline.com/grito.htm).

A vivid retelling of Hidalgo’s fateful decision on September 16, 1810.

“Today in History: September 16.” Library of Congress, American Memory Project, [lcweb2.loc.gov/ammem/today/sep16.html](http://lcweb2.loc.gov/ammem/today/sep16.html).

Features beautiful historical photographs, taken by photographer William Henry Jackson, of important War of Independence sites. ■

**Steven Wiens**, *Government Information Clerk, Western Washington University Libraries*, [steven.wiens@gmail.com](mailto:steven.wiens@gmail.com)

## Constitution Day, September 17

Dan Stanton

*Government is too big and too important to be left to the politicians.*—Chester Bowles

While July 4 is the quintessential American holiday, celebrating the decision of thirteen colonies to break free from the British monarchy, Constitution Day seeks to draw attention to the values that continue to make the United States great, formalized in our governmental charter. After gaining independence, the founding fathers were still wary of absolute govern-

mental power, as wielded by the British monarchy. Their first attempt at self-rule (formalized in the Articles of Confederation) overwhelmingly gave the balance of power to the states, and failed to coalesce a central government with any real power. In May 1787, delegates from twelve states convened in Philadelphia to revise the Articles of Confederation. They deliberated secretly and ended up rewriting the document, creating the supreme law of the land as we know it today. On September 17, 1787, thirty-nine of the fifty-five delegates signed the new Constitution, and it was

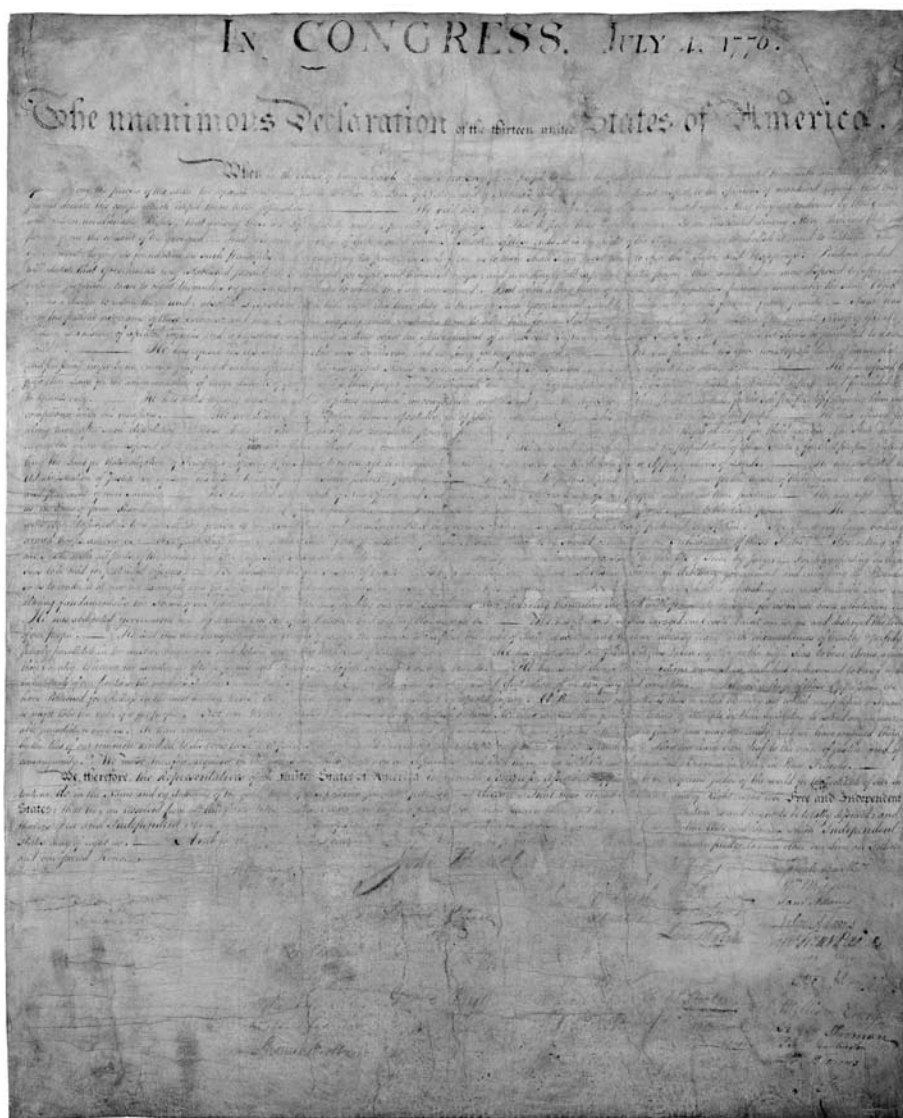


made public. It was not ratified by the nine states needed to enact it until June 1788, and the thirteenth state (Rhode Island) did not ratify until May 1790. Concerns about governmental power continued, leading to the first ten amendments to the Constitution (the Bill of Rights) in 1791, which protects the freedoms of individuals. The Constitution currently has twenty-seven amendments; many more are proposed each year but lack the support to survive the rigorous process required to alter the document.

On September 15, 2004, Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia introduced S. 2808, seeking to amend Title 5 of the United States Code (Government Organization and Employees), to make the date of the signing of the United States Constitution (September 17, 1787) a legal public holiday. Senator Byrd, who carries a pocket Constitution with him at all times, hoped that Constitution Day would provide an opportunity for people to come together to celebrate the power of this “living document” by learning about the ideals embedded in the document—among them separation of powers, checks and balances, individual rights, and the rule of law. Awareness of our system of government is critical as we continue the struggle to maintain our core values today.

On December 8, 2004, Public Law 108-447 (the decidedly unsexy “Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005”), amended 36 USC (Patriotic Societies and Observances) to add “Constitution Day” to the already existing “Citizenship Day” designation for September 17. It also added stipulations that federal agencies provide educational and training materials on the U.S. Constitution as part of new employee orientation and on September 17 of each year. Also mandated is that each educational institution receiving federal funds must hold an educational program on the Constitution.

So while Senator Byrd did not get the legal public holiday he wanted, the final legislation guarantees that educational materials will be available and distributed, and that instructional programs and commemorations will be held in educational settings on September 17, by law. The resources available are numerous and varied—from step-by-step guides on how to conduct a public reading and signing of the Constitution, to individual interactive online games; from lesson plans for all ages of schoolchildren, to DVDs and streaming audio/video of Supreme Court Justices



discussing the Constitution and judicial independence. So while July 4 is a day off, September 17 is a working holiday. As Senator Byrd states on his web page, “To preserve the Constitution, we must be willing to make it work, to make it an active part of our lives.”<sup>1</sup>

## Resources

National Constitution Center, [www.constitutionday.us](http://www.constitutionday.us)

Crucial source for everything you need to know about “Constitution Day”—lesson plans, events, activities, books, and media.

Senator Robert Byrd home page, [byrd.senate.gov/constitution\\_day.html](http://byrd.senate.gov/constitution_day.html)

Inspiration from the creator of Constitution Day.

Ben’s Guide to U.S. Government for Kids, [bensguide.gpo.gov/9-12/documents/constitution](http://bensguide.gpo.gov/9-12/documents/constitution)

Nothing explains things more concisely than Ben!

“The American Constitution: A Documentary Record,” The Avalon Project at Yale Law School, [www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/constpap.htm](http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/constpap.htm)

A documentary record of primary sources related to the U.S. Constitution—before, during, and after its publication.

Library of Congress, “Constitution Day Resources,” [www.loc.gov/teachers/constitutionday.html](http://www.loc.gov/teachers/constitutionday.html)

Resources from the mother ship, including primary sources, lesson plans, stories, and bibliographies.

National Endowment for the Humanities, [edsitement.neh.gov/ConstitutionDay](http://edsitement.neh.gov/ConstitutionDay)

Outstanding site for teachers, students, and parents to come together and better understand the importance of the Constitution. Includes lesson plans by grade level and online activities.

GPO Access, “Analysis and Interpretation of the Constitution,” [www.gpoaccess.gov/constitution/browse2002.html](http://www.gpoaccess.gov/constitution/browse2002.html)

“Annotations of Cases Decided by the Supreme Court of the United States,” is a must for hard-core constitutional scholars!

U.S. Courts, “Constitution Day Is Every Day at the Federal Courts,” [www.uscourts.gov/outreach/resources/constitutionday.html](http://www.uscourts.gov/outreach/resources/constitutionday.html)

Activities created by the Public Affairs Office of the federal courts to promote understanding of constitutional issues and the court system.

Department of Defense, [constitutionday.cpms.osd.mil](http://constitutionday.cpms.osd.mil)

Example of federal agency responsibility for Constitution Day. Includes an excellent interactive online course about the Constitution.

The National Archives Experience, [www.archives.gov/national-archives-experience/charters/constitution/constitution-day.html](http://www.archives.gov/national-archives-experience/charters/constitution/constitution-day.html)

Home of the actual U.S. Constitution, the National Archives provides information and high-resolution images of the Constitution as well as other historical documents.

Constitution Day, [www.justicelearning.org/constitutionday](http://www.justicelearning.org/constitutionday)

Provides resources so that schools may comply with federal Constitution Day requirements, including lesson plans, promotional materials, streaming audio/video, and networking with others.

CQ Press in Context, [www.cqpress.com/incontext/constitution](http://www.cqpress.com/incontext/constitution)

A nonpartisan resource for information on pivotal events and issues shaping today’s world of government and politics. Includes lesson plans and pros and cons on constitutional issues.

Arizona State University, “A More Perfect Union: The Life and Times of the U.S. Constitution,” [www.asu.edu/lib/librarychannel/video/video5.htm](http://www.asu.edu/lib/librarychannel/video/video5.htm)

Recent Constitution Day program drawing on local expertise. Program offerings included judicial review, the setting in which the Constitution was written, and freedom of the press.

Government Documents Display Clearinghouse, Minnesota State University, Mankato, [lib.mnsu.edu/govdoc/subjectlist/constitutiond/constitutiond.html](http://lib.mnsu.edu/govdoc/subjectlist/constitutiond/constitutiond.html)

Constitution-related documents from depository collections that can be used for creating displays to promote government documents. ■

**Dan Stanton**, *Arizona Local Documents Librarian, Arizona State University*, [danton@asu.edu](mailto:danton@asu.edu)

## Reference

1. U.S. Senator Robert C. Byrd, [byrd.senate.gov/constitution\\_day.html](http://byrd.senate.gov/constitution_day.html).

# October

## Columbus Day, October 12

Mark C. Scott

*The success of Columbus solved the mystery of the Atlantic.—  
Woodrow Wilson.*

The celebration of Columbus Day has a long and controversial history. Before congressional hearings, presidential proclamations, and the Uniform Holiday Bill, ceremonies were held and monuments created to honor Christopher Columbus. The Italian community of New York City began celebrating Columbus's discovery of the New World on October 12, 1866. By 1869, other Italian organizations throughout the country followed suit, holding festivals, banquets, and parades in such cities as Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco, and New Orleans.<sup>1</sup> Over time, more states as well as the federal government began holding Columbus Day celebrations.

The first state in the U.S. to set aside a day for Columbus was Colorado. In the September 15, 1905, issue of the *Fairplay Flume* newspaper, the Colorado governor, Jesse F. McDonald, issued a proclamation declaring Thursday, October 12, 1905, Columbus Day. The governor called on the citizens of Colorado "to observe the occasion in a manner suitable to its great importance."<sup>2</sup> The governor issued his proclamation in part due to the Italian community and their desire to erect a monument for Columbus in Pueblo, as well as the increasing public demand to celebrate the Columbus achievement.

### A Legal Holiday

Before the state of Colorado formally honored Columbus, President Benjamin Harrison proclaimed "October 21, 1892, the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, as a general holiday."<sup>3</sup> This proclamation coincided with the 1893 World's Columbian Exhibition (Chicago World's Fair) which also honored the four-hundredth anniversary of Columbus' discovery. President Harrison felt the public should "cease from toil" and honor the achievements of American life.<sup>4</sup> Many years passed before the federal government formally honored Christopher Columbus with the signing of the Uniform Holiday Bill in 1968 (Public Law 90-363).

Congress tried numerous times to have Columbus Day established as a federal holiday. On September 30, 1934, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed a proclamation declaring "October 12 of each year as Columbus Day."<sup>5</sup> The day was to be observed by schools and churches with ceremonies honoring the anniversary of the discovery of America.<sup>6</sup> Earlier in the year, the House and Senate Committees on the

Judiciary made amendments to this proclamation. With the 1934 proclamation, House Report No. 848 from the 73<sup>rd</sup> Congress, second session, noted that Columbus Day would not be declared a national holiday.<sup>7</sup> Though October 12 was recognized as Columbus Day, Congress would continue to advocate for a federal legal holiday, similar to Washington's Birthday and Independence Day.

In 1964, there was a serious movement to make Columbus Day a legal holiday. Senate Report 1438 from the 88th Congress, second session, stated that "38 states currently celebrate Columbus Day as a legal state holiday."<sup>8</sup> The Senate report concluded with a letter from the chairman of the Civil Service Commission outlining statistics in favor of the holiday. Finally in 1968, Congress was able to gather enough support to have Columbus Day designated as a federal legal holiday. On June 28, 1968, President Lyndon Johnson signed into law the Uniform Holiday Bill, acknowledging the second Monday in October as a federal holiday to honor Christopher Columbus and his achievement.<sup>9</sup>

### Current Status

Under Title 36, section 107, of the U.S. Code, the president is called to issue a proclamation each year designating the second Monday in October as Columbus Day. Though this is done each year, Columbus Day is seen as a controversial holiday. There are claims of other explorers, such as Leif Erikson setting foot in North America before Columbus. With his discovery of the new world, many believe Columbus was responsible for the Atlantic slave trade and the arrival of Europeans, which in turn led to the deaths of millions of Native Americans. In 1992, the Smithsonian Institute's Museum of Natural History produced an exhibit and accompanying publication titled *Seeds of Change* to honor the quincentenary of Columbus's arrival. The book best summarizes Christopher Columbus's travels across the Atlantic as having both positive and negative consequences for the Americas, yet his influence continues to affect us today and will for generations to come.

### Resources

#### Web Sites

Library of Congress, "Today in History, October 12th,"  
Library of Congress, [memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/oct12.html](http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/oct12.html)

Library of Congress, “Images of Christopher Columbus and his Voyages,” Library of Congress. [www.loc.gov/rr/print/list/080\\_columbus.html](http://www.loc.gov/rr/print/list/080_columbus.html)

**Mark C. Scott**, *Arizona State Documents Librarian, Arizona State University*, [mark.scott@asu.edu](mailto:mark.scott@asu.edu)

## Print

- The Columbian Quincentenary, 1492, 1992* (Washington, D.C.: National Endowment for the Humanities, 1986).
- Ann Baldessarini Chambers, ed., *Columbus in the Capitol* (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1992).
- Louis De Vorse, *Keys to the Encounter: A Library of Congress Resource Guide for the Study of the Age of Discovery* (Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress: G.P.O., 1992).
- John R. Hebert, ed., *1492, an Ongoing Voyage* (Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress: G.P.O., 1992).
- An Ongoing Voyage, 1492–1992: The Library of Congress Quincentenary Exhibition*. (Washington, D.C.: The Library of Congress, 1992).
- Hilah Paulmier and Robert Haven Schaufler, eds., *Columbus Day: The Best Prose and Verse about Columbus and the Discovery of America* (New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1938).
- Joseph P. Sanchez, *Bibliografía Colombina, 1492–1990: Books, Articles and Other Publications on the Life and Times of Christopher Columbus* (Albuquerque, N.Mex.: National Park Service, Spanish Colonial Research Center, 1990).
- Herman J. Viola, ed., *Seeds of Change: A Quincentennial Commemoration* (Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Pr., 1991). ■

## References

1. Charles Speroni, “The Development of the Columbus Day Pageant of San Francisco,” *Western Folklore* 7 (Oct. 1948): 328.
2. “Columbus Day,” *Fairplay Flume* (Sept. 15, 1905): 7.
3. Benjamin Harrison, *Public Papers and Addresses of Benjamin Harrison*. (Washington, D.C.: U.S. G.P.O., 1969), 244.
4. *Ibid.*
5. *CIS Presidential Executive Orders & Proclamations*, “Columbus Day,” Proclamation No. 2101, Sept. 30, 1934 (Washington, D.C.: Congressional Information Service, 1987), 3419.
6. *Ibid.*
7. House Committee on the Judiciary, *Columbus Day (report to accompany H. J. Res 10)*, 73rd Cong., 2nd sess., 1934, H. Rept. 848.
8. Senate Committee on the Judiciary. *Making Columbus Day a Legal Holiday (report to accompany S. 108)*, 88th Cong., 2nd sess., 1964, S. Rept. 1438.
9. Lyndon Johnson, *Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States: Lyndon B. Johnson, 1968–69*, vol. 1 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O.), 754; 82 Stat 250.

# United Nations Day, October 24

Gretchen Gano

For more than sixty years, country representatives in the United Nations (UN) have worked to encourage cooperation in international security and law, foster economic development, and uphold human rights. The date of the organization’s founding, celebrated on October 24, commemorates the ratification of its official Charter on that date in 1945.<sup>1</sup> In the beginning, there were fifty-one member states. Today, membership has swelled to 192, and so too has the opportunity to celebrate UN Day in many languages and customs.

Around the world each year, governments and institutions mark the day of the UN’s founding by sponsoring conferences, speeches, discussions, exhibits, and music that highlight the history and achievements of this multinational organization. People have celebrated the day since 1948, but it became an official international holiday in 1971, when the General Assembly passed resolution 2782 (XXVI).<sup>2</sup>

Those interested in locating official documents and relevant reference materials relating to the holiday can use the subject term “UN Day (Oct 24)” to search the United Nations Bibliographic Information System (UNBISNET) ([unbisnet.un.org](http://unbisnet.un.org)). In addition to General Assembly proceed-

ings, the searcher will discover press releases, letters from governments and international organizations to mark the day, public addresses from the UN secretary-general and the president of the General Assembly, and even oral histories housed at the UN library that reference the organization’s founding.

## Resources

UN Office of Public Information, *Basic Facts about the United Nations* (New York: United Nations, 2004), E.00.I.21, and also at [www.un.org/aboutun/basicfacts](http://www.un.org/aboutun/basicfacts).

This publication covers details about how the UN is organized, including its major goals of promoting international peace and security and economic and social development. It summarizes activities to promote human rights, humanitarian action, international law, and decolonization.

UN Department of Public Information, “‘All at United Nations honoured, humbled by Nobel Prize Award,’ Secretary-General says in UN Day message” (message, on the occasion of United Nations Day, 24 October

2001, 12 October 2001) (by the secretary-general) (New York: UN, 2001).

UNBISNET includes records for the press releases associated with the annual addresses of the UN secretary-general during UN Day celebrations. The one above announces Kofi Annan's remarks in the year that he received the Nobel Peace Prize.

UN General Assembly, *Charter of the United Nations* (New York: UN, 1945), DPI/511, and also at [www.un.org/aboutun/charter](http://www.un.org/aboutun/charter).

Delegates signed the Charter of the United Nations on June 26, 1945, in San Francisco, at the conclusion of the United Nations Conference on International Organization, and it came into force on October 24, 1945. The Statute of the International Court of Justice is an integral part of the charter.

UN General Assembly, *Proclamation of United Nations Day As an International Holiday* (New York: UN, 1971), A/RES/2782(XXVI).

This proclamation recommends that all nations recognize October 24 as an official holiday.

Social Science Foundation and Rocky Mountain Radio Council, *An Analysis of the Charter of the United Nations: A Series of Eight Radio Broadcasts* (Denver: Univ. of Denver, 1945).

The record describing these radio recordings appears in UNBISNET. These materials, and others like them, are excellent candidates for a digitization project to open more of the history of the UN to the general public.

UN General Assembly, Second Session, *United Nations Day* (New York: UN, 1948), 16 Sept.–29 Nov. 1947, A/519, 1948, p. 91.

This summary records the resolution declaring October 24 United Nations Day as one among the resolutions of the sixth committee of the General Assembly. It invites member governments to join the UN organization in recognizing the day.

UN Security Council, Letter dated 2002/10/23 from the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (New York: UN, 2002), S/2002/118.

This letter, which arrived at the Security Council in the fall of the first anniversary of the September 11 terrorist attacks, is an example of letters from international governments and organizations that mark UN Day with praise or criticism. This one is an entreaty to the UN to improve its support for the League of Arab States during this particularly trying time. ■

**Gretchen Gano**, Librarian for Public Administration and Government Information, New York University, [Gretchen.gano@nyu.edu](mailto:Gretchen.gano@nyu.edu)

## References

1. UN General Assembly, *Charter of the United Nations*, [www.un.org/aboutun/charter](http://www.un.org/aboutun/charter).
2. UN General Assembly, *Proclamation of United Nations Day As an International Holiday* (New York: United Nations, 1971), A/RES/2782(XXVI).



# November

## Veterans Day, November 11

Theresa Storey Hefner-Babb

The origin of Veterans Day dates back to the signing of the armistice between the Allied powers and Germany on November 11, 1918. On the first anniversary of the signing, President Woodrow Wilson issued a proclamation calling for the commemoration of the day. In 1926 Congress passed a resolution making Armistice Day a legal holiday and requesting that the president issue a proclamation every year. The day was to be marked by the display of the flag on all government buildings. In addition “the people of the United States were invited to observe the day in schools and churches, or other suitable places, with appropriate ceremonies of friendly relations with all other peoples.”<sup>1</sup>

In 1938, November 11 of each year became a legal holiday by act of Congress. Armistice Day recognized the service of veterans of World War I. In 1954, the law was amended in order to acknowledge those who served in both World War II and Korea. Veteran’s organizations successfully lobbied Congress, and the legislation was amended changing Armistice Day to Veterans Day (Public Law 83-380). On October 8, 1954, President Dwight D. Eisenhower issued the first Veterans Day proclamation and appointed the Veterans Affairs administrator to serve as the Veterans Day National Committee chair. The chair is responsible for coordinating the national observance of the day, which includes services and a national concert.

Legislation passed by Congress in 1968 moved the celebration of the holiday to Monday to give federal employees three-day weekends. President Gerald Ford signed a law in 1975 that moved the holiday back to November 11 regardless of the day of the week on which it falls.

Resources include:

Department of Veterans Affairs, Public and Intergovernmental Affairs

“Celebrating America’s Freedoms,” [www1.va.gov/opa/feature/celebrate/index.asp](http://www1.va.gov/opa/feature/celebrate/index.asp)

Veterans Day National Committee, [www1.va.gov/opa/vetsday/vdnc.asp](http://www1.va.gov/opa/vetsday/vdnc.asp)

“Veterans Day November 11,” [www1.va.gov/opa/vetsday](http://www1.va.gov/opa/vetsday)

“Veterans Day Poster Gallery,” [www1.va.gov/opa/vetsday/gallery.asp](http://www1.va.gov/opa/vetsday/gallery.asp)

“Veterans Day School Kit 2006: Kids Packet,” [www1.va.gov/opa/vetsday/docs/06-47.pdf](http://www1.va.gov/opa/vetsday/docs/06-47.pdf)

“Veterans Day School Kit 2006: Student Resources,” [www1.va.gov/opa/vetsday/docs/06-812.pdf](http://www1.va.gov/opa/vetsday/docs/06-812.pdf)

“Veterans Day School Kit 2006: Teachers Resources,” [www1.va.gov/opa/vetsday/docs/06teachers.pdf](http://www1.va.gov/opa/vetsday/docs/06teachers.pdf)

U.S. House

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, *Commemorating Veterans Day on November Eleventh: Report (to Accompany S. 334)* (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1975).

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, Subcommittee on Census and Population, *Designate November 11 As Veterans Day: Hearing before the Subcommittee on Census and Population of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, House of Representatives, Ninety Fourth Congress, first session, on H.R. 1858 . . . April 14, 1975* (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1975).

*H.R. 10910: A Bill to Return Veterans Day to Its Traditional Date, November 11 of Each Year* (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1973).

U.S. Senate

Committee on the Judiciary, *Redesignating November 11 of Each Year As “Veterans Day” and to Make Such Day a Legal Public Holiday: Report (to accompany S. 4084)* (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1974).

Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Federal Charters, Holidays, and Celebrations, *Veterans Day Legislation: Hearings before the Subcommittee on Federal Charters, Holidays, and Celebrations of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, Ninety-third Congress, Second Session . . .* (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1974).

Committee on the Judiciary, *Veterans Day: Hearing before a Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, Eighty-third Congress, Second Session, on H.R. 7786 to Honor Veterans on the 11th Day of November of Each Year, A Day Dedicated to World Peace, May 11, 1954* (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1954).

U.S. Veterans Day National Committee, *Veterans Day Ceremonies* (Washington, D.C.: Veterans Day National Committee, 1974–present). ■

**Theresa Storey Hefner-Babb**, Asst. Professor/Documents/Reference Services Librarian, Lamar University, [theresa.hefner-babb@lamar.edu](mailto:theresa.hefner-babb@lamar.edu)

### Reference

1. Department of Veterans Affairs, Public and Intergovernmental Affairs, *History of Veterans Day*, [www1.va.gov/opa/vetsday/vetdayhistory.asp](http://www1.va.gov/opa/vetsday/vetdayhistory.asp).

# December

## World AIDS Day, December 1

Jian Anna Xiong

**W**orld AIDS Day is December 1. The first World AIDS Day was observed and adopted by the World Summit of Ministers of Health on AIDS in January 1988.<sup>1</sup> “World AIDS Day serves to focus global attention on the devastating impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Observance of this day provides an opportunity for governments, national AIDS programs, churches, community organizations and individuals to demonstrate the importance of the fight against HIV/AIDS.”<sup>2</sup>

### Origin of AIDS and AIDS Facts

The AIDS epidemic was discovered June 5, 1981.<sup>3</sup> Today, AIDS is considered one of the most devastating public health problems in the human history. According to 2006 UNAIDS report, “an estimated 38.6 million [33.4 million–46.0 million] people worldwide were living with HIV in 2005. An estimated 4.1 million [3.4 million–6.2 million] became newly infected with HIV and an estimated 2.8 million [2.4 million–3.3 million] lost their lives to AIDS.”<sup>4</sup> The report also stated that in the U.S., “more people than ever were living with HIV in 2005: 1.2 million [720 000–2.0 million] people.”<sup>5</sup> People and governments should be continuously reminded about fighting together against this disease.

The following guide selected related government information resources issued by international, U.S. federal, and state government agencies and organizations, including online statistics resources, databases, web sites, plans, reports, hearings, glossaries, manuals, guides, guidelines, and so forth. The guide aims at assisting you to use and collect more government information resources to educate, motivate, and mobilize your local community in the fight against HIV/AIDS.

### Selected Government Publications on HIV/AIDS

*Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency Act of 1990*, 1990, SuDoc no.: AE 2.110:101-381.

*The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief: U.S. Five-Year Global HIV/AIDS Strategy*, 2004, SuDoc no.: S 1.2:EM 3; [purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS51485](http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS51485).

*Glossary of HIV/AIDS-Related Terms*, 1995, SuDoc no.: HE 1.2:G 51.

*Origin of the AIDS Virus*, 2002, SuDoc no.: GA 1.13:GAO-02-809 R; [purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS34888](http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS34888)

*A Glance at the HIV/AIDS Epidemic*, 2005, SuDoc no.: HE 20.7320/3:H 64/11 [purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS63546](http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS63546).

*HIV/AIDS among Women*, 2004, SuDoc no.: HE 20.7320/3:H 64/5; [purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS63540](http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS63540)

*HIV and AIDS: Are You at Risk?* 2000, SuDoc no.: HE 20.7002:R 49/3; [purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS25086](http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS25086).

*The NIDA Community-Based Outreach Model: A Manual to Reduce the Risk if HIV and Other Blood-Borne Infections in Drug Users*, 2000, SuDoc no.: HE 20.3958:N 21/2000-2; [purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS52727](http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS52727).

United States, Office of Personnel Management, *HIV/AIDS at Work: A Training Program For Federal Workers: Participant's Manual*, 1994, SuDoc no.: PM 1.8:P 25/2.

*Food Safety for People with HIV/AIDS: A Need-To-Know Guide for Those Who Have Been Diagnosed with HIV/AIDS*, 2006, SuDoc no.: A 110.8:F 73/2.

*Adapting Your Practice: Treatment and Recommendations for Homeless Patients with HIV/AIDS: Pocket Guidebook*, 2006, SuDoc no.: HE 20.9008:AD 1; [purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS74551](http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS74551).

*HIV Health Education and Risk Reduction Guidelines*, 1995, SuDoc no.: HE 20.7302:98006358.

U.S. Senate, Committee on Foreign Relations, *Hope for the Future: Developing an HIV/AIDS Vaccine: Hearing before . . . 109th Cong., 1st sess., June 23, 2005*, SuDoc no.: Y 4.F 76/2: S.HRG.109-292; [purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS68544](http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS68544).

U.S. Senate, Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, *Fighting the AIDS epidemic of Today Revitalizing the Ryan White CARE Act: Hearing before . . . on Examining Reauthorization of the Ryan White Care Act Relating to Fighting the AIDS Epidemic of Today, March 1, 2006, 109th Cong., 2nd sess.*, SuDoc no.: Y 4.L 11/4:S.HRG.109-409; [purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS71744](http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS71744).

*Surgeon General's Report to the American Public on HIV Infection and AIDS*, 1994, SuDoc no.: HE 20.9002: AC 7/5.

*HIV/AIDS Special Surveillance Report*, 2003, SuDoc no.: HE 20.7320/4-2; [purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS71297](http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS71297).

UNAIDS, *2006 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic: May 2006*, [www.unaids.org/en/HIV\\_data/2006GlobalReport](http://www.unaids.org/en/HIV_data/2006GlobalReport). This report includes country, regional and global estimates for the HIV and AIDS epidemic at the end of 2005 and 2003. It also describes the evidence, the success stories and the challenges that confront countries and the



international community in responding to the epidemic. This report is available in English, Russian, French, and Spanish.

Some U.S. federal government publications on HIV/AIDS issues are available in Spanish. For example:

*HIV during Pregnancy, Labor, and Delivery, and after Birth; El VIH durante el embarazo, el parto, y después del parto: Información de salud para las mujeres embarazadas infectadas por el VIH*, 2006, SuDoc no.: HE 1.69/2:P 91/SPAN; purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS74920

*HIV/AIDS among Youth; VIH/SIDA entre los jóvenes*, 2006, SuDoc no.: HE 20.7320/3:H 64/4/SPAN; purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS74935 (latest issue only).

*Social Security for People Living with HIV/AIDS; Seguro social para personas que viven con VIH/SIDA*, 2005, SuDoc no.: SSA 1.58: SPAN; purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS70885 (Spanish, latest issue only).

To find more government publications, search GPO's Catalog of Government Publications (CGP), online databases such as LexisNexis Congressional, and visit the web sites of related government agencies or organizations. For example, more UNDAIDS publications are available at [www.unaids.org/en/Publications/default.asp](http://www.unaids.org/en/Publications/default.asp).

Essential HIV/AIDS online government statistics resources:

National Library of Medicine (NLM), [www.medlineplus.gov](http://www.medlineplus.gov)

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), [www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance](http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance)

UNAIDS, [www.unaids.org/en/HIV\\_data](http://www.unaids.org/en/HIV_data)

World Health Organization (WHO), WHO statistics by disease or condition are available at [www3.who.int/whosis/links/diseases\\_links.cfm?path=whosis,diseases\\_links&language=english](http://www3.who.int/whosis/links/diseases_links.cfm?path=whosis,diseases_links&language=english).

HIV/AIDS surveillance reports are also issued by U.S. state health departments:

Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) HIV/AIDS Surveillance Reports, *Number and Demographic Characteristics of HIV and AIDS Cases in Minnesota*, [www.health.state.mn.us/divs/idepc/diseases/hiv/hivstatistics.html](http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/idepc/diseases/hiv/hivstatistics.html)

Miscellaneous HIV/AIDS online government information resources:

Los Alamos National Laboratory. HIV Databases, [hiv-web.lanl.gov/content](http://hiv-web.lanl.gov/content)

Online Medical Encyclopedia—HIV Infection, [www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ency/article/000602.htm](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ency/article/000602.htm)

AIDS Video Commentary and Report Summaries, [www.cdc.gov/mmwr/hiv\\_video.html](http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/hiv_video.html)



Educational AIDS Posters from the National Library of Medicine, [history.nih.gov/NIHInOwnWords/docs/page\\_45.html](http://history.nih.gov/NIHInOwnWords/docs/page_45.html)

Visual, Culture, and Health Posters, HIV/AIDS Visual, [profiles.nlm.nih.gov/VC/Views/Exhibit/visuals/hiv.html](http://profiles.nlm.nih.gov/VC/Views/Exhibit/visuals/hiv.html)

Selected government web sites relating to HIV/AIDS—international:

UNAIDS, [www.unaids.org](http://www.unaids.org)

Ten UN System Organizations as UNAIDS Cosponsors, [www.unaids.org/en/Cosponsors](http://www.unaids.org/en/Cosponsors)

Selected government web sites relating to HIV/AIDS—U.S. federal:

White House, “HIV/AIDS Archive,” 5/11/2001–present, [www.whitehouse.gov/infocus/hivaids/archive.html](http://www.whitehouse.gov/infocus/hivaids/archive.html)

AIDSinfo, [www.aidsinfo.nih.gov](http://www.aidsinfo.nih.gov)

National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, [www3.niaid.nih.gov/links\\_policies/siteIndex/SiteIndex.htm](http://www3.niaid.nih.gov/links_policies/siteIndex/SiteIndex.htm)

Click “A” and go to sites with names starting with AIDS. Or, click “H” and go to sites with names starting with HIV.

National Library of Medicine (NLM), HIV/AIDS Information, [sis.nlm.nih.gov/hiv.html](http://sis.nlm.nih.gov/hiv.html)

National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), “Depression and HIV/AIDS,” [www.nimh.nih.gov/publicat/dephiv.cfm](http://www.nimh.nih.gov/publicat/dephiv.cfm)

Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) HIV/AIDS Bureau (HAB), [hab.hrsa.gov](http://hab.hrsa.gov)

U.S. Food and Drug Administration, “HIV and AIDS,” [www.fda.gov/oashi/aids/hiv.html](http://www.fda.gov/oashi/aids/hiv.html)

CDC, “HIV/AIDS,” [www.cdc.gov/hiv/print](http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/print)

U.S. Department of State, “HIV/AIDS,” [usinfo.state.gov/gi/global\\_issues/hiv\\_aids.html](http://usinfo.state.gov/gi/global_issues/hiv_aids.html)

Selected government web sites relating to HIV/AIDS—U.S. states:

Illinois Department of Public Health, “HIV/AIDS,” [www.idph.state.il.us/aids/default.htm](http://www.idph.state.il.us/aids/default.htm)

MDH, “HIV/AIDS,” [www.health.state.mn.us/divs/idepc/diseases/hiv](http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/idepc/diseases/hiv) ■

**Jian Anna Xiong**, *Government Information Librarian/Assistant Professor, Southern Illinois University Carbondale; [axiong@lib.siu.edu](mailto:axiong@lib.siu.edu)*

### Notes and References

1. “World Summit of Ministers of Health London Declaration on AIDS Prevention” *International Nursing Review* 35, no. 4 (Jul/Aug 1988): 119.

2. Here are two examples, one from a federal and another from a state agency. Office of Minority Health (OMH), “World AIDS Day, December 1st,” Office of Minority Health (OMH), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, [www.omhrc.gov/hivaidsobservances/world](http://www.omhrc.gov/hivaidsobservances/world). Each year, a theme is chosen for World AIDS Day to unite the global effort to fight AIDS epidemic. Infectious Disease Epidemiology, Prevention and Control Division, Minnesota Department of Health, compiled the information on “World AIDS Day Themes: Present and Past.” The information about the themes is available from [health.state.mn.us/divs/idepc/diseases/hiv/worldaidsday/index.html#themes](http://health.state.mn.us/divs/idepc/diseases/hiv/worldaidsday/index.html#themes).
3. “HIV,” Answers.com. Wikipedia, 2005, [www.answers.com/topic/hiv](http://www.answers.com/topic/hiv). See also the report of U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention about a cluster of *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia (now classified as *Pneumocystis jiroveci* pneumonia) in five homosexual men in Los Angeles. Titled “*Pneumocystis* Pneumonia—Los Angeles,” the report was issued in 1981 and is available from [www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/june\\_5.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/june_5.htm).
4. UNAIDS, “Overview of the Global AIDS Epidemic,” in *2006 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic*, May 2006, 8. [data.unaids.org/pub/GlobalReport/2006/2006\\_GR\\_CH02\\_en.pdf](http://data.unaids.org/pub/GlobalReport/2006/2006_GR_CH02_en.pdf).
5. *Ibid.*, 45.

# HeinOnline

---

*Your sole online source for historical  
government documents!*



**Online access in PDF  
format and  
fully-searchable!**

**CFR** from inception in 1938

**Federal Register** from inception in 1936

Complete coverage of **U.S. Reports**  
(including Slip Opinions and Preliminary Prints)

Complete **Statutes at Large** coverage

All **U.S. Treaties** — over 18,000!

**Also included:**

Over 1,000 **periodicals**

Hundreds of **historical monographs** covering Government  
and Constitutional law

**U.S. Presidential Library**

**U.S. Federal Legislative History Library**

---

— *FREE Trials Available* —



**<http://heinonline.org>**

**Contact Us Today!**

800-828-7571 ~ [marketing@wshein.com](mailto:marketing@wshein.com)

# Statehood Days

Marilyn Von Seggern

Statehood Day is a celebration of the day each state entered the Union. The current fifty states were brought into the Union over 172 years, beginning in 1787 with Delaware, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and ending in 1959 with Alaska and Hawaii. The U.S. Constitution, Article IV, Section 3, gives Congress the power to determine how a territory is to be admitted as a state. The Ordinance of 1787, “An ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States, North-west of the river Ohio” ([hdl.loc.gov/loc.rbc/bdsdcc.22501](http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.rbc/bdsdcc.22501)), established procedures that were followed by many territories that initiated with a petition to Congress for admission. An enabling act was then passed by Congress before the territory was permitted to draw up a state constitution. After ratification, approval by Congress, passage of a joint resolution, and signing by the president, the territory became a state. However, the actual road to statehood has varied widely: other methods were used by territories to gain statehood, and not all geographic entities were territories.<sup>1</sup> Given the range of circumstances leading to admission, a wide variety of reports, hearings, and other documents relate the history of each state’s admission to the U.S. Statehood days are celebrated in various ways and with a diversity of activities.

## Statehood Resources

A good place to begin looking for resources is to identify the historical documents for your state, ensure that copies of the documents are in your library, and in your catalog. If electronic copies are not available, consider digitizing and providing access to them. An example is the *Road to Indiana Statehood* collection ([indiamond6.ulib.iupui.edu/cdm4/browse.php?CISOROOT=%2FISC](http://indiamond6.ulib.iupui.edu/cdm4/browse.php?CISOROOT=%2FISC)) at Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis University Library. Included are copies of acts defining the territory, journals of the state constitutional convention, the enabling act, the first state constitution, and the resolution of admission, among a wealth of other historical documents. Another example is the *Washington March to Statehood Timeline* ([www.secstate.wa.gov/history/timeline\\_view.aspx?s=1881&e=1889](http://www.secstate.wa.gov/history/timeline_view.aspx?s=1881&e=1889)). Other states have the full text of historical documents presented in context, such as Alabama’s Constitution of 1819 ([www.legislature.state.al.us/misc/history/constitutions/1819/1819.html](http://www.legislature.state.al.us/misc/history/constitutions/1819/1819.html)).

Many states have web pages that present a summary of the events leading to statehood. Here are some examples:

- Alabama, [www.alabamamoments.state.al.us/sec05qs.html](http://www.alabamamoments.state.al.us/sec05qs.html)
- Colorado, [www.colorado.gov/dpa/doit/archives/arcgov.html](http://www.colorado.gov/dpa/doit/archives/arcgov.html)
- Massachusetts, [www.sec.state.ma.us/arc/arccol/colmac.htm#1780](http://www.sec.state.ma.us/arc/arccol/colmac.htm#1780)

- Ohio, [oplin.lib.oh.us/ohiodefined/statehood.htm](http://oplin.lib.oh.us/ohiodefined/statehood.htm)
- Oregon, [bluebook.state.or.us/cultural/history/history15.htm](http://bluebook.state.or.us/cultural/history/history15.htm)
- Texas, [www.tsl.state.tx.us/treasures/earlystate](http://www.tsl.state.tx.us/treasures/earlystate)
- Utah, [historyresearch.utah.gov/exhibits/Statehood/stateday.htm](http://historyresearch.utah.gov/exhibits/Statehood/stateday.htm)
- Wyoming, [wyoming.gov/state/wyoming\\_news/general/history.asp#state](http://wyoming.gov/state/wyoming_news/general/history.asp#state)

## Statehood Day Events

Some ideas for activities to celebrate Statehood Day:

- Display a copy of the original state constitution.
- Exhibit state and U.S. flags from the time of admission; if the state flag has changed, get a copy of the original design and show how it has altered over time.
- Present reenactments and music of the time of statehood.
- Arrange for an historian to give a presentation on interesting incidents in or facts on your state’s statehood process.
- Involve the state or local county historical society.
- Give a reception with a state birthday cake.
- Feature the U.S. Mint’s State Quarters Program ([www.usmint.gov/mint\\_programs/index.cfm?action=50\\_state\\_quarters\\_program](http://www.usmint.gov/mint_programs/index.cfm?action=50_state_quarters_program)) and describe the process of deciding the quarter in your state.

## Other Resources

- George Henry Alden, *Evolution of the American System of Forming and Admitting New States into the Union* (Philadelphia: American Academy of Political and Social Science, 1901).
- Benjamin F. Shearer, ed., *The Uniting States: The Story of Statehood for the Fifty United States* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood, 2004).
- Peter B. Sheridan, *Admission of States into the Union after the Original Thirteen: A Brief History and Analysis of the Statehood Process* (Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1985).
- William T. Tansill, *Admission of States into the Union: A Brief Summary of Procedures* (Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, Congressional Research Service, 1970).
- Dana Lee Thomas, *The Story of American Statehood* (New York: W. Funk, 1961). ■

**Marilyn Von Seggern**, *Government Information/Electronic Resources Librarian, Washington State University Libraries, [m\\_von-seggern@wsu.edu](mailto:m_von-seggern@wsu.edu)*

## Reference

1. Garrine P. Laney, *Statehood Process of the Fifty States* (New York: Novinka Books, 2002).



America's largest database for  
finding government decision makers,  
people, places and programs...

Immediate and at  
Your Fingertips.

**GovSearch** provides your patrons the most current government contact information not available on the internet...It is your best link to the federal, state, municipal, and county people your patrons need every day!

- 700,000 points of contact
- 115,000 emails
- Daily 'Who's News' coverage from 400 news sources
- ALL counties and EVERY city and town over 5,000 population
- Exclusive dynamic organization charts that are drawn in real time
- Federal, State, Municipal, and County listings
- Direct web links to government websites and email addresses
- Census funding, populations, and employment figures
- Official detailed personnel bios with photos

### **SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDES**

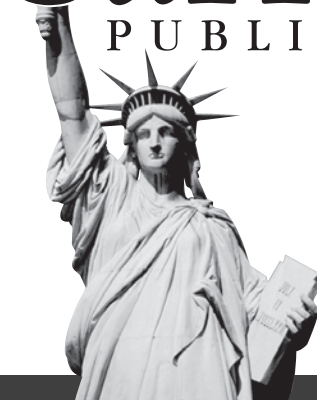
- 24/7 local and remote access
- Unlimited downloads
- Daily updates.

> For free trials and information,  
contact [sales@govsearch.com](mailto:sales@govsearch.com)

[www.carrollpub.com](http://www.carrollpub.com)  
toll free: 800.336.4240

4701 Sangamore Road #S-155  
Bethesda, MD 20816

**Carroll**  
PUBLISHING



# Tips from Tim

## My Favorite Withdrawals of Depository Items

Tim Byrne

With most depository titles being electronic and not distributed in tangible format, we have fewer items withdrawn from the FDLP. This is too bad, as depository withdrawals are often sources of great entertainment. Withdrawals of federal information products from GPO's Superintendent of Documents programs are requests from GPO to depositories to return or destroy a publication that has been distributed to depositories for which the issuing agency has requested a recall. A lot of these withdrawals are not really controversial. Often an agency discovers after a document has been distributed that it contains incorrect information. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) once discovered that one of their researchers had been making up the numbers in his reports and requested that all of his publications be withdrawn. We don't want our patrons getting the wrong information, so we comply with the requests. Controversy enters the picture when a document is withdrawn because it contains politically incorrect information, or at least information that is contrary to administration policy. It is easy for many people to see conspiracies with every recall request, and that's when it gets entertaining. There are some depository librarians, I am told, who are reluctant to comply with recall requests if they question the intent of the recall. These days, instead of being withdrawn from depositories, the information on the web simply disappears and we never even know about it, unless someone like Daniel Cornwell tells us.

Probably the best known depository withdrawal is the USGS CD-ROM, *Source-Area Characteristics of Large Public Surface-Water Supplies in the Conterminous United States* (I 19.76:99-248). This withdrawal got a great deal of media attention and even got me some ink. In the paranoia that followed 9/11, USGS decided that the information on the CD-ROM could be used by terrorist to do bad things to our water supply and requested that GPO tell depository libraries that had received the disc to destroy it. The CD-ROM also was sold by USGS, and these purchased copies were not recalled. But the threat that terrorists would be able to get the information for free from a depository library was quelled. The fact that there have been not terrorist attacks on American waterways can surely be traced to the speed with which this CD-ROM was removed from depository libraries.

This withdrawal was covered extensively in the media, first in the national media and then the local, and even the international press. This incident got more publicity for the FDLP than anything we have tried to do intentionally. Many a reporter gave the story a local interest by interviewing a

nearby depository librarian. I received a call from a reporter with the Boulder paper and had a nice chat for about twenty minutes. The article he wrote contained two quotes from me that, surprisingly, actually bore some resemblance to what I had said. As chance would have it, a Japanese journalist, traveling around the U.S. to research an article on the effects of 9/11, was in the area and read the article. He came in to interview me in person for more than an hour with an interpreter. I gave him a copy of the withdrawal letter from GPO and then showed him the CD-ROM. As directed by GPO, I had cut the CD-ROM into two pieces. Then I mounted the pieces on the end of a shelf behind the reference desk. He seemed very impressed and asked to take my picture holding the remains of the CD-ROM. He took a number of pictures, using two different cameras. A few weeks later, I received a copy of Tokyo's largest daily newspaper, the *Manichi Daily*, in the mail. On the first page of section three was a fairly large picture of me and the infamous USGS CD-ROM. The only things I could read in the article were my name and "Superintendent of Documents." I did go online to see if I had made it into the *World News Connection*, but turned nothing up. I assume that means that the CIA thought it best to classify the article. I did consider tracking down someone to translate the article for me, but it's painful enough seeing myself misquoted in English that I just didn't have the nerve to see what I said in Japanese.

Another of my favorite depository recalls did not, I believe, involve national security. This was the English Creole version of a Housing and Urban Development (HUD) document, *Resident Rights and Responsibilities*, or *Rezedents Rights & Risponsabilities* (HH 1.2:R 31/14/CREOLE) This document also was translated into Chinese, Ethiopian, French, Korean, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, and Vietnamese. Now, this may have been a good-hearted attempt to inform Creole-speaking public housing residents of their tenant rights, but reading though this version of the document leaves one with the feeling that someone at HUD had a sense of humor. That the agency later requested the withdrawal of the document seemed to indicate that a higher-level HUD administrator did not have a sense of humor. English Creole is a pidgin language and looks a little strange in writing. Actually, it looks pretty funny. It starts out, "Yuh as a rezedent, ave di rights and di risponsabilities to elp mek yuh HUD-asisted owzing an behta owme fi yuh ahn yuh fambly." I really liked the reference to the HUD "Sekretary Andrew M. Cuomo fella." At any rate, this was another depository item we were asked to destroy, although I don't think many people really did. As

I said, this wasn't a national security issue. It was just covering up an embarrassment. Then again, that is what a lot of national security classifications are doing.

What's really fun is when U.S. Marshals come to your library to retrieve a document that was not supposed to have been distributed. One of my early mentors when I was a young documents librarian told me how she handled one such visit. The marshals requested they be given a specific document. She went into her closed stacks, found the document, stuck it on another shelf, and returned to tell the marshals that the document was not on the shelf where it was supposed to be (which was technically true). My own visit from the U.S. Marshals came several years later. I returned from lunch one day to find three men wearing trench coats and dour expressions at my reference desk. The staff person at the desk quickly informed me that the men were U.S. Marshals and they were there to retrieve a document. I believe it was a U.S. Marshals document on transporting federal prisoners and I could see how this might cause problems if it got in the wrong hands. They had the appropriate paperwork from GPO, but I did not even have a chance to struggle with my conscience over whether to surrender the document as the staff person already had it in hand. She informed me that they were waiting on Martha, our library technician, to come back from lunch. When I asked why three federal marshals were being kept waiting for Martha, I was reminded that Martha didn't allow anyone else to measure documents

being withdrawn. Now those of you who have to keep statistics on the size of your government documents collection by linear foot will know that these are measurements that need to be extremely precise and can be trusted only to the highest-level staff, or at least some people think so. It probably would not have thrown off our statistics that much to just give the document to the marshals, but I was afraid to say so in front of the marshals who had already been waiting for a while. So I sent the staff person to the back room where our precision measuring equipment was kept. While she was officially withdrawing the document, I attempted to engage the marshals in light conversation. It was then I discovered that, like some HUD administrators, U.S. Marshals have no sense of humor.

So let's review and see how I am doing with depository withdrawals. I probably have a file with the CIA for comments I may or may not have made to a Japanese journalist with regards to the USGS CD-ROM. I probably have a file with the Department of Justice for jokes I may or may not have made to U.S. Marshals. Finally, the Department of Housing and Urban Development is about to condemn my house to build a new public housing development in Broomfield, Colorado. ■

*Tim Byrne, Government Publications Library, University of Colorado, Boulder, [tim.byrne@colorado.edu](mailto:tim.byrne@colorado.edu)*

## 2007 Midwinter Meeting Wrap-Up, GODORT Highlights

Seattle, Washington, January 19-22, 2007

### General Highlights

The GODORT Steering Committee meetings started on a somber note as members observed a moment of silence in memory of long-time GODORT member Ridley Kessler, who recently passed away. A memorial resolution in his honor will be submitted at the Annual Conference in Washington, D.C. Several members are working on establishing an endowment at the University of North Carolina in his memory, and more information will be distributed when plans have been further developed.

The Steering Committee also discussed intended outcomes from the workshop held on e-government and public libraries, hosted by the ALA Washington Office in December 2006. Members felt that GODORT should be actively involved in any ALA initiatives resulting from this meeting. Aimée Quinn (chair), who represented GODORT at the workshop, will follow up with Washington Office staff to ascertain next steps and indicate GODORT's interest in participation.

Plans for the deployment of a direct e-mail distribution list for GODORT members and an upcoming member survey also are moving forward. It was noted that the e-mail list will be used for one-way communication, and GODORT members will have an opt-out option if they do not wish to receive messages. The Membership Committee will conduct the member survey in spring 2007, and results from the survey will be used by the newly formed Ad Hoc Strategic Planning Committee to help inform the strategic planning initiative. Approved at the GODORT Membership meeting, the charge of this committee is to "create a vision and strategic plan for GODORT that will serve to direct GODORT's future efforts to grow the organization." Membership growth and retention as well as organizational structure and services will be considered. Committee mem-

bers include Marianne Ryan (chair), Jim Noel, Robin Haun-Mohamed, Kristina Bobe, Marcy Allen, Kelda Vath, Bill Olbrich, and the GODORT Chair as an ex officio member.

Blogs and wikis were also a topic of discussion at the Midwinter Meeting. Aimée Quinn asked for advice on starting a blog for distribution of news from the GODORT chair. Members encouraged her to use multiple forms of technology to improve communication. GODORT also has a set up a wiki, [wikis.ala.org/godort](http://wikis.ala.org/godort), to be used by committees and task forces to share information about projects and activities. Several GODORT groups have plans to use the wiki for collaborating on projects and resource pages, such as the State and Local Documents Task Force adoption of the State Blue Book project ([wikis.ala.org/godort/index.php/State\\_Blue\\_Books](http://wikis.ala.org/godort/index.php/State_Blue_Books)).

GODORT councilor Cathy Hartman highlighted several ALA advocacy initiatives. ALA President Leslie Burger is seeking comments on her proposed: Toward a National Agenda for Libraries, available at [wikis.ala.org/nationallibraryagenda/index.php/Main\\_Page](http://wikis.ala.org/nationallibraryagenda/index.php/Main_Page). It was noted that the document did not specifically mention access to government information. GODORT will contribute some comments, but members also are encouraged to send their own. ALA also will be sponsoring an event at the Annual Conference in Washington, D.C., on Tuesday, June 27, to get librarians to the Capitol to visit members of Congress. GODORT will hold an organizational meeting on Tuesday morning to prepare participants to discuss government information issues during the event. Cathy also was advised to vote no on a Council resolution on ending the Iraq war, and the membership endorsed in principle a resolution on immigrant rights that affirmed ALA's opposition to legislation that places barriers on the use of library resources, programs, and services on national, state, and local levels.

### GODORT Update

Cheryl Nyberg from the University of Washington Law Library provided an overview of Washington State's efforts to preserve and provide access to government records and publications. Matt Brosius from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) discussed the transformation of OECD's printed publishing program to electronic information services. Judy Russell, Superintendent of Documents, provided an overview of recent GPO activities, including news about an upcoming pilot project to provide National Technical Information Services (NTIS) documents to depository libraries.

Given that this was Judy's last update before her retirement in February, audience members showed their appreciation for her years of service with a standing ovation. The GODORT chair will also convey a formal letter of thanks for her service on behalf of membership.

### Task Force Highlights

The **Federal Documents Task Force** heard further details about GPO's environmental Protection Agency (EPA) web harvesting project, learning that GPO is seeking feedback on how to determine that harvested documents are within the scope of the FDLP. It is also working on a plan to improve the task force's web site.

The **International Documents Task Force** discussed several projects, including the creation of a web resource that would provide information about individual IGO activities gathered by IDTF agency liaisons, and a proposal to make recommendations for improvements to the UN classification scheme. David Oldenkamp also provided an overview of his project to build a customized search engine for selected IGO sites, which is available at [www.libraries.iub.edu/index.php?pageId=4173](http://www.libraries.iub.edu/index.php?pageId=4173).

The **State and Local Documents Task Force** is working on a survey ask-



ing specific questions about state and local government information and state depository programs. It will be distributed to contacts in each state through the SLDTF's Committee of Eight. Kris Kasianovitz is also seeking ideas for the State and Local Documents Roundup column in *DttP*.

### Committee Highlights

The **Awards Committee** is investigating alternative methods for getting award plaques as costs have been rising. It also selected the following award recipients:

- James Bennett Childs Award—August A. Imholtz Jr., Newsbank/Readex;
- Bernadine Abbott Hoduski Founders Award—Tom Stave, University of Oregon;
- Newsbank/Readex/GODORT/ALA/Catharine J. Reynolds Research Grant Award—Chi-Shiou Lin, School of Library and Information Studies, University of Wisconsin-Madison;
- LexisNexis/GODORT/ALA *Documents to the People* Award—Cathy N. Hartman, University of North Texas; and
- W. David Rozkuszka Scholarship—Michael Schmidt, School of Information Resources and Library Science, University of Arizona in Tucson.

The **Cataloging Committee** heard from Laurie Hall at GPO about proposals to implement abridged cataloging standards for certain types of material, including integrating resources and CD/DVD materials. The committee requested more sample records of each type of material be publicized. Also, CONSER's implementation of the new Access Level MARC Serials record standard has been delayed, so GPO will follow CONSER's timeline for implementation. A general discussion of GPO's resources for cataloging ended with a promise from Laurie that GPO will seek feedback about the cataloging priorities list currently used. Laurie also announced plans for a pilot

test of Z39.50 access to the Catalog of U.S. Government Publications.

The **Development Committee** is concentrating its fund raising efforts for the Rozkuszka Scholarship on a direct solicitation letter to GODORT membership, rather than hosting a silent auction at Annual Conference this year.

The **Education Committee's** government information competencies working group identified applicable professional categories where competencies would be useful and developed a timeline for trial survey and survey distribution to determine currently identified needs and competencies. The @ your library® project drafted talking points to take to potential partners. Different sets of points are being developed for different target groups, but all focus on the pervasiveness of government information and usefulness to the public's many information needs.

The **Government Information Technology Committee** (GITCO) decided to move the data in the digital projects registry for non-federal projects to the GITCO section of the GODORT wiki. Information from the Yale CD-ROM migration project, [www.library.yale.edu/govdocs/cdmigration](http://www.library.yale.edu/govdocs/cdmigration), also may go up on the wiki. GITCO is also seeking a complete list of CD-ROMs distributed to depository libraries.

The **Legislation Committee** participated in several meetings with EPA officials at the conference, as well as GAO officials working on an investigation of EPA library closures. Questions were raised about EPA's budgeting for library services; standards and procedures for digitization; adequacy of library services, such as reference and interlibrary loan; and problems with communication and management of the planning process. The committee will contribute to a summary of the meetings being prepared by the Committee on Legislation Government Information Subcommittee (GIS). Other issues being watched by the committee are potential legislation helping libraries fund e-government services, NARA's contract with iArchives that includes fees for web-based retrieval of full-text materials, and funding for the publication of the

U.S. Code Index. The committee also is working on a major revision of their web site.

The **Program Committee** endorsed a preconference and program for the 2008 Annual Conference in Anaheim. The preconference topic, proposed by FDTF and GITCO, will be "Focusing the Big Picture: Political Information Your Users Will Want this Election Year," and the program topic, proposed by SLDTF, will be "Going Local: Statistics Resources for Business."

The **Publications Committee** is examining the GODORT web manager's job description, and will be recruiting a new web manager as well as new chair for the Notable Documents Panel this year. The committee also is investigating options that may allow *DttP* to retain its revenue stream and participate in full text aggregator databases.

The **Rare and Endangered Government Publications Committee** clarified its role in examining issues related to the preservation of both print and digital government publications, and is following up on several recommendations made in the "Digitization of Federal Government Publications, 1932–1963" report.

### 2007 Annual Conference Events

2007 Preconference: Thursday, June 21, 2007, 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. International Documents in an Electronic Age The Open Internet and Beyond: Challenges, Tasks, and Tools for All Libraries, [www.ala.org/ala/godort/godortcommittees/godortprogram/preconf2007.htm](http://www.ala.org/ala/godort/godortcommittees/godortprogram/preconf2007.htm).

2007 Program, Monday, June 25, 2007, 10:30–12:30 P.M. What Difference Does it Make What Congress Published? American History in the Earliest Congressional Documents.

### 2007/2008 Ballot

Officers: *Assistant Chair*: Cass Hartnett; *Councilor*: Steve Hayes, Mary Mallory; *Secretary*: Karen Hogenboom, Jill Vassilaskos-Long; *Treasurer*: Jill Moriearty

Committees: *Awards*: Jim Church, Cantana Charoenpanitkul, Newkirk Barnes, Tanya Fichum;

*Bylaws and Organization:* Valerie Glenn, Kevin Reynolds, Lorna Newman; *Nominating:* Gretchen Gould, Esther Crawford, Marcia Meister; *Publications:* James Jacobs

Task Forces: *FDTF Coordinator:* Sarah

Gewirtz; *FDTF Secretary:* Tim Dodge, Sidney Lowe;

*IDTF Coordinator:* Brett Cloyd, Amy West; *IDTF Secretary:* David Oldenkamp, Chelsea Dinsmore; *SLDTF Coordinator:* Kris Kasianovitz; *SLDTF Secretary:* Jen-

nie Gerke ■

*Arlene Weible, GODORT Past Chair*

## Councilor's Report

### 2007 Midwinter Meeting—Seattle

Major issues for the 2007 Midwinter Meeting included continued discussion of federal library closings and the beginning of a discussion about e-government services. The Subcommittee on Federal Libraries appointed at the 2006 Annual Conference to examine issues of federal library closings brought an interim report to the ALA Committee on Legislation (COL) and the ALA Council. Also, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) representatives attended the conference and met with the Federal Libraries subcommittee, GODORT Legislation, and the COL Government Information Subcommittee (GIS) to discuss the recent closing of EPA libraries. By the 2007 Annual Conference in Washington, D.C., council expects to receive resolutions for consideration from the COL as a result of this investigation.

E-government services were a new topic of discussion. The COL brought forward a resolution on this topic that was approved by council. The resolution calls for "government at all levels to acknowledge and support the essential role local libraries play in providing e-

government and emergency response/recovery services" and urges governments to support libraries to develop capacity for such services. This became a high-profile issue when government agencies at all levels sent residents to public libraries after the Katrina and Rita disasters to apply online for government services. GODORT members expressed a strong interest in involvement in future discussions of this issue.

Other resolutions approved by council and of special interest to GODORT include a resolution in support of Orphan Works legislation and a resolution in Support of Immigrant Rights. The Orphan Works resolution urges the members of Congress "to introduce legislation to amend the Copyright Act to facilitate the use of orphan works if the user has made a reasonably diligent, good faith search to locate the owner of the work but was unable to find the owner." Immigrant rights for access to library resources, programs, and services are supported by the second resolution approved by council, which was also endorsed by GODORT membership.

In my two-and-a-half years as a member of Council, the Freedom to Read Foundation's (FTRF) Report to Council has become a favorite for me. This group's interests align with many GODORT issues, including privacy issues and attempts to limit access to information. I encourage GODORT members to review the group's work.

In other announcements, council was informed that final registration for the Midwinter Meeting in Seattle was 12,196 members and vendors registered, which is an increase over the 2005 and 2006 Midwinter Meetings. Also reported was the good news that the ALA endowment exceeded \$29 million in 2006. ALA balloting for 2007 will begin in March, so watch for information in your e-mail about voting for ALA and GODORT officers. Further information on the resolutions, reports to council, or other council business can be found on the ALA Council's web site. ■

*Cathy Nelson Hartman, GODORT Councilor (2004–2007)*

## Report from the World Library and Information Congress

### 72nd IFLA Conference in Seoul

The 72nd World Library and Information Congress, the annual conference of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), was held in Seoul, Korea, from August 20–24, 2006. The theme of the conference, "Libraries: Dynamic Engines for the Knowledge and Infor-

mation Society," seemed to reflect the energy of Seoul itself, a very busy and dynamic city that successfully combines the traditional past and the fast-paced, technology-driven present. There were 3,000 full-time participants, with Korea having the largest contingent of 1,367.

Dae-jung Kim, the fifteenth President of the Republic of Korea and 2000 Nobel Prize Laureate for his life-long dedication to democracy and human rights in South Korea and East Asia, was the keynote speaker at the opening session. It was a humbling experience to listen to his words about the

importance of freedom of information and the dissemination of information in a democratic society.

In his welcoming address, IFLA president Alex Byrne remarked "Korea is a very ancient land, with a long and proud cultural tradition. It will be our privilege this week to sample some of the culture, some of the cuisine and some of the spirit of both ancient and modern Korea." His remarks were completely accurate. A gala reception, hosted by Myung-Gon Kim, Minister of Culture and Tourism, treated us to traditional Korean performances, an extensive buffet of Korean delicacies and wine, and a demonstration of traditional rice cake production. On another occasion we were taken by bus, including a police escort to navigate the infamous Seoul traffic, to the Sejong Center for a cultural evening of Korean music and dance and an introduction to the fantasy of Korean performing arts. In addition, delegates could take advantage of organized tours to libraries that included such diverse locales as the National Library of Korea, the Namsan Public Library, the KDI School of Public Policy and Management Library, and the Korean Braille Library.

One of the major strategic initiatives announced at the conference was an alliance between IFLA and UNESCO as part of a strategy to implement the decisions of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS). IFLA and UNESCO will work together to ensure that the sections of the Declaration of Principles and the Geneva Plan of Action adopted by WSIS in 2003 and endorsed in 2005 that relate directly to libraries are implemented ([www.itu.int/wsis/documents/doc\\_multi.asp?lang=en&id=1161%7C1160](http://www.itu.int/wsis/documents/doc_multi.asp?lang=en&id=1161%7C1160)). This includes initiatives related to information literacy, the role of libraries in cultural diversity, and the development of digital libraries.

The Government Information and Official Publications Section (GIOPS) promotes the discovery, collection, bibliographic control, preservation, and dissemination of information from and about governments, intergovernmental organizations, and public nongovern-

mental organizations. GIOPS, in collaboration with the Library and Research Services for Parliaments Section, presented a well-attended and very informative three-part program. Part one, *The Model e-Parliament: Dynamic Engine for Democratic Engagement*, included papers by Karel Sosna, Parliamentary Library of the Czech Republic, and Eva Malackova, Parliamentary Library of the Slovak Republic, "The Joint Czech and Slovak Digital Parliamentary Library"; and Andy Richardson, Parliamentary Resource Center, "Sharing Best Technology Practices around the Globe: Initiatives of the Global Center for Information and Communication Technology in Parliament."

The second part—*Technology Strategies and Tools for Dynamic Information Delivery*—began with a paper by Stephen Abram, Sirsi Dynix and Special Libraries Association, "Content Creation and Management: What's Next for Government Libraries and Information," and followed by "Improving the User Experience: Tips and Strategies for Success" by Jane Dysart, Dysart Jones and Associates. The session was completed by Takashi Koga, National Institute of Informatics, Japan, with "Policy Issues Regarding Electronic Government and Web Accessibility in Japan."

Some very informative papers outlining how governments provide information for and to the business community rounded out the session in part three under the title *Government Information, Dynamic Success for Business* and included "Accessibility of Government Information as a Determinant of Inward Foreign Direct Investment in Africa" by Abraham A. Azubuike, ECA Library, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; "Better for Business: How the Welsh Assembly Government Library and Publications Service has Transformed Its Services to Fit Business Policy/Programme Delivery and Business People in Wales" by Rebecca Davies, Assembly Library and Publications Service, Welsh Assembly Government/Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru; "The Vriytsuomi (Enterprise Finland) Portal as One-stop-shop for Public

Information to Small Medium Sized Enterprises in Finland" by Jaana Kaakola, Prime Minister's Office, Finland; "Government Information and Business and Legal Centers in Russia" by Emma Voskanyan, Department of Official Publications, Russian State Library; and "Statistics for Decision-making: Building Awareness and Facilitating Access" by Vicki Crompton, Communications and Information Services/Communications et services d'information, Statistics Canada/Statistique Canada. Some of these papers can be viewed at [www.ifla.org/IV/ifla72/Programme2006.htm](http://www.ifla.org/IV/ifla72/Programme2006.htm), and others will be added as they become available. Voskanyan's paper was chosen by the GIOPS Standing Committee to be published in the *IFLA Journal*. The program was highly successful, and the collaboration with the Library and Research Services for Parliaments Section allowed for a more comprehensive program. GIOPS intends to collaborate with this and other divisions on future programming.

GIOPS Standing Committee held two business meetings, on Saturday preceding the opening, and on Friday morning following the closing. The Standing Committee is chaired by Jane Wu (Food and Agriculture Organization); Jackie Druery (Queen's University) is the secretary, and Peter Raggett (OECD) the treasurer. There was considerable discussion at the meeting regarding how to attract new members to GIOPS and how to encourage those members to put their names forward for membership on the Standing Committee.

Jane Wu reported on the success of the International "Seminar on the Strategic Management and Democratic Use of Government Information in Africa," which was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, March 29–30, 2006. The seminar was jointly sponsored by GIOPS, the Committee on Free Access to Information and Freedom of Expression (FAIFE), Africa Section and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa. Ten countries were represented and excellent papers were presented on the challenges and issues surrounding access to government information in Africa. Frank Kirkwood (Canada) discussed

ideas for moving forward, including using the political momentum of WSIS and providing a follow-up program at the next World Library and Information Congress in collaboration with the same partners. He also presented a resolution, which was supported by GIOPS, on the Formation of Access to Information Network-Africa (AINA). The network would consist of the participants of the Africa seminar and it would seek status as an IFLA discussion group. For a full report on the Africa seminar, see

[www.ifla.org/VII/s17/pubs/s17-WISIS-Report2006.pdf](http://www.ifla.org/VII/s17/pubs/s17-WISIS-Report2006.pdf).

The 73rd World Library and Information Congress will be held in Durban, South Africa, August 19–23, 2007, and will address the theme “Libraries for the Future: Progress, Development and Partnership.” GIOPS will sponsor a program on government and science that will address government and inter-governmental resources freely available on the Internet that provide a solid information base to build and boost

science, engineering, and technological capabilities. We highly recommend a trip to the conference, and South Africa will no doubt be a welcoming host and an exciting venue. For more information, see [www.ifla.org/IV/ifla73/index.htm](http://www.ifla.org/IV/ifla73/index.htm). ■

*Jackie Druery, Queen's University (GIOPS Member, 2005–2009)*

*Sandy Peterson, Yale University (GIOPS Member, 2003–2007)*

## Index to Advertisers

---

Bernan Press . . . . . 2	Marcive . . . . . 15
Cambridge . . . . . 31	OECD . . . . . 1
Carroll Publishing . . . . . 51	Readex Corp. . . . . cover 3
GPO . . . . . 44	Renouf Publishing . . . . . cover 2
Greenwood . . . . . cover 4	UN Publications . . . . . 59
W. S. Hein & Co. . . . . 49	World Bank . . . . . 60
LexisNexis . . . . . 27	

# Selected Titles from UN Publications

## World Economic Situation and Prospects 2007

According to this annual forecast of global economic trends, the world economy is expected to decelerate in 2007, mainly dragged by a slowdown of the United States. The outlook remains mostly positive for developing countries, but a degree of moderation is also expected. The report highlights the need for greater employment growth which has not kept pace with output growth. The report calls for international macroeconomic policy coordination to facilitate an orderly adjustment of global imbalances, and points to systemic reforms of the international monetary system as the way forward in the long-run.

*Sales Number: E.07.II.C.2 ISBN-13: 9789211091533 Pages: 176 Price: \$ 30.00*

## Flat World, Big Gaps: Economic Liberalization, Globalization Poverty and Inequality

The present publication critically considers the impact of economic liberalization and globalization on inequality and poverty. The first half surveys the major analytical issues in the recent study of global inequalities. The second half of the volume surveys recent inequality trends in various parts of the world including the OECD, the USA, Eastern Europe and the CIS economies, Latin America, the Middle East and North Africa, sub-Saharan Africa, India, East Asia and China.

*Sales Number: E.06.IV.5 ISBN-13: 9788125030676 Pages: 436 Price: \$ 36.95*

## International Finance and Development

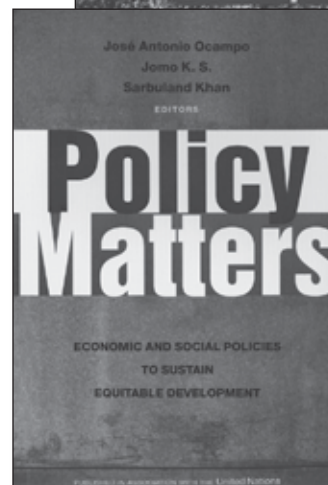
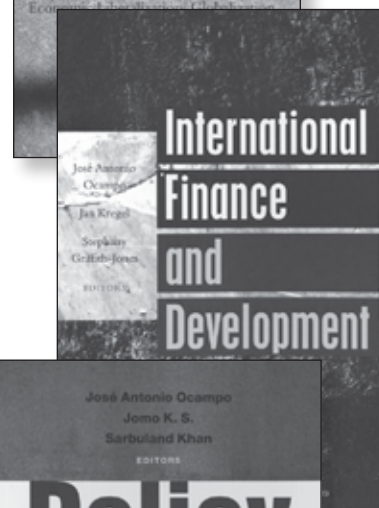
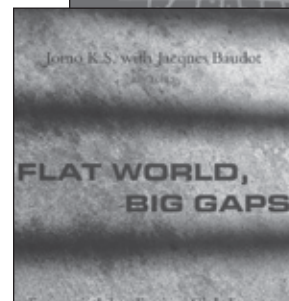
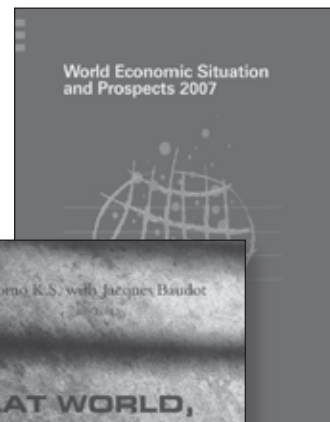
As most recent international private capital flows have been unlikely to significantly enhance new productive investments in the developing countries, it is necessary to design appropriate mechanisms to ensure they contribute to development. However, recent trends in official development financing offer some grounds for optimism, although much more needs to be done. The present publication offers a comprehensive survey of the major financing issues influencing economic development since the historic Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development in 2002.

*Sales Number: E.06.IV.7 ISBN-13: 9788125030652 Pages: 222 Price: \$ 26.95*

## Policy Matters

Trade liberalization may well have worsened unemployment as well as working conditions besides undermining existing productive capacities and reducing the 'policy space' for developing better and competitive new economic capacities. Meanwhile, financial liberalization does not seem to have contributed to economic growth while exacerbating economic volatility, instability and crises. This publication advances the analytical debate in elaborating relevant economic and social policies to achieve more sustainable and equitable development in our times.

*Sales Number: E.06.IV.6 ISBN-13: 97881-2503064 Pages: 368 Price: \$ 29.95*



**UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATIONS**

Online at [unp.un.org](http://unp.un.org)

Tel: 1-800-253-9646

fax: 1-212-963-3489

e-mail: [publications@un.org](mailto:publications@un.org)

NEW FROM THE WORLD BANK

# WORLD DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

*The Premier Data Source on Global Development*

## **Do you consider global development issues like these?**

- How does environmental degradation affect the poor?
- How are trade, finance, and the movement of people changing the global economy?
- How is the information technology revolution changing the process of global development?
- Which countries are on track for achieving the Millennium Development Goal target of halving poverty by 2015?

***World Development Indicators (WDI) 2007***  
*will help you address these issues and more.*

*WDI* is the definitive annual reference work focusing on global development issues, providing an annual snapshot of progress in the developing world and the challenges that remain. Available in print, CD-ROM, and online, *WDI* presents critical data on over 800 indicators for 152 economies and 14 country groups—in the format that suits your needs. And, on CD-ROM and online, you get time series data going back to 1960 for over 200 countries and 18 country groups

Extraordinary work is built on superior statistics. That's why *World Development Indicators* is updated each year with critical new data to ensure that you have the most current—and correct—information available. An investment in high-quality data will yield exceptional results. That's why you can't go wrong with *World Development Indicators 2007*—the premier information source on global financial, economic, social, and environmental issues.

**Book.** April 2007. 400 pages. Stock no. 16959 (ISBN: 0-8213-6959-8, ISBN-13: 978-0-8213-6959-3). US\$75.

**Single-user CD-ROM.** May 2007. Stock no. 16961 (ISBN: 0-8213-6961-X, ISBN-13: 978-0-8213-6961-6). US\$275.

**Multiple-user CD-ROM** (2-15 users). May 2007. Stock no. 16962 (ISBN: 0-8213-6962-8, ISBN-13: 978-0-8213-6962-3). US\$550.

**SAVE \$55 on the Package set:**

**Book + Single-user CD-ROM.** May 2007. Stock no. 16963 (ISBN: 0-8213-6963-6, ISBN-13: 978-0-8213-6963-0). US\$295.

**WDI Online.** To request free trial access, or to request a quote for *WDI Online* please send an e-mail to [pubrights@worldbank.org](mailto:pubrights@worldbank.org) or contact your preferred subscription agent.



**To Order:**

**World Bank Publications**

[www.worldbank.org/publications](http://www.worldbank.org/publications)

By phone: +1-703-661-1580 or 800-645-7247 • By fax: +1-703-661-1501

By mail: P.O. Box 960, Herndon, VA 20172-0960, USA

Questions? E-mail us at [books@worldbank.org](mailto:books@worldbank.org)

AADP47



**WORLD BANK  
Publications**

***The reference of choice on development***

**Available at  
Better Bookstores**

Now  
Available!  
MARC Records for the  
U.S. Congressional Serial Set,  
1817-1980



# AMERICA'S HISTORICAL GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

— Definitive Digital Editions —

American State Papers, 1789-1838 • House and Senate Journals, 1789-1817  
Senate Executive Journals, 1789-1866 • U.S. Congressional Serial Set, 1817-1980

**“Readex delivers scholarship and browsability.”**

Ann E. Miller, Federal Documents Librarian,  
Duke University in *Documents to the People* (Summer 2005)

**“Captures much of the feel of the original print documents.”**

Hui Hua Chua, U.S. Documents Librarian,  
Michigan State University in *Reference Reviews* (Vol. 19, No. 4, 2005)

**“Everything on the screen is thoughtfully designed and organized.”**

Jian Anna Xiong, Government Information Librarian,  
Southern Illinois University at Carbondale in *The Charleston Advisor* (April 2004)

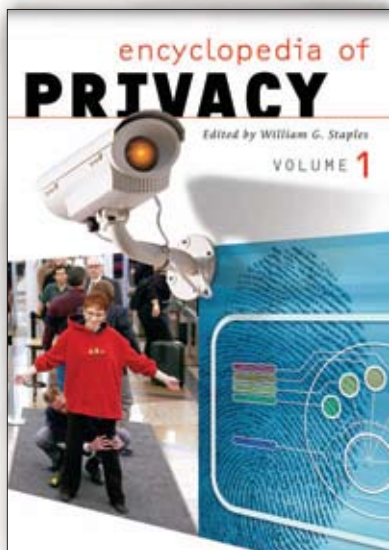
**“The best source for undergraduate and faculty research, the  
Readex *Serial Set* stands as the preeminent edition ... in terms  
of enhanced and value-added access.”**

Gerald L. Gill, Professor, Head of Reference and  
Government Documents, James Madison University

**Readex**  
A Division of NewsBank

For more information or to request a free trial,  
call 800.762.8182, email [sales@readex.com](mailto:sales@readex.com) or visit [www.readex.com](http://www.readex.com).

# WHEN BIG BROTHER IS WATCHING



## Encyclopedia of Privacy

Two Volumes

Edited by **WILLIAM G. STAPLES**

Comprehensively overviews various aspects of privacy throughout U.S. history, including significant legal cases, events, laws, organizations, individuals, technology, and terms.

- Includes some 225 entries written by more than 100 expert contributors
- Cites print and electronic resources for student research
- Covers a broad range of legal, political, social, and economic issues
- Focuses on current concerns
- Supports the social studies curriculum by helping students understand the evolution of the right to privacy, the threats to privacy in contemporary America, and the ethical issues surrounding technology in the modern world

2007 • 744 pages • 7 x 10 • 0-313-33477-3 • 978-0-313-33477-1 • \$199.95



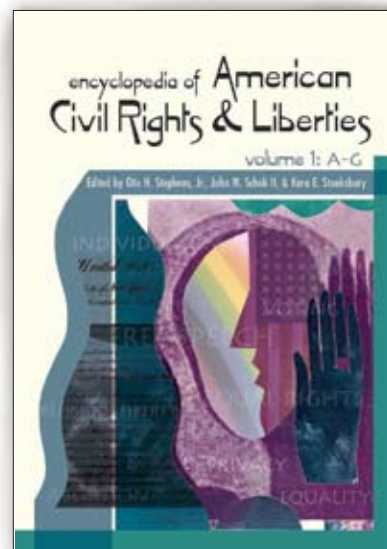
## Encyclopedia of American Civil Rights and Liberties

Three Volumes

Edited by **OTIS H. STEPHENS JR.**, **JOHN M. SCHEB II**,  
and **KARA E. STOOKSBURY**

Over six hundred entries on civil rights and liberties range from the antecedents of the Bill of Rights through the most recent controversies over political and social issues, including abortion, free speech, religious liberty, voting rights, guarantees of equality, and issues stemming from America's "war on terrorism." The third volume concludes with essential primary documents, including landmark statutes, key court decisions, and influential essays.

2006 • 1,448 pages • 7 x 10 • 0-313-32758-0 • 978-0-313-32758-2 • \$349.95



To order or for more information on these titles, go to:

[WWW.GREENWOOD.COM](http://WWW.GREENWOOD.COM)

ORDER TOLL FREE: 1-800-225-5800

 **Greenwood**  
PUBLISHING GROUP

88 Post Road West • Westport, CT 06881

ORDER FAX: 1-877-231-6980