DttP

Documents to the People

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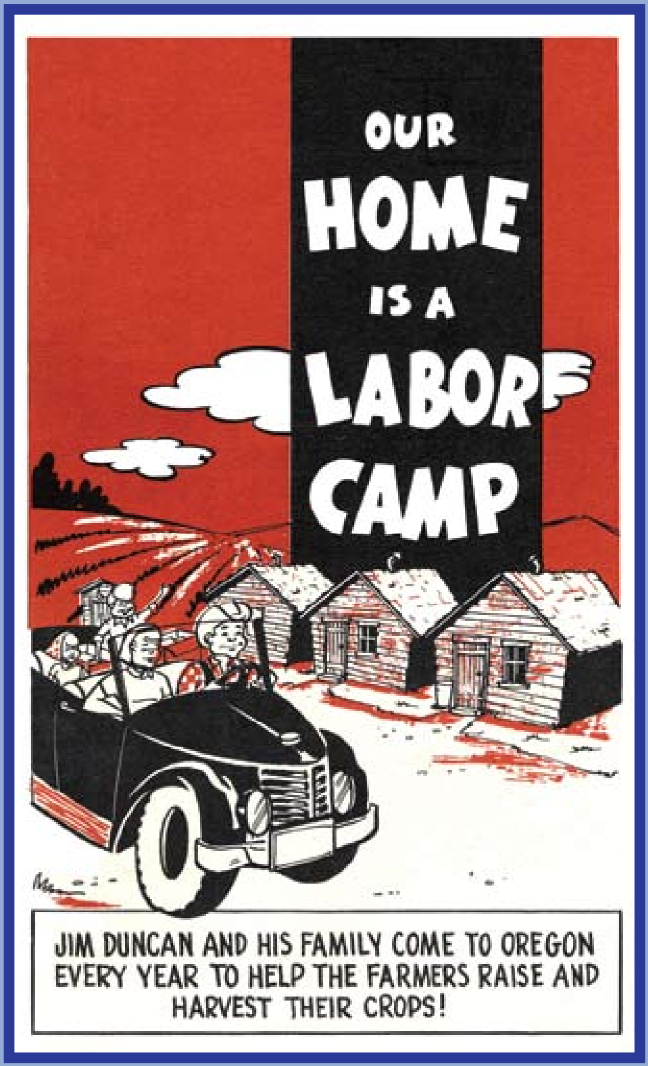
In This Issue

- Student Papers
- Collaboration Is Core
- Statistics Canada Products
- Toward a Solution to the CD-ROM Problem



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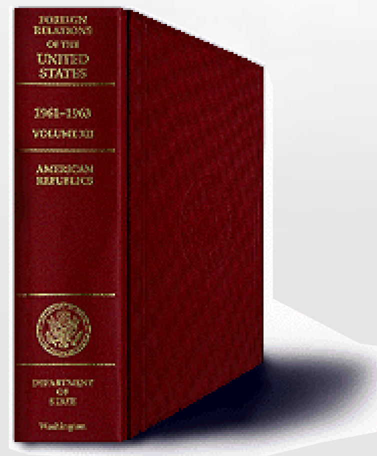

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DttP: Documents to the People (ISSN: 0091-2085) is the official publication of the Government Documents Round Table (GODORT) of the American Library Association (ALA). *DttP* is published quarterly in spring, summer, fall, and winter.

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.

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DttP

Documents to the People

Winter 2007 | Volume 35, No. 4

Columns

Articles

Reviews

Round the Table

On the Cover. The cover image, *Our Home is a Labor Camp*, is from a 1962 pamphlet published by the Oregon State Board of Health. It's part of an exhibit celebrating the centennial of the Oregon Documents Depository Program at the Oregon State Library. To view the entire exhibit, go to library.state.or.us/Centennial. To see the cover pamphlet, along with other unusual items from the Oregon Documents Collection, to go library.state.or.us/Centennial/unique.html

Editor's Corner

What's a Professional Journal?

Andrea Sevetson

As Brian Rossmann notes in this issue's On the Range, *DttP* has changed a lot in the past thirty-five years. It started as a newsletter full of GODORT news and minutes, and has evolved into more of a journal with articles of interest to members and subscribers. Combined with the change in *DttP* content, merging reference desks and other organizational changes within libraries mean that documents knowledge is more broadly sought by non-documents specialists wearing multiple hats and, therefore, that *DttP* is a valuable commodity to a broader community.

While moving layout and printing to ALA in the late 1990s was a huge factor in the change to a more professional-looking journal, probably the one thing that allowed *DttP* to change from a newsletter to a journal was the advent of the web. The web, and the accompanying transfer of information and responsibility for maintaining that information on the web site, meant that members no longer depended on *DttP* for all of the GODORT news and announcements, and that members and others interested in government information could simply check out the GODORT web site for all of the minutes, program announcements, and helpful information that GODORT is known for. That left a bit of a void for *DttP*—along with discussion and decisions about its future.

What Is *DttP* Supposed to Be?

Well, one thing that *DttP* is, is the journal of ALA GODORT. That makes it a professional journal with one critical fact—it is sent to all GODORT members. All GODORT members include each of the institutions (174) and individuals (840) who have joined GODORT. It is the one thing that all members receive. They may not attend meetings, they may not ever look at the web site, but *DttP* arrives on a regular basis.

DttP also is supported by approximately $15,000 annually in advertising revenue, and approximately $10,000 in subscriptions revenue (from almost 280 subscribers—of which two are individuals). So this means that advertisers see *DttP* as both a means of supporting GODORT and as a mechanism for spreading the word about their products and services. Subscribers see a way to bring *DttP* into their institutions for librarians and students.

With the shift in the flow of GODORT news content to the web site, the responsibility for *DttP*'s content shifted. Currently, the content is crafted both by the columnists and by the editorial team and people who attend the meetings at ALA when we talk about upcoming issues.

We still operate essentially under the same statement of content we have since the editorial statement first appears in 1977 (5, no. 6: 215): "*DttP* provides librarians with current information on developments in the field of government publications. Reflecting on the wide range of GODORT activities, *DttP* includes news and reports on international, federal, state, and local government publications." We're a little more succinct now: "*DttP* features articles on local, state, national, and international government information, government activities, and documents the professional activities of GODORT" (www.ala.org/ala/godort/dttp).

With our readers in mind, the editorial team tries to put together issues that will be of interest and will inform them both of what is on our minds, and of things we think they might want to think about. Some examples of this include issue 2 next year, which is being put together by Amy West and Valerie Glenn because they came to the meeting with an idea for an issue. Issue 4 last year was devoted to mapping because we had received an article on mapping and decided to offer the author an opportunity to craft an entire issue. And issue 3 this year was devoted to disasters and disaster planning (we called it our "disaster issue") because Dan Barkley had spent so many of his recent months dealing with the fire, and its aftermath, at the University of New Mexico Library.

While we do receive unsolicited articles for *DttP* (and I'm happy to report that this number is going up), the bulk of the material that you read in *DttP* is planned for, and solicited by, the editorial team.

What is *DttP* supposed to be? It's supposed to be interesting, thought-provoking, and relevant to you and your work, and we hope it is something you'd miss getting if it stopped coming.

What Lies Ahead

DttP can have a very interesting future. Over the past four years, we've put *DttP* on a more business-like status. We have a journal that comes out on a regular basis, and advertisers and subscribers who are billed regularly, thus ensuring the regular flow of money to support *DttP* and GODORT. Our colleagues at ALA tell us the business model we have is very different than other ALA journals. We have more advertisers than most of the other journals, and I believe we have more subscribers, too.

The combination of being a professional journal, with both subscribers and advertisers, puts us in a different position that many of the other ALA journals. Many of those have moved to their web sites or to electronic delivery of their content to save money for their divisions or round tables. GODORT isn't in the position where it needs to do that. We do, however, keep a close eye on the issues of Internet access because what we do in that arena can affect our funding base. What would happen if we put out both a print journal and a freely available e-version? Do you just put out HTML or formatted PDFs? How do these decisions affect authors, advertisers, and subscribers? How do they affect the perceived prestige of the journal?

One of the more interesting issues that I get e-mail about is "why isn't *DttP* freely available? Isn't it odd for a journal that deals with government information to be behind a firewall for members only?" After all (to borrow a phrase), "government information wants to be free." While I sympathize with this view, *DttP* isn't government-produced information. Also, unlike government information, which has a funding basis in taxes or membership (for example, the United Nations) money, GODORT membership dues are not enough to support *DttP* in its present form.

So we proceed cautiously in "opening up" *DttP* and, before we make any moves, we try to make sure that all of the decision-makers have a good grasp of the issues and how one area of the publication affects another—and affects GODORT and GODORT members. Look for more on all of these issues in meetings at Midwinter—and as we go about selecting a new editorial team to take up the reins with the fall 2009 issue!

In This Issue

This is our second student papers issue. I don't know if it is because we put some specifications out there this time, but I enjoyed reading all of the submitted papers—not just the ones that were selected for this issue. We received about fifteen papers and are pleased to bring the four the editorial team liked the most (the term "like" encompasses a lot of values here!) to you.

Enjoy your issue of *DttP*! ∎

Corrections from the Fall 2007 issue: page 16, second paragraph,"THernon" should be "Hernon"; and on page 17, table 2 the number 663.0% should be 63.0%, and "McClure and Hernon" should have been "Dilevko and Dolan."

From the Chair

Bill Sleeman

As the father of two boys, an active church member, and occasional rec-league baseball coach, I have always thought that I had enough to do. While I still harbored some lingering notion that I should do more for my local community, I always fell back on the "when I have time" excuse. As more and more of my time began to be taken up by my kids' activities (I became a soccer/lacrosse/choir Dad) I began to realize that there really was never going to be a good time and if I was going to be more engaged in my community I really had to make the time. So, in fall 2002, when a call went out for volunteers to work on an upcoming election, I decided that I had to step up to the need and became a chief election judge for Baltimore County, Maryland.

I have since learned through Govdoc-l that many other GODORT members are election officials as well. I also discovered that GODORT members are active in their communities in myriad other ways, including Red Cross blood bank coordinator, community library volunteers, Big Brother/Big Sister volunteers, the National Guard, Habitat for Humanity, domestic violence counselors, literacy volunteers, the Sierra Club, youth baseball program coordinator, English As a Second Language tutor, public library board members, city planning commissioner, and community art project coordinator. This is an amazing and inspiring variety of volunteer commitments. The level of involvement seems to defuse, at least when it comes to government information librarians, the notion expressed in the 2000 book *Bowling Alone* that Americans are not actively engaged in their communities.[1]

This really shouldn't have surprised me, given the level of GODORT members' commitment within ALA. Our members are involved in a wide range of leadership and organizational activities in ALA. Interestingly, the level of outside involvement tracks closely with research suggesting that individuals with higher education levels have greater levels of community involvement.[2] This research further suggests that it is baby boomers and older adults (although I am loathe to think of myself as a "baby boomer" and I'm certainly not an "older adult") that represent the leading edge of this involvement. The counterweight to this cohort's activity level is, according to research by Peter Levine of the University of Maryland, a dramatic drop off of volunteerism in the general population for people of college age and in the years immediately following college.[3] Happily, I don't see that same trend represented in GODORT. Many of our new leaders, those who are challenging our round table to change with the times and technology, fall into the same age group as that identified by Levine as nonvolunteers.

This past year, GODORT sponsored two newer librarians, Justin Otto and Rebecca Hyde, as part of ALA's Emerging Leaders program and, by the time this column reaches its readers, we will have selected two additional "early career" librarians to join the 2008 class of ALA's Emerging Leaders. This year many of the GODORT committee chairs and task force coordinators are newer faces, individuals who have stepped up and said that they are willing to put in the extra time and effort to help shape our organization, to help the library community, and help shape the future of access to government information. One upcoming opportunity for GODORT members to develop skills that support the library community will be a two-hour advocacy training course planned to coincide with the FDLP meeting in October. I encourage our members to take advantage of this opportunity. We need your voice to help ensure that government information from all levels remains freely accessible for all citizens. There are other opportunities to serve ALA as well. ALA president-elect Jim Rettig has recently put out a call for volunteers for ALA committees. This is a chance to be involved in "big ALA," and I urge our members to consider volunteering to help the association.

In this same vein, the GODORT Nominations Committee also is seeking members to run for office in the coming year, and I encourage you to take part. One of the pleasant surprises of being GODORT chair (and the surprises have all been pleasant so far) was the number of e-mails I received as I began making committee appointments that all began in a similar way . . . "I'm a new librarian and I want to get involved in GODORT . . ." Although it was not possible to appoint everyone who contacted me, I have done my best to make appointments for these newer librarians. If you did not get an appointment this year, I hope that you will not be discouraged and will continue to be active in GODORT. I know that we will all work together to help our newer members become leaders in our organization and, I hope, in their communities beyond work.

After all, being active in the larger community offers many of us the chance to acquire new skills or to use our library skills in a new way. More importantly, participating in civic and social activities helps us to keep our work life in perspective. What we do in GODORT is important for ALA, for our users, and for our libraries. But there are just as many other important issues and challenges facing our communities and our nation that our skills and abilities can benefit, allowing us to give back beyond the confines of our library and the expectations of our "duties as assigned."

Opportunities to volunteer are as many as there are things that need to be done. If you wait until you have the time, you may never do it. Your community needs your skills, your knowledge, and your interest. I encourage you to get involved in GODORT, in ALA, and in your community. ∎

References and Notes

1. Robert D. Putnam, *Bowling Alone: The Collapse and Revival of American Community* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 2000).
2. James E. Hinterlong, "The Effects of Civic Engagement of Current and Future Cohorts of Older Adults," *Generations* 30, no. 4 (Winter 2006): 10–17.
3. Michael Hill, "Q&A with Professor Peter Levine (University of Maryland)—Getting Them Involved," *Baltimore Sun,* August 8, 2007, 3F.

On the Range

DttP: 35 Years and Still Going Strong!

Brian Rossmann

"Happiness is Bill Welsh of L.C. wearing a 'Documents + CIP' button." This quip appears on the bottom of page 7 of the very first issue of *Documents to the People,* which was published exactly thirty-five years ago this month as I write this column mid-September.

Nineteen seventy-two was the year the film *The Godfather* came out, Don McLean's song *American Pie* was number one on the music charts, and President Nixon was just finishing out his first term (it also was the year that he made his historic state visit to China).

As lead editor Andrea Sevetson announced in her column in the previous issue of *DttP,* GODORT members now have online access to almost the entire run of the journal: 2003 to the present are available directly from the ALA web site (www.ala.org/ala/godort/dttp), while 1972 through 1998 have been digitized by Stanford University. Coincidentally, just as this online archive became available, a former documents librarian had just offered me his print run of early *DttP* issues, and I have found myself leafing through them now and then whenever I have a few spare moments.

Obviously I was not involved in GODORT back when the first issue of *DttP* appeared, although I was beginning my career in academia: if my calculations are correct, it was that year that I entered kindergarten. So, I have found it interesting to read some of the early records of our round table and observe how its publication and the organization has evolved, or stayed the same, over the years.

For instance, on the first page of volume 1, number 1 of *documents to the people* (the title was not capitalized and I suspect that the abbreviation "*DttP*" was not yet employed) states the four-fold purpose of GODORT, which has not changed in all these years. It is still identical to the purpose as described in Article 2 of the bylaws (to paraphrase: provide a forum for discussion of government documents, increase availability of documents, increase communication between documents librarians and non-documents librarians, and educate documents librarians). Obviously it has stood the test of time and is just as relevant in today's world of online government information.

On page 3 we learn that the dues for a personal member of the round table in 1972 were $5 per year. Adjusted for inflation that would be $24.92 in 2007 dollars. So, the $20 in dues that GODORT personal members pay today is a bargain!

In addition to the three task forces active in GODORT today, back in the round table's early days, there was also the Microforms Task Force, the Administration and Organization Task Force, and the Municipal Documents Task Force, each of which contributed reports to the issue.

What I find particularly interesting is that virtually the entire nineteen-page issue consists of task force reports and meeting minutes. There are no advertisements, sponsors, or, most notably, no articles. Indeed, when I first became active in GODORT a decade ago, much of *DttP* was still given over to reports of meetings and conference activities.

It is fascinating to compare the most recent issue of the journal which boasts a variety of informative articles on such topics as African American historical documents, disaster recovery stories, book reviews, and how to hire student workers. There are about a dozen full-page advertisements. And let's not forget the glossy color cover and professional layout!

Indeed, *DttP* has come a long way, as has GODORT itself. But the spirit and values evident in the very first issue of the journal are still very present in it today. Bravo! Here's to another thirty-five years!

State and Local Documents Roundup

Collaboration Is Core

Kris Kasianovitz

One thing I've always appreciated about government information librarians is our collaborative nature. Whether you are working with federal, state, local, international, or foreign information, you always know that there is a network of informed and ready-to-help professionals out there. Even if you took a course on government documents in library school or have worked with documents for many years, reliance on and collaboration with your peer professionals is key for furthering your knowledge and training. Discussions about collections, reference questions, information take-downs, and so on on such places as Govdoc-l and Free Government Information are a testament to this. Admittedly, though, the federal side of things generally tends to be emphasized. While we are all grappling with many of the same issues as at the federal, state, and local levels, there are often added layers of complexity given the sheer numbers of and variances in government structures, budgetary constraints, and publication distribution mechanisms.

For this issue, I'd like to change gears a little and talk about the collaborative work that the State and Local Documents Task Force (SLDTF) has been undertaking. Over the past few years, SLDTF has been reshaping our focus in order to better meet our task force goals (www.ala.org/ala/godort/ppm/tf.htm#V).

Our work has been guided by the questions "What kind of projects, programs, and tools can we, as a group, create that will provide professional development support and training for those working with state and local government information?" and "How can we reach out to more professionals who work with state and local government?" SLDTF has taken a variety of steps to help address and answer these questions.

We are surveying our current members, as well as those librarians who work with state and local government information who may not be part of the GODORT fold, to find out what challenges they are facing and the types of professional development tools and support they would find useful from our group.

We have redesigned and updated the content on our SLDTF website (www.ala.org/ala/godort/taskforces/statelocaldocuments) in order to better highlight the following professional development tools that are available:

- **Top 10 List for New State Government Information Librarians** (www.ala.org/ala/godort/taskforces/statelocaldocuments/Top10List.pdf). Are you new to state government information? This list will help you assemble the key information to work with collections and provide service.
- **StateList: The Electronic Source for State Publication Lists** (www.library.uiuc.edu/doc/statelist/check/check.htm). A directory of state publications lists maintained by Karen Hogenboom, GODORT member and state documents librarian at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign. An excellent tool for collection development and reference service. As Karen notes, starting with a state homepage is not always the best for locating information. Using the StateList (or a state library catalog) is a better way to find publications.
- **Toolbox for Processing and Cataloging State and Local Government Documents** (www2.lib.udel.edu/godort/cataloging/toolbox/state.htm). The Cataloging Toolbox was completed this past year through the efforts of several GODORT members, notably Lorna Newman, government documents librarian, Langsam Library, University of Cincinnati, and John A. Stevenson, coordinator, Government Documents & Maps, University of Delaware Library.

We are working to better utilize Web 2.0 tools in the SLDTF projects as well. Most notably are two state resources that were launched in 2006 (State Blue Books) and in 2007 (State Agency Databases) thanks to the leadership and skill of Dan Cornwall, GODORT member and head of information services at the Alaska State Library. These projects serve as both reference and collection development tools for all states. Developing such a tool alone is an enormous undertaking. These projects and hopefully more will be on the horizon, enabling experts from each state to create and contribute content without putting the responsibility on one person to maintain these fast-growing and changing resources. Also, use of wiki technology enables us to keep up with the changing nature of e-government, which is better served in this format than in print. Check them out and consider contributing:

- **State Blue Books** (wikis.ala.org/godort/index.php/State_Blue_Books). A compilation of Blue Books that were once published in print but are now primarily published online. They provide key information on the organization of the state's government, sometimes including contact information, statistics, and state and local history. Not all states publish these books; some have ceased publication altogether.

- **State Agency Databases** (wikis.ala.org/godort/index.php/State_Agency_Databases). The goal of this resource is to create a registry of databases that are created by state agencies. There are databases containing governors' biographies, legislative actions, criminal justice statistics, water resources, embalmers and funeral directors, and much more. Shortly after the project was added to the SLDTF wiki, volunteers from each of the states were adding content; there are currently thirty-two registered volunteers and editors. As of September 2007, content for each of the fifty states and Washington, D.C., has been added. In addition to the registry, Dan Cornwall has created a blog called *State Databases of the Day* (statedatabase.blogspot.com) that provides daily highlights from the agency database registry project. If you want to keep up with what's being posted, add his link to your favorite feed reader.

Finally, in addition to covering our formal business at SLDTF meetings, the meetings are becoming a forum to exchange ideas, best practices, and solutions to the issues we face, such as the born-digital dilemma. We are also working toward incorporating training sessions for professional development. As a pilot, at the 2008 Midwinter Meeting, we will provide hands-on wiki training so our members will be better able to utilize the SLDTF wiki for current and new projects.

If any of these tools or projects interest you or if you have an idea for a tool to aid state and local documents librarians, don't hesitate to contact the current SLDTF chair, Crenetha Brunson, crbru@loc.gov, or webmaster Kris Kasianovitz, krisk@library.ucla.edu. Or bring it to the next SLDTF meeting. SLDTF looks forward to collaborating with you! ∎

News from the North

Statistics Canada Products

Mike McCaffrey

I would like to begin by thanking the *DttP* editors for the opportunity to contribute by bringing government information news from Canada to the attention of a wider audience. I intend to present a mix of material, and will address news and current issues as well as the fundamentals of Canadian documents librarianship, often encompassing work with both historical and contemporary material. In this column, I am going to look at selected means of access to Statistics Canada products.

Statistics Canada is the preeminent collector and disseminator of Canadian statistics. Certain agencies publish statistics on their area of responsibility, the most notable of which are the Canadian Revenue Agency (taxation statistics) and Citizenship and Immigration Canada (immigration statistics). But the lion's share comes from Statistics Canada and is derived from the quinquennial census or from more than 350 surveys currently conducted by the agency and organized into three programs: demographic and social, socio-economic, and economic.

Statistics are available at a number of levels, including products available to the public on, for instance, the Statistics Canada web site, products available to the public served by the Depository Services Program (DSP), and products available to the clientele of post-secondary institutions with membership in the Data Liberation Initiative (DLI). It should also be noted that approved researchers may have access to the master files either by remote job access or by gaining access to the Statistics Canada Research Data Centres of which there are fifteen. Fee-based custom extractions also are available to the public, and most of the products normally available at the various levels of access may be purchased as well.

Public Access

The most obvious means of access to the public at large is through the Statistics Canada web site, yielding incidental statistics produced as reports and large area aggregate statistics. Summary topical tables are also often accompanied by analyses brought together under the rubric Overview and based on the recently relaunched *Canada Yearbook*. An integral part of the public web site is Statistics Canada *Daily*. Launched in 1932 and fully accessible on the web since 1995, it is the means by which Statistics Canada makes known its product releases. The *Daily* is released each morning, and many items make their appearance the following day in the print media, often with little rewriting. The *Daily*'s value to librarians lies in the citations at the end of each article, which make retrieval of the source material behind them almost effortless.

A number of publications also are available to the public via the Free Internet Publications page on the Statistics Canada server. It should be noted, however, that many have been discontinued in favor of web-based products, though some key titles are still available.

One of the challenges facing librarians, especially those working in depositories but may be unfamiliar with their rights of access, is how to avoid incurring costs for the retrieval of information. As users become more self-sufficient, they, too, may often wind up paying for material available to them via their local library or educational institution. The most common mistake involves the purchase of time series statistics from the Canadian Socio Economic Information Management System (CANSIM) database. CANSIM, of which more will be said below, is available in one version to depositories and in another to DLI members. As results retrieved from searches of the Statistics Canada web site as well as articles found in the *Daily* have links to the commercial version of CANSIM, it is easy to overlook the fact that free access to CANSIM may be available via other means.

Depository Services Program

Depository libraries enjoy another level of access to Statistics Canada products. As well as the material accessible to the public, many additional reports and documents, often available in PDF, are open to depositories. In addition, Statistics Canada's E-STAT server ,which is itself a rich source, is freely available to depositories and educational institutions in Canada and abroad. E-STAT is an interactive tool that enables users to retrieve socio-economic data. The two principal components of E-STAT are CANSIM and the Census of Canada, though a variety of other materials, such as lesson plans aimed at public and secondary school, also are available. CANSIM holdings are currently approaching 36 million time-series of Canadian socio-economic information, and they include time-series that are published in print or print-like products, many which have never appeared in print. CANSIM also includes material produced by other government departments; for instance, the Bank of Canada. The E-STAT mapping function, improved in August of this year, now enables users to generate maps more easily and gives them the ability to map health regions in CANSIM.

Access to E-STAT is by IP recognition, and its availability to depositories and academic institutions outside Canada makes it a valuable resource and one that may solve many statistical user needs without requiring the library to maintain a print collection. It should be noted, however, that the CANSIM portion of E-STAT is updated only annually, generally in the summer (the last update was done on July 3, 2007). CANSIM is updated on a daily basis by Statistics Canada, and depositories that also are DLI members have access to a version updated approximately once a week.

Data Liberation Initiative

DLI is a network of Canadian academic institutions that enjoys enhanced access to Statistics Canada material, including small-area aggregate statistics, public-use microdata files (PUMFs), and vector map files. There are currently seventy-one institutional DLI participants, all of them Canadian institutions of higher learning.

Cost recovery pressures on Statistics Canada in the late 1980s resulted in a drastic increase in the price of datasets made available to the public. An ad hoc consortium was organized in 1989 by the Canadian Association of Public Data Users (CAPDU) and the Canadian Association of Research Libraries (CARL) to bring down the cost of the 1986 Census files. In 1993, a working group sponsored by the Social Sciences Federation of Canada (SSFC) came up with a plan that received approval from the treasury board for a five-year pilot project and was included as part of the federal government's Science and Technology Strategy in March of that year. In April 2001, DLI was made into a permanent program situated in the Library and Information Centre at Statistics Canada. Participating institutions pay an annual subscription fee, and the use of materials acquired by the program is limited to academic research and teaching purposes.

One thing that should be noted is that DLI members enjoy more timely access to CANSIM series. Other institutions enjoying depository status and access to CANSIM via E-STAT may require fee-based retrievals of the series via the Statistics Canada web site if currency is an issue.

Other Means of Access

While custom extractions and Statistics Canada Data Centre access also are possible, space does not permit entering into a discussion of the means by which this is achieved or the requirements for gaining access to the Data Centre files. It should be noted, however, that certain series are not available through either the depository program or DLI, and incurring costs may be unavoidable. Urban studies scholars are particularly ill-served, as many of the statistical products—the results of the Labour Force Survey, for instance—are available only down to the census metropolitan area level, and results by city are thus only available for a fee.

In Other News

In response to a client statisfaction survey undertaken last year, DSP has updated its guide for depository libraries. Released in February of this year, it is available at dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/Collection/P109-6-2007E.pdf.

Conclusion

I would like to invite the readers of *DttP* to contact me with corrections, suggestions for improvement, or column ideas. In the next column, I will be discussing the current state of electronic access to Canadian federal legislation and the methods by which laws are noted up using the various resources made available by the Department of Justice, the Parliament of Canada, the Privy Council Office, and the Canada Gazette Directorate. ▮

Web Sites of Interest

Statistics Canada, www.statcan.ca/start.html

Overview 2007, www41.statcan.ca/ceb_r000_e.htm

Statistics Canada *Daily,* www.statcan.ca/english/dai-quo/

Free downloadable Statistics Canada publications, www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/downpub/freepub.cgi

E-Stat, estat.statcan.ca

Data Liberation Initiative, www.statcan.ca/english/Dli/dli.htm

Statistics Canada Research Data Centres Program, www.statcan.ca/english/rdc/index.htm

Tech Watch

Toward a Solution to the CD-ROM Problem

Gretchen Gano and Julie Linden

If you work in a U.S. federal depository library, and you've got CDs in your depository collection, then you are likely familiar with "the CD-ROM problem." When a patron requests any given CD-ROM from your collection, what are the chances it will run properly?

Over the past twenty years, CD-ROMs and DVD-ROMs have been popular delivery media for digital U.S. federal government information, with more than 5,400 distributed through the FDLP since their initial appearance in 1987.[1] Depository libraries that selected CD-ROMs in that medium's heyday now have large legacy CD-ROM collections to manage and face a range of challenges in attempting to fulfill their mission of providing public access to these materials.[2] Accessing many of these items requires installing proprietary and increasingly obsolete software, leading some libraries to support one or more older computers in order to provide access to the CD-ROMs.[3]

GPO has taken a step toward addressing the problem by launching a pilot project to test migration processes on a sample of federal agency CD-ROMs. However, GPO has not set a timeline for completing the test or for the longer-term project of migrating content for all depository CD-ROMs, and the pilot thus far does not involve participation by depository libraries (see the latest update from GPO, from the 2006 Midwinter Conference, www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/fdlp/events/ala_update06.pdf). Other efforts to address collections in legacy formats include the University of California, San Diego, GPO Data Migration Project, which addressed 5-1/4" Microsoft DOS floppy disks (ssdc.ucsd.edu/dmp). A related effort is the CIC Floppy Disk Project, a partnership between GPO and Indiana University on behalf of the Committee on Institutional Cooperation, in which files from 3 ½" floppy disks were transferred to a server, but the data on those disks were not migrated to archival formats (www.indiana.edu/~libgpd/mforms/floppy/floppy.html). The CD-ROM collection distributed through the FDLP is much larger than either of these two floppy disk collections, and its access and preservation challenges have not yet been tackled on a large scale.

Despite the software and hardware problems that these CD-ROMs pose, the main challenges of a large-scale CD-ROM rescue project are not primarily technological, as we demonstrated in a pilot CD-ROM migration project at Yale University Library (see the project web site, www.library.yale.edu/govdocs/cdmigration, for reports, presentations, and other project materials). Files from CD-ROMs can be systematically copied to redundant, stable server environments. Obsolete file formats can be migrated to non-proprietary formats for continued use of the data. And as projects at Indiana University and the University of California, Berkeley, have shown, unusual or obsolete software programs can be made available through web-based virtualization.[4] Rather, the main challenges are to organize and fund a collaborative rescue project.

Highlights of the Yale Library Pilot Project

The CD-ROMs we selected for this migration pilot represented a variety of file formats and authoring agencies. We omitted from consideration CD-ROMs that contained copyrighted material (for example, the Foreign Broadcast Information Service publications), file formats too difficult to deal with in this pilot (such as the Environmental Protection Agency's *Site Characterization Library*, which contains agency-specific software), or content that was already available elsewhere (often from web sites of agencies or other academic institutions).

In general, the project workflow consisted of transferring each CD-ROM's files to a server and then analyzing the content—the file storage hierarchy, file formats, and accompanying software and documentation. Next, where possible, data files in other formats were normalized to ASCII text files. Common transformations included going from Excel; SETS (Statistical Export and Tabulation System, included on many National Center for Health Statistics CD-ROMs); or Microsoft Word to ASCII or plain text. Our graduate student worker analyzed twenty-five separate CD-ROMs (some of which were part of a series and contained similar file structures and formats), for an average of 1.75 hours per CD-ROM to analyze and migrate. At a student worker rate of $11 an hour, that is $19.25 per CD-ROM.

The time varied considerably by individual CD-ROM, however, and in fact only thirteen of the CD-ROMs were successfully migrated. Of the remaining CD-ROMs, some could potentially be converted, but because the data were stored in numerous separate files and the accompanying software provided no bulk extract capability, the migration process would be very time-consuming and error-prone. It is possible that a script could be written to batch-convert data from, say, one hundred individual .dbf files to comma-delimited ASCII. Programming costs would of course be higher than the per-hour student worker rate, but if a data conversion program could be used on multiple CD-ROMs, the cost per CD-ROM might not be higher.

Scaling the Pilot

Scaling such a pilot to provide access to and preserve content from the FDLP CD-ROM collection requires attention to: (1) how efficiencies might be achieved; (2) how data quality can be optimized; (3) how the burden of migrating a large collection might be reduced by a decentralized model involving depository libraries with appropriate staffing and facilities; and (4) how such an effort might be organized, coordinated, and funded.

Efficiences. Because we deliberately sampled CD-ROMs from a variety of agencies, we do not know what efficiencies might be gained by concentrating migration efforts on CD-ROMs from a single agency. If an agency tends to use the same proprietary software (such as SETS) or the data formats, an institution migrating CD-ROMs from only that agency might significantly reduce the amount of analysis needed. A pilot project examining a sample of CD-ROMs from a single agency could document this approach and help inform a larger-scale collaborative project.

Optimize Data Quality. Including long-term preservation as well as access as a goal, we questioned whether it is prudent to take any given depository CD-ROM as the best-quality source for the digital content.[5] We made introductory inquires with the National Archives and Records Administration about the possibility that data for some FDLP CD-ROMs were held there in an accessible format. It also may be possible on an agency-by-agency basis to locate original data sources for some CD-ROMs. If the content of any given CD-ROM is already publicly accessible and its preservation ensured, then that CD-ROM need not be rescued—the need instead is for detailed metadata describing and linking the legacy CD-ROM product to its elsewhere-available content, and for that metadata to be included in the universe of FDLP CD-ROM collection metadata.

Migration. Developing a robust collaborative network of depository librarians actively participating in a CD-ROM rescue project furthers a goal articulated by the Depository Library Council in its Vision Statement that depository librarians "should take the lead in organizing systems for transparent, cost effective collaborations to provide services and resources to end-users and colleagues" (www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/fdlp/council/dlcvision092906.pdf). An ideal solution would be decentralized enough to allow participants to work on tasks that suited each institution's interest and expertise, yet sufficiently coordinated to ensure efficiency, no duplication of effort, and adherence to standards and quality control as well as that all necessary tasks were claimed by participants. If depository libraries are to become involved in processing such collections, they should have access to local programming expertise in order to develop scripts and to utilize metadata crosswalks to facilitate migration and auto-generate metadata wherever possible.

Coordination. An open repository model would allow institutions to approach tasks and sets of CD-ROMs in different ways. For example, one or more institutions might work together, and participating libraries could contribute disk images of the CD-ROMs; migrate select portions of the collection; generate descriptive, administrative, and preservation metadata; experiment with emulation tools; engage federal agencies to try to obtain original data sources and documentation; ensure data quality; and address copyright questions. From the CD-ROM collections that are currently scattered among depository libraries, most of which have incomplete tangible collections and minimal metadata, the community could together build a virtual, comprehensive, and truly accessible collection of FDLP CD-ROMs. ▮

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Notes and References

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Government Documents Student Papers

Ben Amata, Contributions Editor

For a second time, the *DttP* editorial staff is publishing an issue of library school student papers on government information.

We handled the process slightly differently this time, asking for papers that focused on substantive issues in government information at all levels of government (local, state, federal, international) librarianship, including:

- contemporary or historical problems related to government information access, dissemination, or preservation;
- challenges to providing reference and instructional services in public, academic, school, or government libraries;
- bibliographic control of government information;
- government efforts to promote or restrict access to information;
- development of specific government programs that promote access to information (for example, DOE Information Bridge); and
- government and private sector partnerships providing access to information.

We solicited library school faculty and librarians who teach courses in government information to submit papers they thought noteworthy. The lead editor and I reviewed the submissions and cut the list to ten articles. We then asked the rest of the editors to select four for publication.

The manuscripts we chose reflect a variety of topics: Gina Strack's "History Is not Partisan: Presidential Records Changes and Responses during the George W. Bush"; Alex Bertea's "Space Tourism: These Trips Are Out of this World"; Marcy Carlson's "Waterfowl and Wetlands: A History of the Federal Duck Stamp Program"; and Deborah Bosket and Lorraine Thomas's "Investigation of Looting at the National Museum of Baghdad During the 2003 U.S. Invasion."

As with the last issue of student papers, we hope that our readers find these informative. ∎

History Is Not Partisan

Presidential Records Changes and Responses during the George W. Bush Administration

Gina Strack

In 2007, Rep. Henry A. Waxman, chairman of the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, stated in his opening remarks at a hearing on amendments to the Presidential Records Act that "history is not partisan."[1] Yet, it seems that since the Reagan presidency—when the *Presidential Records Act* (*PRA*) first took effect—every president has made attempts to change and adjust the *PRA* in a way that does not promote the most open government. The office of the president is deserving of respect; however, it is important and expected that historians and other interested parties are able to examine the records of a past presidency to aid in understanding decisions made, initiatives pursued, and the motivations for a president's official actions. The following is meant to review major changes and subsequent responses found within publicly released government documents.

The *Presidential Records Act of 1978* was carefully crafted to address both the issues associated with the Richard Nixon presidency and the Watergate scandal. *PRA* also properly protects personal materials by excluding them from consideration, along with those records that should remain classified for the sake of national security. Passage of this act was a landmark event because, for the first time, the official records of a president were seen to belong to the nation's people. Previously, most presidents retained or did not retain their papers as a matter of personal choice. Only in the twentieth century did the concept of the presidential library emerge under the direction of President Franklin D. Roosevelt—

although his papers were still considered his own property to deposit where he would choose. President Ronald W. Reagan was the first to have his presidential records affected by the *PRA* and, per its provisions, all material remaining withheld as of January 2001 (exactly twelve years after he left office) were to be opened to the public at that time. However, newly inaugurated President George W. Bush and his administration had other plans. [2]

Executive Order 13233

Within six days of the announcement of President Bush's Executive Order 13233, Congressional hearings began in a House subcommittee to review the order and to generally review *PRA*'s implementation. The executive order was released on November 1, 2001, and was intended to establish policies and procedures "with respect to constitutionally based privileges, including those that apply to Presidential records reflecting military, diplomatic, or national security secrets, Presidential communications, legal advice, legal work, or the deliberative processes of the President and the President's advisors."[3] In one key area, the order establishes procedures that require the archivist of the United States to notify the incumbent and former president of the impending release of presidential records previously protected for the maximum twelve years, and to wait for approval before doing so. This extended and solidified the powers to withhold records, perhaps under claims of executive privilege that had been introduced by President Reagan's Executive Order 12667 in January 1989. Even with this inherited similarity, President Bush's E.O. 13233 completely replaced its predecessor from the Reagan administration.[4]

On November 6, 2001, Rep. J. Stephen Horn, chairman of the House Subcommittee on Government Efficiency, Financial Management, and Intergovernmental Relations, opened the hearing with questions of whether Bush's "more elaborate process" may "create additional delays and barriers to releasing the Reagan records," already nine months behind schedule, after being extended by request of the White House.[5] As one of several witnesses that day, M. Edward Whelan III of the Department of Justice explained in his statement that E.O. 13233 was "procedural in nature" and cited Supreme Court case law originally concerning retention and access to President Nixon's records.[6] The case *Nixon v. General Services Administration* supports the necessity of a president's assurance of confidentiality in discussions with his advisors, according to Whelan and similarly cited in E.O. 13233.[7] However, using a phrase that would become common in commentary on this order, attorney Scott L. Nelson declared that the order "far from simply providing new procedures, turns that requirement on its head."[8] Whelan stood virtually alone in defense of the order. A range of historians, lawyers, and other experts provided compelling reasons that in turn supported the introduction of H.R. 4187 by Rep. Horn and twenty-two cosponsors on April 11, 2002.[9]

107th Congress—H.R. 4187

Over a "period of many months," Rep. Horn and the other members of the House subcommittee made attempts to persuade the Bush administration to modify Executive Order 13233, though the administration maintained that the order did not violate *PRA* in "both the letter and spirit" as the resulting committee report charges.[10] On the same page of the report, the committee succinctly states that the order "converts the [*Presidential Records*] *Act*'s presumption of disclosure into a presumption of non-disclosure."

The first section of H.R. 4187, as outlined by the committee report, describes procedures for the release of presidential records. The archivist of the United States (the title given to the head of the National Archives and Records Administration [NARA]) gives advance notice to the incumbent president and the relevant former president, and then also provides public notice of the action. Unless executive privilege is claimed within twenty working days, the archivist is directed to go forward with releasing the records in question. An extension of twenty working days is available for either the incumbent or former president for adequate review of the records, if necessary. In addition, any claim of privilege must be made by the former or incumbent president personally—one key difference with E.O. 13233 that allows heirs and other representatives to act on the individual's behalf. Given a claim of executive privilege, the archivist will indefinitely withhold the records unless directed by a "final and non-appealable court order."[11]

Continuing in opposition to the components of E.O. 13233, the second section of the bill further clarifies that the authority to claim executive privilege is "personal to a former incumbent President and cannot be delegated to their representatives." In addition, a vice president cannot claim such presidential privileges that together are "consistent with current theory and practice concerning executive privilege."[12] Finally, the third section of the bill nullifies the order itself.

The administration submitted its response and views on the bill with a thoroughly researched and extensive statement on October 8, 2002. Despite these possible objections, upon committee discussion and voice vote, the bill received a favorable recommendation on October 9, 2002.[13] H.R. 4187 was reported favorably by Rep. Dan Burton out of the Committee on Government Reform and referred to the House of Representatives for consideration on November 22, 2002. No further action was taken during the 107th Congress.[14]

108th Congress and Other Efforts

Various bills to specifically revoke E.O. 13233 were introduced in the 108th Congress, such as H.R. 1493 (by original H.R.

4187 co-sponsor Doug Ose) and S. 1517, however, neither made it far. Rep. Waxman was the next to revive the subject in Congress. In conjunction with introducing the new bill, this time as part of a larger package called *Restore Open Government Act of 2004* (H.R. 5073), Waxman also released an extensive report on September 14, 2004, on the subject of secrecy in the Bush Administration.[15] Included in this investigative report is a section concerning President Bush and *PRA*. As befits a carefully compiled report by staff, the section reviews the act and its purpose followed by an analysis of E.O. 13233 and how it "establishes a process that generally operates to block the release of presidential papers."[16] Similar to previous bills introduced in the 108th Congress, H.R. 4073 did not move beyond the initial introduction.

Outside of Congress, efforts were made by other interested parties within the arena of the court system. On November 28, 2001, the American Historical Society, Hugh Davis Graham of Vanderbilt University, Stanley I. Kutler of the University of Wisconsin, The National Security Archive, Organization of American Historians, Public Citizen Inc., and The Reporter's Committee for Freedom of the Press filed a lawsuit in the U.S District Court in Washington, D.C., as to whether E.O. 13233 violates *PRA*.[17] By the time a decision was given in March 2004, the Court essentially dismissed the case given the long period of time that had lessened any perceived injury to be addressed by the Court.[18] The plaintiffs filed a Motion to Alter or Amend the Judgment in April, though the request for judgment was denied in September 2005.[19]

110th Congress—H.R. 1255

The 2007 Congressional session, after major changes with the 2006 midterm elections, once again features bills and discussion of open government, and in particular the actions by the current Bush administration, including E.O. 13233. On March 1, 2007, Rep. Waxman introduced H.R. 1255, *Presidential Records Act Amendments of 2007*. Cosponsors included such familiar names as Dan Burton, William Lacy Clay (chairman of the Subcommittee on Information Policy, the Census, and the National Archives), and Todd Russell Platts, and eleven additional cosponsors were added a few days after the initial introduction.[20]

Hearings by the Subcommittee on Information Policy, the Census, and NARA were held on March 1, 2007. Various advocates and expert witnesses were called to provide background and insight into the issue in two different panels. While Allen Weinstein, newly appointed head of the National Archives and archivist of the United States (an executive branch position), remained neutral on the more controversial elements of the discussion, he did explain how additions to the PRA system for opening records and fulfilling requests had only added to continuing problems at the National Archives. With delays as long as five years at several presidential libraries, they are a "direct result of the Archivist at each library contending with an ever-increasing volume and demand for Presidential records, but not an expansion of the number of Archivists."[21]

In addition, per E.O. 13233, which requires more extensive review and coordination among the incumbent and former presidents and the archivist, the time for that review had steadily increased in the last few years to 210 days.[22] The second panel included historians and scholars, such as Thomas Blanton of the independent, nonprofit National Security Archive. He spoke as a frequent user of presidential records and, being familiar with the Freedom of Information Act request process, commented on how the delay for requests at the Reagan Presidential Library had steadily grown to seventy-eight months—or about six and a half years—since 2001.[23]

Five years after first being introduced by Rep. Burton, and only nominally changed after its introduction this time by Rep. Waxman, the proposed *PRA* amendments and revocation of E.O. 13233 passed the House of Representatives on March 14, 2007, with "two-thirds being in the affirmative."[24] Many news sources applauded this action.[25] As this article went through final revisions, the Senate announced on June 13, 2007, that the equivalent bill, S. 886, had been reported out of the Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee.[26]

In Conclusion

In dedicating the first presidential library, President Franklin Roosevelt said that a nation "must believe in the capacity of its people so to learn from the past that they can gain in judgment for the creation of the future."[27] Yet, as Anne Barker writes, "decisions [George W.] Bush makes . . . could have a chilling affect on archivists, historians, and the general public's ability to learn from our nation's history."[28] It is possible to trace the story of the changes made and the responses through documents released to the public often as a matter of official record. From reports compiled following hearings and discussions of pending legislation, to transcripts and statements that are part of those hearings, plentiful material is available for the informed citizen or other researcher to learn the details of our government. An open government made accountable to its people is the hallmark of the kind of proper democracy we should demand. ▮

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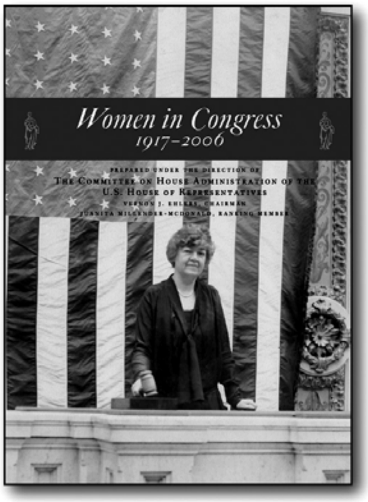
The Remarkable Stories of Women in the U.S. Congress



From Jeannette Rankin of Montana, the first woman elected to Congress, to the new Members of the 109th Congress, women have made their mark in American history as Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Now, in ***Women in Congress, 1917–2006***, their varied, colorful, and inspirational stories are told in the most comprehensive source available on the 200 women who have served in the U.S. Congress.

Designed for students and a general audience, this authoritative volume features four- to six-page biographical profiles of individual Representatives and Senators. Former Member profiles are arranged chronologically and are introduced by contextual essays that explain major events in congressional and U.S. history. Profiles of the women Members of the 109th Congress are included in a separate section of the book and are arranged alphabetically.

Women in Congress also includes:

- Portraits of every woman who has served in Congress, as well as other rare historical images
- Bibliographies for further reading and manuscript collection references
- Statistical graphs and charts
- Appendices on women's committee assignments; women committee and subcommittee chairs; women in Congress by state; and minority women in Congress
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Space Tourism

These Trips Are Out of this World

Alex Bertea

On April 28, 2001, businessman Dennis A. Tito launched from the Baikonur Cosmodrome in Kazakhstan aboard the Russian Soyuz spacecraft TM-32 and became the world's first space tourist. Since that historic flight, interest in the nascent field of space tourism has rapidly grown, both in the public sphere and in the number of prospective commercial providers. In a world where formerly distant and exotic travel destinations now are accessible to many, travel to outer space maintains the cachet of ultimate exclusivity.

The federal government has played a significant, if not entirely supportive, role in commercial civilian space travel over the last six years. Numerous federal agencies are involved in the regulation and oversight of U.S. commercial space flight, which may soon include regularly scheduled tours of low Earth orbit (LEO). As bright as the predictions of futurists and enthusiasts may be for space tourism, the fate of the industry hinges largely on a favorable legislative and regulatory climate, as well as the continued interest and support of the U.S. public.

Definitions

"Space tourism" can be generally defined as paying customers traveling into space.[1] Other names for the phenomenon are "personal space flight" and "commercial human space flight."[2] The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), initially resistant to the practice of fee-paying civilians occupying taxpayer-funded orbital assets, refers to space tourists as "spaceflight participants."[3] Although many nonprofessional astronauts have flown into space as mission or payload specialists, or as individual representatives of corporations or governments, Tito is considered the first space tourist because he personally paid for his flight.[4]

Space, as defined by the federal government, refers to several different strata beginning in Earth's atmosphere. According to NASA, the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale (FAI), an international organization that records aeronautical achievements, adopted the one-hundred-kilometer Kármán Line as the internationally recognized boundary of space for the purpose of altitude records and many treaties.[5] Suborbital space flight does not achieve the altitude or velocity required for a vessel to orbit the Earth.

LEO is generally considered to be between 124 and 726 miles above the Earth's surface; the altitude at which the International Space Station (ISS) and the space shuttle operate is approximately 350 kilometers (approximately 217 miles).[6] Geostationary Earth orbit (GSO) is an altitude at which a space object orbits once every twenty-four hours, and appears stationary to a ground observer.[7] Geosynchronous Earth orbit (GEO) is a more general term that refers to any circular orbit at 35,852 kilometers.[8]

Interestingly, the U.S. government has never officially adopted the international definition of space purely for political reasons, although the Defense Department does recognize the FAI designation for aeronautical ratings.[9]

Market Background

Ever since the Soviet Union's successful launch of the Soviet Sputnik satellite into Earth orbit in 1957, visionary thinkers ranging from science fiction authors to astrophysicists have envisioned opening space to recreational civilian activities.[10] According to NASA historians, in the 1960s, Pan American World Airways and the Thomas Cook travel company compiled a register of names of those interested in lunar tourism; at its highest point the list numbered nearly 93,000 names.[11] Space Adventures, the company that arranged Dennis Tito's flight, claimed in 2003 to have 100 reservations for suborbital flights at a price of $98,000 each, despite the lack of any vehicle capable of achieving that aim.[12]

Estimates of the size of the space tourism market vary widely. A 1997 NASA study predicted that space tourism could be a $10 to $20 billion industry "within several decades," while a 2003 survey predicted only a $1 billion market by 2021.[13] For comparison, NASA spent about $6 billion on human space flight in 2003, according to a former administrator, who openly lamented that America spent more annually on pizza than it did on space exploration.[14]

Enabling Legislation

Space tourism's path from wistful dream to concrete implementation was a decades-long process, punctuated by several key milestones of U.S. federal legislative and regulatory activity, and, in the first instance, active obstruction. NASA vigorously contested Russia's inclusion of Dennis Tito as part of its Soyuz crew.[15] Had the dispute gone NASA's way, the concept of recreational space travel might have looked somewhat different today.

The legislative origin of space tourism was the *Commercial Space Launch Act of 1984* (P.L. 98-575), which gave the U.S. Department of Transportation's Office of Commercial Space Transportation (AST) the exclusive authority to license commercial space launches, including suborbital rockets.[16] This legislation's impetus was a 1982 suborbital rocket launch by a private firm that was cleared by various federal authorities, but that raised concern due to the absence of any pertinent laws or regulations.[17] AST later came under the aegis of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) in 1995.[18]

AST's authority under the 1984 law was extended in the *Commercial Space Act of 1998* (P.L. 105-303), which, among other things, removed a ban that prohibited private space flight providers from bringing vehicles and payloads, including passengers, back from space.[19] Six years later, the *Commercial Space Launch Amendments Act of 2004* (P.L. 108-492) established a regulatory framework for commercial human spaceflight, included protections for third parties and vehicle crews, and tasked the FAA with promoting space tourism activities.[20]

U.S. Government Role

A number of U.S. government agencies have some role in the regulation or supervision of commercial human spaceflight, in addition to the oversight and funding roles played by Congress. Besides the key roles played by FAA and NASA, the Departments of Commerce, Homeland Security, Defense, and State all participate in regulating some facet of commercial space flight.[21] Other involved executive branch offices include the U.S. Trade Representative and the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP).[22]

Turf battles occasionally crop up over jurisdiction of private spacecraft and private space flight. For instance, within FAA there are two offices contending for the right to administer private space craft that have wings.[23] Both the U.S. Department of Defense and the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) have security-related roles at federal spaceports, such as Vandenberg in California, and, interestingly, both FAA and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (NOAA) have roles in promoting space commercialization.[24]

The Space Tourists

Dennis Tito originally intended to visit the Russian Mir space station, which was being run as a private corporation by MirCorp prior to 2001.[25] But before Tito could achieve his goal, Russia determined it was necessary to de-orbit Mir.[26] Soon thereafter, Russian space officials and the Russian launch company RSC Energia approached Tito to gauge his interest in riding as an extra passenger on a Soyuz ISS taxi flight.[27] The adventure travel firm Space Adventures handled the financial arrangements.[28]

NASA was decidedly opposed to Dennis Tito's April 2001 ISS flight, and lobbied its partners in the Inter-Governmental Group (IGA), which oversees administration of the station, to prevent his journey.[29] However, according to the 1998 international agreement, Russia had discretion over its choice of crew as long as they were properly trained, and their space program badly needed the $20 million that Tito was offering.[30] NASA eventually acquiesced, just days before the Soyuz spacecraft was to depart, but during the flight NASA administrator Goldin noted that he would hold Tito and the Russians responsible for any damages to ISS.[31]

Tito's landmark space flight was followed by four others: Mark Shuttleworth, April 2002; Gregory Olsen, October 2005; Anousheh Ansari, September 2006; and Charles Simonyi, April 2007. Each of these individuals flew at an approximate cost of $20 million.[32] In 2001, in Congressional testimony, U.S. astronaut Dr. Buzz Aldrin claimed that Russian officials had told him the $20 million figure "covered the entire out-of-pocket cost of launching the Soyuz rocket that took [Tito] to the space station," while another expert suggested that Tito came out ahead, getting his life support and training for free.[33] Aldrin went on to note that the space shuttle often flew with two or three empty seats, and that paying space tourists could help defray NASA costs (this testimony predated the 2003 Columbia disaster, which had a similar effect on the space shuttle program as the 1986 Challenger explosion).[34]

Contests and Prizes

Despite the fact that there have been five tourists in space in the last six years, the exorbitantly high price tag puts the possibility of space travel out of reach of all but a small fraction of the planet's population. Part of the reason for this is that prior to 2004, the only vehicles capable of carrying human passengers into space were built and owned by governments. However, since 1996, private U.S. companies have competed to be the first to ferry humans into suborbital space as the result of a prize competition.[35]

The Ansari X-Prize (at first simply called the X-Prize) was initiated in St. Louis in 1996 by Peter Diamandis to invigorate the private space sector and bring commercial innovation into the field of space exploration.[36] A $10 million prize was offered to the first team able to privately build and fly three people to an altitude of one hundred kilometers two times within a two-week period.[37] By the middle of 2004, there were twenty-six teams from seven nations competing for the prize; Diamandis noted in 2004 Congressional testimony that "for the promise of $10 million, more than $50 million has been spent in research, development, and testing."[38]

The flurry of activity that this contest caused illustrates an interesting dichotomy in the world of space flight in general, and in the arena of space tourism in particular. Diamandis observed in his testimony that a typical government procurement for this type of project would normally result in one or two paper designs from traditional aerospace contractors; however, in this case, "dozens of real vehicles, motors and systems" were being built and tested.[39] The implications for space tourism were not lost on any of the contest participants, and for many it was their primary focus.[40]

Various prizes have been offered since the X-Prize, including NASA's Centennial Challenges.[41] Indeed, the concept of offering a prize to spur technological achievement goes all the way back to the $25,000 Raymond Orteig Prize, which inspired Lindbergh's Spirit of St. Louis flight across the Atlantic.[42] Bigelow Aerospace announced America's Space Prize in late 2004, a $50 million prize for any private group that builds a ship capable of putting five people into a four-hundred-kilometer orbit, twice within sixty days.[43]

Scaled Composites and Virgin Galactic

The suborbital spacecraft that won the $10 million Ansari X-Prize was a vessel named SpaceShipOne, which was built by famed aircraft designer Burt Rutan's Scaled Composites and funded by billionaire venture capitalist Paul Allen's Mojave Aerospace Ventures.[44] It was a craft surrounded by a surfeit of firsts: it was the first privately built vehicle to fly into space; its pilot, Mike Melvill, was the first commercial astronaut designated by FAA and its home airfield was the first inland spaceport certified by FAA.[45] The craft reportedly cost $30 million to make, so in taking the prize it recouped a third of its value.[46]

Soon after SpaceShipOne's initial successful flight in 2004, entrepreneur and billionaire Sir Richard Branson announced the formation of Virgin Galactic. His intention is to license the SpaceShipOne technology and have Scaled Composites build five, six-person suborbital spacecraft based on the SpaceShipOne design.[47] According to 2005 Congressional testimony by Virgin Galactic's president Will Whitehorn, the company may have spacecraft ready for flight by 2008–2009, at a per-passenger cost of approximately $200,000.[48]

Several companies that were part of the original Ansari X-Prize competition claim to be near launching suborbital craft that would further expand this space tourism niche, but since SpaceShipOne's historic flight no one has successfully duplicated the feat. The variety of vehicle concepts and methods of flight is audacious and exciting, but no one will dispute that there is room in the market at this time for only a limited number of players due to the financial outlay required and the technical obstacles. Burt Rutan, the designer and builder of SpaceShipOne, has depicted Virgin Galactic's projected development costs in the neighborhood of $120 million, but sees a market of three thousand astronaut passengers annually within five years of the first flight.[49]

Future Challenges

Private space flight proponents have testified that the greatest threat to the burgeoning business model is overregulation.[50] While obtaining finance and attracting clients can present their own difficulties, Tito, Aldrin, and others have warned Congress that careless application of regulations that are more applicable to commercial airlines could raise insurance and liability costs in commercial space activity by a factor of ten.[51] Several studies over the years have castigated NASA for failures of vision related to the space shuttle and ISS, both of which have failed to achieve their original purposes.[52]

Future Directions

The future direction of space tourism seems to be limited only by the imaginations of its most ardent adherents. Dennis Tito's week in orbit and Mike Melvill's coasting run above the one hundred kilometer ceiling have ignited the public's interest in a way not seen since the Apollo flights of the 1960s and 1970s. Visionary habitat designers have made prototypes of inflatable add-ons for ISS, while extreme adventure adherents have investigated the possibility of space diving or skydiving in pressure suits from the edge of space.[53]

Concepts to broaden access to space have included lotteries and charitable scholarships. Virgin Galactic president Whitehorn intimated in testimony that, while it was too early to go into details, his firm was interested in bringing space tourism to populations who would normally not have access to it.[54] After all, the object of tourism, space or otherwise, is to get out and tour. ■

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Waterfowl and Wetlands

A History of the Federal Duck Stamp Program

Marcy Carlson

In the early years of the twentieth century, Americans were becoming increasingly concerned with the state of their natural lands. The Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 made the U.S. responsible for the protection of migratory birds and their habitats within the country.[1] The Migratory Bird Conservation Act, passed in 1929, authorized the creation of federally protected bird refuges, called for federal regulation of migratory bird hunting, and required a federal license for migratory bird hunters.[2] It did not, however, establish a means of funding for the purchase of refuges. These two acts set the stage for the creation of the Federal Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp. Popularly known as the federal duck stamp, it is a stamp issued by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service that serves as a hunting permit for migratory bird hunters and raises funds for American wetland conservation.

Image courtesy of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

The Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp

The intent of the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act was to provide, without cost to the federal government, "for the acquisition and maintenance of migratory waterfowl sanctuaries."[3] It was recognized that the U.S. had an interest in protecting these sanctuaries, both as part of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and as a way to counteract the noted disappearance of wildlife in America. Conservation agencies, fish and game

commissioners, and hunters were all in support of this act and on March 16, 1934, it was enacted (H.R. 5632):

> An Act to supplement and support the Migratory Bird Conservation Act by providing funds for the acquisition of areas for use as migratory-bird sanctuaries, refuges, and breeding grounds, for developing and administering such areas, for the protection of certain migratory birds, for the enforcement of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and regulations thereunder, and for other purposes.[4]

Under the act, those people wishing to hunt migratory waterfowl would need to buy an annual stamp for one dollar from the Post Office Department and affix it to a state-issued hunting license. In 1935, the act was amended to require that the hunter sign his name across the stamp to validate it.[5] Since then, little has changed, and the 2000 *U.S. Code* reads:

> no person who has attained the age of sixteen years shall take any migratory waterfowl unless at the time of such taking he carries on his person an unexpired Federal migratory-bird hunting and conservation stamp validated by his signature written by himself in ink across the face of the stamp prior to his taking such birds.[6]

The stamps were (and still are) valid for one year and expire on June 30. The first duck stamp sold for one dollar and continued to do so until 1949, when the price was raised to two dollars.[7] The price kept increasing over the years, each increase put into effect by an act of Congress, until in 1991 it was set at fifteen dollars, where it remains today (see appendix.)

The money from the sale of these stamps is collected by the U.S. Postal Service, paid to the U.S. Treasury, then set aside as the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund, which is managed by the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission.[8] It is used to purchase, maintain, and develop suitable habitats for migratory birds. In the original act, no more than 10 percent of the money went toward administrative costs of the program. Today, for every dollar spent on duck stamps, ninety-eight cents goes directly toward purchasing wetlands (the other two cents are spent on printing and distribution of stamps). The lands purchased with these funds, along with funds from other sources, became what are known today as the National Wildlife Refuge System.[9]

In the first year of the program, 635,001 stamps were sold, and by 1938, more than one million duck stamps were being sold annually.[10] Although stamp sales reached two million or more during the 1950s and 1970s, today there are fewer than 1.7 million stamps sold per year (see appendix). The variations in sales are partly attributed to changing waterfowl population levels, the number of birds a hunter may kill (bag limits), and economic conditions.[11] Since the program's beginning in 1934, almost $700 million has been raised, which has bought more than five million acres of wetland. The stamp not only permits one to hunt migratory waterfowl, it also provides free admission to all National Wildlife Refuges in the United States and offers citizens a way to help protect the environment.[12]

In 1984, an amendment to the 1934 act authorized the Secretary of the Interior to license duck stamp reproductions to private companies for manufacture on other products (Public Law 98-369). The royalties received from products bearing duck stamp images are deposited into the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund and used for the purchase of wetlands. Currently, there are thirty companies licensed to create reproductions.[13]

Duck Stamp Artwork

Since the duck stamp's beginning, the artwork for the stamp has been chosen through a national art contest. It is the only federally mandated and regulated art contest in the United States.[14] Today, entrants are required to submit original artwork of a migratory waterfowl selected from a list of five eligible waterfowl as outlined in the *Code of Federal Regulations.* J. N. "Ding" Darling, the person responsible for the original idea of using duck stamps to conserve wetlands, won the first contest, and his artwork was used on the first duck stamp in 1934.[15] In 2005, there were 233 entries in the competition.

The winning artwork is given to the U.S. Postal Service, which then produces, prints, and sells the stamps.[16] In 1976, Public Law 94-215 was passed, allowing private retailers to sell duck stamps in addition to the post office. Today, duck stamps can be bought at some sporting and outdoors stores as well as on the Internet.

Duck stamps also are bought and avidly collected by stamp collectors. Since 1941, surplus duck stamps are required to be "turned over to the Philatelic Agency and therein placed on sale."[17] The Philatelic Agency may destroy any surplus as it sees fit. Today, the U.S. Postal Service sells duck stamps from 2000 to present on its web site. Unused duck stamps (those not bearing a hunter's signature) are quite valuable. If a collector had bought every duck stamp ever issued at the stamp's face value, he would have spent about $400. Today, the collection would be worth about $5,000, depending on the condition of the stamps.[18]

Junior Duck Stamp Program

The Federal Junior Duck Stamp and Conservation Program began in 1989 with a grant from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.[19] Its purpose was to teach schoolchildren about America's wetlands and migratory waterfowl conservation using principles of wildlife management and visual arts. The curriculum culminated with a visual term paper to show what the students had learned. These visual term papers eventually became the basis for a state and national art competition. As an outgrowth of this competition, a national art contest open to elementary and secondary school students began and resulted in the production of the first junior duck stamp in 1993. The contest is similar in structure to the contest used to choose the artwork for the federal duck stamp. The junior duck stamps are sold for five dollars and are not valid migratory duck hunting permits. The revenue raised from the junior stamps is used to support conservation education and scholarships. In 1994, the *Junior Duck Stamp Conservation and Design Program Act* was passed, which was Congress's recognition of this program. In 2000, it was reauthorized by Congress and expanded to include schoolchildren in all fifty states.[20]

Electronic Duck Stamp Act of 2005

On August 3, 2006, the *Electronic Duck Stamp Act of 2005* was passed, which directs "the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a pilot program under which up to fifteen States may issue electronic Federal migratory bird hunting stamps."[21] The program will last for three years and will test the viability of issuing duck stamps to hunters electronically. The electronic stamps can be printed out at home, thus making the stamp easier and faster to obtain. The program requires that a paper stamp still be sent to the purchaser of an electronic stamp before the electronic stamp expires, which will be a maximum of forty-five days from the date of purchase. The funds from the sale of electronic stamps will go to the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund and be used for the same purposes as funds from the sale of paper duck stamps.

Conclusion

For almost seventy-five years, the duck stamp program has been important in raising funds for American wetland conservation, providing stopping points along migratory routes for waterfowl. With the decline of hunters buying duck stamps in recent years, the program increasingly relies on conservationists and bird watchers who use the National Wildlife Refuges and stamp collectors to buy the duck stamps and help raise funds for wetland protection.[22] The implementation of the junior duck stamp curriculum in elementary and secondary schools in 1993, with the aim of promoting interest in the duck stamp program, provides hope that a new generation will continue the tradition of buying duck stamps and promoting conservation in America. ■

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Appendix. Summary of Federal Duck Stamp Sales, 1934–2004

Quantity of stamps sold per year, face value of the stamp, and total revenue from stamp sales since the inception of the duck stamp program in 1934. Source: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, The Federal Duck Stamp Program, The Duck Stamp Collection, www.fws.gov/duckstamps/federal/stamps/fedimages.htm.

Year	Stamps Sold	Face Value	Total Revenue
1934–1935	635,001	$1.00	$635,001.00
1935–1936	448,204	$1.00	$448,204.00
1936–1937	603,623	$1.00	$603,623.00
1937–1938	783,039	$1.00	$783,039.00
1938–1939	1,002,715	$1.00	$1,002,715.00
1939–1940	1,111,561	$1.00	$1,111,561.00
1940–1941	1,260,810	$1.00	$1,260,810.00
1941–1942	1,439,967	$1.00	$1,439,967.00
1942–1943	1,383,629	$1.00	$1,383,629.00
1943–1944	1,169,352	$1.00	$1,169,352.00
1944–1945	1,487,029	$1.00	$1,487,029.00
1945–1946	1,725,505	$1.00	$1,725,505.00
1946–1947	2,016,841	$1.00	$2,016,841.00
1947–1948	1,722,677	$1.00	$1,722,677.00
1948–1949	2,127,603	$1.00	$2,127,603.00
1949–1950	1,954,734	$2.00	$3,909,468.00
1950–1951	1,903,644	$2.00	$3,807,288.00
1951–1952	2,167,767	$2.00	$4,335,534.00
1952–1953	2,296,628	$2.00	$4,593,256.00
1953–1954	2,268,446	$2.00	$4,536,892.00
1954–1955	2,184,550	$2.00	$4,369,100.00
1955–1956	2,369,940	$2.00	$4,739,880.00
1956–1957	2,332,014	$2.00	$4,664,028.00
1957–1958	2,355,190	$2.00	$4,710,380.00
1958–1959	2,176,425	$2.00	$4,352,850.00
1959–1960	1,626,115	$3.00	$4,878,345.00
1960–1961	1,725,634	$3.00	$5,176,902.00
1961–1962	1,344,236	$3.00	$4,032,708.00
1962–1963	1,147,212	$3.00	$3,441,636.00
1963–1964	1,448,191	$3.00	$4,344,573.00
1964–1965	1,573,155	$3.00	$4,719,465.00
1965–1966	1,558,197	$3.00	$4,674,591.00
1966–1967	1,805,341	$3.00	$5,416,023.00
1967–1968	1,934,697	$3.00	$5,804,091.00
1968–1969	1,837,139	$3.00	$5,511,417.00

Year	Stamps Sold	Face Value	Total Revenue
1969–1970	2,072,108	$3.00	$6,216,324.00
1970–1971	2,420,244	$3.00	$7,260,732.00
1971–1972	2,445,977	$3.00	$7,337,931.00
1972–1973	2,184,343	$5.00	$10,921,715.00
1973–1974	2,094,414	$5.00	$10,472,070.00
1974–1975	2,214,056	$5.00	$11,070,280.00
1975–1976	2,237,126	$5.00	$11,185,630.00
1976–1977	2,170,194	$5.00	$10,850,970.00
1977–1978	2,196,774	$5.00	$10,983,870.00
1978–1979	2,216,421	$5.00	$11,082,105.00
1979–1980	2,090,155	$7.50	$15,676,162.50
1980–1981	2,045,114	$7.50	$15,338,355.00
1981–1982	1,907,120	$7.50	$14,303,400.00
1982–1983	1,926,253	$7.50	$14,446,897.50
1983–1984	1,867,998	$7.50	$14,009,985.00
1984–1985	1,913,861	$7.50	$14,353,957.50
1985–1986	1,780,636	$7.50	$13,354,770.00
1986–1987	1,794,484	$7.50	$13,458,630.00
1987–1988	1,663,470	$10.00	$16,634,700.00
1988–1989	1,403,005	$10.00	$14,030,050.00
1989–1990	1,415,882	$12.50	$17,698,525.00
1990–1991	1,408,373	$12.50	$17,604,662.50
1991–1992	1,423,374	$15.00	$21,350,610.00
1992–1993	1,347,393	$15.00	$20,210,895.00
1993–1994	1,402,569	$15.00	$21,038,535.00
1994–1995	1,471,751	$15.00	$22,076,265.00
1995–1996	1,539,623	$15.00	$23,094,345.00
1996–1997	1,560,121	$15.00	$23,401,815.00
1997–1998	1,697,590	$15.00	$25,463,850.00
1998–1999	1,685,006	$15.00	$25,275,090.00
1999–2000	1,683,713	$15.00	$25,255,695.00
2000–2001	1,720,505	$15.00	$25,807,575.00
2001–2002	1,694,739	$15.00	$25,421,085.00
2002–2003	1,629,372	$15.00	$24,440,580.00
2003–2004	1,616,093	$15.00	$24,241,395.00
Totals	**120,866,668**		**$696,305,440**

Lost Treasure

Looting at the National Museum of Baghdad in 2003

Deborah Bosket and Lorraine Thomas

In April 2003, the National Museum of Baghdad was looted and severely damaged during the U.S.-led invasion of Baghdad. Some of the pieces taken, including an ancient gold Sumerian harp from 3360 BC, were thousands of years old. The United States' efforts in recovering these treasures involved a thirteen-member team led by Col. Matthew Bogdanos of the U.S. Marine Corps. The team, composed of military personnel and agents from the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement, helped recover approximately five thousand items.

This article chronicles the efforts by Bogdanos' team to assess the losses and recover the stolen antiquities, and examines actions by Congress in response to the looting.

Five days after the start of Operation Iraqi Freedom and almost three weeks before General Colin Powell made the first formal statement regarding the United States' interest in preserving antiquities in Iraq, Rep. Phil English (R-PA) introduced House Concurrent Resolution 113.[1] This legislation urged the governments involved in the conflict to "take all reasonable measures" to avoid damage to Iraq's cultural property. The definition of "cultural property" used within the resolution is taken directly from the 1954 Hague "Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict."[2] This treaty was created in response to the looting of museums during World War II and requires that cultural artifacts stolen during the course of war be returned to their lawful owners. Within H.R. 2009, the use of language from the Hague Convention is coupled with almost four pages of significant artifacts found within the cradle of civilization—what is now modern-day Iraq, eastern Syria, and southern Turkey. This resolution was the first of many bills in both the House and the Senate to protect the antiquities of Iraq.

U.S. forces occupied the Iraqi capital on April 7, almost three weeks after the House introduced the resolution. The National Museum was one of the sites where fighting occurred. The looting began on April 9, after the fighting stopped and the museum was unsecured and unguarded for a period of two days.

The press immediately wrote about the theft and destruction of priceless artifacts. The Associated Press (AP) ran a story on April 12 titled "Museum Treasures Now War Booty."[3] A *New York Times* story the following day read "Pillagers Strip Iraq Museum of Its Treasure."[4]

At this time, Col. Bogdanos, a prosecutor in New York with a master's degree in classical studies, was in Basra as part of Operation Desert Scorpion when a journalist told him "the finest museum in the world in Baghdad had just been looted."[5] The next day, Bogdanos saw the news reports and immediately began getting approval to go to Baghdad to help. Within ten days of the AP article, the Joint Inter-Agency Coordination Group, comprising agents from the U.S. Customs Service and military personnel, was set up. They began their investigation at the museum on April 22.

Several Department of Defense (DoD) transcripts contain briefings or statements regarding the looting and the efforts made to help the situation. An early DoD transcript covers a news briefing on April 15, in which Gen. Richard B. Myers, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, stated, "We did get advice on archaeological sites around Baghdad and in fact I think it was the Archaeological—American Archaeological Association—I believe that's the correct title—wrote the Secretary of some concerns."[6] At the same briefing, Secretary Donald Rumsfeld was asked his thoughts on the U.S.'s ability or actions regarding the looting:

> Looting is an unfortunate thing. Human beings are not perfect. We've seen looting in this country. We've seen riots at soccer games in various countries around the world. We've seen destruction after athletic events in our own country. No one likes it. No one allows it. It happens, and it's unfortunate. And to the extent it can be stopped, it should be stopped. To the extent it happens in a war zone, it's difficult to stop.[7]

Soon after Rumsfeld's highly publicized comments, on May 7, 2003, Rep. English introduced H.R. 2009. The intent of this bill was "to impose emergency import restrictions on the archaeological or ethnological materials of Iraq."[8] This included items covered under Executive Order 12722, issued by George H. W. Bush at the start of the first Gulf War, that prohibited the import of all Iraqi goods into the United States.[9] H.R. 2009 also proposed the amending Title 19 of the *United States Code,* Chapter 14 Convention on Cultural Property: to reduce the age an object must reach to be considered of archaeological interest from 250 years to 100 years; and to extend the time frame that import restrictions could be imposed from five to ten years, or as designated by the president.[10] The bill was referred to the Subcommittee on Trade but received no further consideration.

By early May, it was apparent that the initial report of 170,000 missing items was false, and the actual number was much lower.[11] However, an exact count was impossible to produce at the time, as several of the vaults thought to contain several major pieces from the museum's collection had not yet been inspected. Col. Bogdanos reiterated this during a preliminary report on his group's investigation in a DoD news briefing on May 16 providing general background on the situation and their efforts so far.[12]

The task force had four main objectives: to identify what was missing, to release photographs and information on missing artifacts to international law enforcement agencies and the art world, to aid in retrieving the artifacts through a no-questions-asked policy, and to investigate the whereabouts of missing items and retrieve them. He noted that in spite of the damage, the situation was not as bad as everyone first thought. Some of the looters did more damage to the administrative offices than the artifacts, and focused on stealing items such as computers, whereas others appeared to have more inside knowledge of the museum's layout and targeted the most valuable items in the collection. Several display cases were not broken and many areas of the museum were left untouched. In the public display area, forty-two large statues or sculptures were taken, all of which are quite significant items. At the time of the briefing, Bogdanos's team had recovered nine of the forty-two.

On May 22, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 1483 removing sanctions placed against Iraq by UN Resolution 661 in August of 1990.[13] The U.S. Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC), which controls the U.S. regulations implementing such resolutions, agreed to lift U.S. sanctions.[14] However, while the UN resolution included provisions that continued to prohibit trade on Iraqi cultural artifacts, U.S. restrictions were dependent upon the declaration of emergency conditions authorized by George H. W. Bush in E.O. 12722—once the current President Bush rescinded E.O. 12722 import restrictions protecting Iraqi antiquities also ended.[15]

In order to address the potential loophole created by the adoption of UN Resolution 1483, Senator Chuck Grassley (R-IA) introduced Senate Bill 1291, the Emergency Protection for Iraqi Cultural Antiquities Act of 2003 (EPIC) in June.[16] Similar to the House bill introduced in May, this legislation relied upon the authority granted to the president under the Convention on Cultural Property (19 U.S.C. 2603) As written, a lengthy advisory and investigative process was required before import restrictions could be put in place. The main impetus of the Senate legislation was to expedite this process in order to apply its authority to the unique situation in Iraq. This would ensure that Iraqi antiquities remained protected in the event that President Bush removed the emergency declaration. In contrast to H.R. 2009, the Senate bill drastically shortened the timeframe of the import restrictions to "12 months after the date on which the President certifies to Congress that normalization of relations between the United States and the Government of Iraq has been established," or Sept. 30, 2004. Senator Grassley explained the timeframe was created in response to the loophole generated by adoption of UN Resolution 1483. Furthermore, Grassley felt that once the Iraqi government was reestablished they would be in a position to take over responsibility of the antiquities, making a longer timeframe unnecessary.[17] The bill was referred to the Senate Finance Committee.

On Aug. 11, the U.S. government released a poster of the top thirty missing artifacts from Iraq, containing photographs and descriptions of each item.[18] This list contained the five-thousand-year-old marble Warka Mask, also known as the "Mona Lisa of Mesopotamia." The mask was found a month later by the task force, who had received a tip a week earlier on its whereabouts.[19] It was buried under six inches of dirt at a farm north of Baghdad. As of 2007, three of the thirty artifacts (including the Warka Mask) on this list have been recovered.

The second and final DoD briefing by Col. Bogdanos took place on Sept. 10, when he spoke about his team's investigation and their final report.[20] The report contained a detailed description of their findings at the museum and recovery of antiquities, most of which were returned through the "no questions asked" policy. At the time the report was released, it stated more than ten thousand items were still missing.

In November, Rep. English introduced H.R. 3497, the Iraq Cultural Heritage Protection Act.[21] This bill included language from House Concurrent Resolution 113 and House Resolution 2009 along with several new provisions. Foremost, a request was made to expand the committee that oversees Cultural Property Implementation Act requests (The President's Cultural Property Advisory Committee) from eleven to thirteen members; requiring that one of the members have a background in archeology or ethnography. Second, the loophole discussed in S. 1291 was acknowledged. In the event the president did withdraw the state of emergency status—terminating the protection provided by UN Resolution 1483—this legislation would remain effective for six months. This bill was referred to the Subcommittee on Trade.

In March 2004, the work of both the House and the Senate to protect the antiquities of Iraq was realized in P.L. 108-429 with the inclusion of The Emergency Protection for Iraqi Cultural Antiquities Act of 2004 as Title III of the Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act of 2004.[22] While on the floor in the Senate, Grassley made this plea to his fellow legislators to include protection for Iraqi antiquities in the trade bill:

> The purpose of the bill is simple—to close a legal loophole which could allow looted Iraqi antiquities to be brought into the United States. . . . The last thing we in Congress want to do is fail to act to prevent trade in looted artifacts here in the United States.[23]

The final version is much shorter than the separate House and Senate attempts. The act carries the same name as Senator Grassley's earlier proposed bill; however, unlike the other attempts at legislation, there are no proposed changes to the Convention on Cultural Property (19 U.S.C 2603) and the president's authority terminates on Sept. 30, 2009.

Almost three years after U.S. troops entered Baghdad, more than five thousand antiquities have been recovered and returned to the Iraqi people. Though this paper focuses mainly on efforts by the United States, this is a global issue currently being tackled by governments, museums, and organizations around the world. The Hague Convention shows that what happened in Iraq is not unique—cultural artifacts often become victims of war. How much the United States and the rest of the world have learned from the past three years is unclear, as this story is still being told. It will be interesting to see if, when involved in future conflicts, our government will take more measures to protect cultural heritage and prevent this kind of tragedy from occurring again. ∎

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Index to Advertisers

Reviews

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Particularly in a post-9/11 world, topics of international security are increasingly studied by students and researchers in political science, international relations, and history, among other disciplines. *Praeger Security International Online* (*PSI Online*) offers an integrated environment for researching international security, and is a worthwhile consideration for any academic library that supports these disciplinary areas.

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The left-side bar (Quick Search) contains a search box with Boolean searching (keywords are automatically connected with AND; it will also accept NOT and OR). Phrase searching can be accomplished through use of quotation marks. The Quick Search function also supports "Search within Results" following an initial search. Searches can be limited to specific material types in this feature (the material type listings here also include the icons used throughout the resource for quickly indicating material type—worth learning early on when using *PSI Online*). Finally, this left-side bar provides access to a What's New feature (including an RSS feed), and links to information about PSI, Advisory Board, Institutional Partners (organizations providing input into product development as well as content for *PSI Online*), and selected ISC Whitepapers (ISC Education is a best-practices and education organization for the security industry).

The main navigation bar sits at the top of all site pages and provides access to additional search functions and access tools for *PSI Online* (Advanced Search, Index, Titles Library, Chronology, Featured Content, Commentary, Documents, Bibliography, and CIA WFB). Advanced Search allows for more complex searching, with four text boxes and the ability to limit to specific field types. Also, Advanced Search affords filtering by specific publication types and sorting results by relevance or publication date. A free-form Boolean text box offers not just simple AND/OR/NOT searching, but also the ability to add frequency, adjacency, truncation, and other advanced search operators. (Note: A key to the different operators and what they do would be a good feature to add into the environment. Expert searchers will know that the asterisk [*] is for wildcards, but less-experienced users will wonder.)

The Index is a subject approach built by PSI on a modified Library of Congress schema. The A–Z browsing arrangement is accompanied by a search function on the left-side bar (which, when in the Index, replaces the normal left-side bar features). This is a dynamic search, scrolling through the alphabetic listings in the Matching Subjects results even as characters are being entered—allowing for quick and easy movement within the Index. The ability to explode a subject into subheadings is indicated by a + sign. Once a subject is selected, the specific title or content matches appear in the Titles box on the right, and the user can click there to look at the actual text.

The Titles Library in the top navigation bar opens the full listing of content within *PSI Online*. This feature is accompanied by an alphabet bar for quick navigation. The default view is for All content types (books, encyclopedias, commentaries, and documents), but can be changed to specific material type displays. In the listings, the appropriate visual icons are indicated on the left side of a title, which makes for quick identification within the All listing.

Continuing across the top navigation bar, Chronology is a feature allowing users to set date, location, and topic parameters in order to identify short entries about terrorist events and related incidents as compiled by Edward Mickolus (for international coverage) and Christopher Hewitt (for the U.S.). This feature provides a chronological listing as well as a unique feature for generating charts for displaying search results by time or geography.

The Featured Content link takes the user to a page with topical resource lists prepared by Praeger staff. These lists highlight topics of timeliness or current interest, and provide reference and annotation to specific content pieces within *PSI Online* (here, mainly Praeger/Greenwood published titles, commentaries, and bibliographies; none of the examples seen at the time of this review incorporated documents materials). *PSI Online* Help notes that the Featured Content entries will change over time. There is no mention of whether these pieces will be archived for future access, although that might be something for *PSI Online* to consider.

Commentaries are more extensive topical essays commissioned by PSI and written by subject experts or analysts drawn from higher education and research institutes. The essays are generally brief, and are written in language accessible to undergraduates and other nonexpert audiences. Some, although not all, of these essays contain lists of works cited, and some also have what appear to be references to other PSI content pieces (book titles), but it appears that they do not at present actually connect with or highlight other materials within *PSI Online* that may be relevant to the essay's topic. An enhancement would be to build these connections so that from an essay, users could more quickly connect to other content. A good step in this direction might be to connect the Commentaries with the most relevant headings from the PSI Index.

Documents are the next area directly accessible from the top navigation bar, and the user is taken back into the Titles Library and an alphabetical list of all available documents. As the documents aspect of this resource might be the one of most interest to the *DttP* audience, it should be noted that the majority of the documents contained in *PSI Online* appear to be United States federal materials, with a few United Nations materials. The U.S. documents include congressional hearings and reports, content from other federal agencies, some obviously declassified materials, and Congressional Research Service reports. These materials have been harvested into the PSI environment and are served out from PSI. While this ensures stable access to the materials, an understanding of where these materials originally came from or when they were obtained is lost. It would be good for PSI to add metadata about the documents, including the date obtained, originating agency or author, URL the item was obtained from, and other information that would help clarify the provenance of the items.

The Bibliography section contains annotated citations to bibliographies published in journals, bibliographic essays in monographs, and even government information materials. The initial arrangement is by author, but can be resorted by title, topic, or country. Additionally, there are options for refining the display by a list of topics (available in a pull-down menu) or by country. Each entry provides the full citation for the work, an abstract, and assigned Topics and Countries as links that generate a new list of all bibliographies assigned those headings. All of these features are useful, but what is puzzling is that the Topic and Country classifications don't appear to match or be connected to the classification terms used in the Index function of the resource. It would seem beneficial to make sure that the terms and headings used are as consistent as possible. Finally—and the Help section for bibliographies does mention this as a future development—creating the capability for OpenURL linking would be a very useful enhancement to provide additional functionality and efficiency for the user.

The final component of this top navigation bar is the Central Intelligence Agency *World Factbook* (CIA WFB), where *PSI Online* has harvested the most current entries into the PSI environment. The presentation is a straight alphabetical list of nations. The content and basic organization is the same as with the original version, and, once in any particular entry, there is a pull-down menu to jump directly to any other country. An additional feature *PSI Online* could consider adding to these entries would be to create links into the relevant Index entry.

Having provided a fairly detailed walkabout of the *PSI Online* environment, an example search will further illustrate the functionality and scope of materials provided within *PSI Online*. Using the Quick Search function (which seems one of the most likely initial approaches) on the phrase "Biological Weapons" returned 579 matches. A breakdown of these results reveals 503 books, eight encyclopedia entries, five documents, four commentaries, and fifty-eight bibliographies (see figure 2). All example images referenced are from those search results.

Figure 1. *PSI Online* Home Page

Figure 2. Example of Research Results

In changing to the respective tabs for materials types, the initial sorting is by relevance with the option to re-sort by publication date (ascending or descending). The Books entries drill down to specific chapters; for instance, “Assessment of the Emerging Biocruise Threat” from *The Gathering Biological Warfare Storm* by Jim A. Davis (2004). Clicking the link for this entry takes the user directly to the specific chapter of the larger work, with all of the contents of the larger work reflected in the left-side bar, as well as Previous and Next links at the top of the entry to navigate within the larger publication (see figure 3). As well, the system provides a Citation feature, which displays the citation for this specific chapter in MLA, *Chicago Manual of Style*, and APA formats. Print functionality also is provided, as is a Title Info link that opens a new window to publisher information about the printed work (including pricing, ISBN, and other promotional information). Encyclopedia entries provide the same functionality, which makes sense given they also are Greenwood/Praeger publications. Under the Documents tab are only U.S. government materials, including a selection of materials from the Department of Defense and the General Accounting Office. Commentary matches bring up titles such as “Foreign Investment and Port Security” and “Understanding Terrorism: An Abbreviated Bibliography.” Under the Bibliography tab are links to references from numerous sectors, including research institutes, government agencies, and published journal literature (see figures 4 and 5 for examples of Documents results and selected document).

PSI Online is an interesting and useful discipline-based approach to researching and connecting with content. It may seem narrow in focus to begin with, but the potential applications to the social sciences and history are worth considering for academic libraries in particular. There are several functional dimensions that *PSI Online* should consider in order to provide the value-added ease that many researchers want in research tools (these include OpenURL, better cross-platform and cross-provider navigation and access, and more contextual information for resources as is important for making critically informed choices for materials). The growing capabilities for providing users with a near-seamless, connected, and fluid information searching environment point out the true potential for such resources as *PSI Online*—the capability to provide a focused approach to information that helps users hone in on materials that may best fit their needs. In particular, *PSI Online* could be a valuable resource for institutions with a large undergraduate and graduate curriculum in political science, history, and international affairs.

Further information about *PSI Online*, including product information and pricing, is available at www.greenwood.com/psi/online_about.aspx. Pricing options for academic libraries in particular are based on FTE enrollment and range from $3,000 a year for as many as 5,000 students; $4,500 for as many as 15,000 students, and $6,000 a year for enrollment of more than 15,000. Discounts are available to institutions subscribing to more than one Greenwood Publishing database and ascend according to the number of subscriptions. ∎

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Figure 4. Titles Library

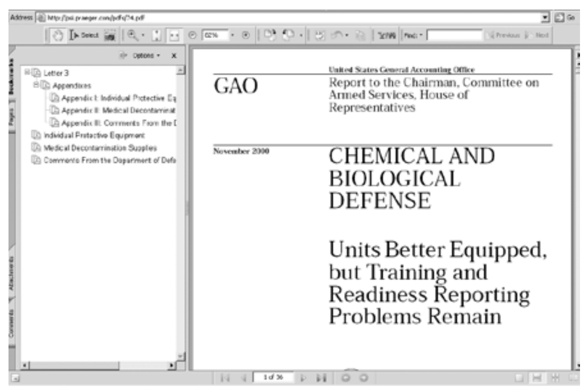

Figure 5. GAO Report

Figure 3. Chapter in Work

Government Documents Librarianship: A Guide for the Neo-Depository Era. Lisa A. Ennis. Medford, NJ: Information Today, Inc., 2007. $49.50. ISBN 978-1-57387-270-6.

Ennis's book provides a short (eighty-five pages plus appendices), nonthreatening introduction to managing a federal documents collection. It's a quick and, unlike much library literature, easy read. Ennis is extremely enthusiastic about documents librarianship, and her energetic tone is infectious and inspiring.

The early chapters are designed to ease the reader into the concept of documents librarianship. She devotes an early chapter to introducing federal documents librarianship, noting that an overwhelming 75 percent of government documents librarians did not originally intend that as their field, and another chapter that highlights GPO and the FDLP history.

Chapter 3 brings readers up to date on GPO, the FDLP, and electronic documents. While I'm not completely comfortable with the statement, "Essentially, the GPO no longer disseminates most government publications in print format, relying on the Internet and agency Web sites instead" (25), Ennis provides a nice explanation of *GPO Access*, PURLs, and some of the problems associated with the shift to digital publishing. These include fugitive documents, documents now inaccessible due to their use of obsolete technology, and digital archiving.

In chapter 4, aptly titled "FDLP Requirements: Dragons and Beasts," Ennis compares and contrasts older depository manuals, which were often filled with intimidating lists of requirements that had to be met lest a library's depository status be revoked, with the kinder and gentler manuals of today that are in more of "here are the things you have to do and here is how we can help" (35) manner. She also addresses the common misperceptions many people have about relinquishing depository status (that it is quick and easy, that the library gets to keep the documents they already have, and that all the new stuff is available on the Internet) and explains the new option libraries have of becoming a virtual depository library.

The networking chapter will be particularly handy for the new government documents librarian in need of a support system: it describes major electronic discussion lists (Govdoc-l, GPO-FDLP-L), professional organizations (GODORT, MAGERT), conferences (ALA, Interagency Depository Seminar, Depository Library Council meetings, state library association meetings), and other ways to make contact with librarians in similar situations. It also stresses the importance of having a strong relationship with the local regional depository librarian.

The chapter on management and administration suggests some tips for working within one's own institution. Perhaps most critical is the idea of demarginalizing government documents by creating a librarywide feeling that the collection is "ours." Also useful is the gentle reminder that every collection needs a disaster recovery plan in place before the disaster hits, and it's the depository librarian's job to create one for the depository collection—even if the library administration may not fully acknowledge its existence, especially if there is no librarywide plan in place. Ennis also discusses the paperwork expected of a depository librarian, and notes that basic collection management (weeding and superseding) should be done on an ongoing basis instead of once every ten years or so.

The final and lengthiest chapters deal with general public services and technical services issues. Included in the former are tips for marketing the collection and teaching colleagues about key resources. I particularly like the simple idea of marking every document used in a display with an FDLP logo flag of some sort. The technical services chapter provides a clear explanation of the selection process, the SuDoc system, cataloging options, and processing procedures. It also discusses storage issues with the diazo fiche used by GPO and GPO's online preservation initiatives such as LOCKSS.

The book has two nice features for the practicing federal depository librarian. First, each chapter ends with a *What to Expect When You're Expecting*-style section titled "From the Trenches"—these offer a few suggestions for applying the ideas outlined in the chapter or places to research them further. Second, almost half of the book is appendices of useful documents. The first is a list of key resources and readings, many of which are also casually mentioned throughout the text. The others are a copy of the 2005 Biennial Survey, a copy of the FDLP *Administrative Notes: Technical Supplement* (*ANTS*), and a self-study template, all of which can help the new documents librarian get up to speed and demonstrate to administrators the kind of attention a depository library needs.

Sometimes Ennis's text glosses over the finer points of details it seems she might find less important (such as when she describes the kinds of documents that might be covered in a government documents course in library school: "state and local documents as well as UN documents" (41), which is correct, but still an odd way to say "state, local, and international documents"). The book also doesn't deal with any of the more specialized (and intimidating) collections many documents librarians also have to handle (patents; technical reports; Freedom of Information Act collections; and state, local, foreign, or NGO or IGO documents).

Despite these minor flaws, *Government Documents Librarianship* does a fine job of its primary task: making basic federal documents librarianship seem less mysterious and scary. On the whole, it is a useful tool that, in a nonthreatening manner, outlines for a new federal depository librarian what the job actually entails. ▮

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Report from World Library and Information Congress: 73rd IFLA in Durban

The 73rd World Library and Information Congress was held in Durban, South Africa, August 19–23, 2007. The theme of the conference, "Libraries for the future: Progress, Development and Partnerships," was reflected in the sessions, committee meetings and in the many interesting library tours that had been arranged by the organizing committee.

Durban was a wonderful location for the seventy-third IFLA. Alex Byrne, IFLA president, predicted that we would "enjoy stimulating professional dialogue, intriguing cultural experiences and friendly interaction with colleagues from [South Africa] and around the world," and his prediction quickly became a reality. The many discussions, open sessions, library and sightseeing tours, the beach party, and the well-attended cultural evening at City Hall all afforded, as National Committee chair Ellen Tise stated, "opportunities for learning, meeting friends and colleagues, and, last but not least, having lots of fun!"

The Government Information and Official Publications Section (GIOPS) in collaboration with the Library and Research Services for Parliaments Section presented a well-attended, informative program on "Government and Science: Progress, Development and Partnerships for Libraries of the Future." Valentina Kalk, World Bank, USA, presented a paper titled "Between the Devil and the Deep Blue Sea: How the Publishing Department of an International Organization Tries to Address the Challenges of Information Delivery in a Changing Environment"; David Oldenkamp and Amalia Monroe, Indiana University, USA, presented their project "In Search of Intergovernmental Organisations: The Development of an IGO Search Engine"; while Nan Hyland, Cornell University, USA, talked about "The United States Department of Agriculture and Albert R. Mann Library's Economics, Statistics and Market Information System"; Linda Stoddart, Dag Hammarskjöld Library, USA, presented a paper on the changing nature of the UN depository program in her paper "Creating Library Partnerships: The United Nations' Changing Role in Disseminating Information and Knowledge"; and, Nerisa Kamar and Millicent Ongo'ndo, Egerton University, Kenya, discussed "Impact of E-government on Management and Use of Government Information in Kenya." The papers can be viewed at www.ifla.org/IV/ifla73/Programme2007.htm. The Oldenkamp and Monroe paper has been recommended for publication in the IFLA journal.

GIOPS collaborated with the Government Libraries Section and the Library and Research Services for Parliaments Section on the session "Guidelines for Libraries of Government Departments: A Hearing on the Draft Guidelines." Nancy Bolt, USA, presented an overview of the guidelines, and Donna W. Scheeder, Library of Congress, USA, and Jane Wu, Food and Agriculture Organization, Italy, provided their reactions to and comments on the guidelines. Five years in the making, the guidelines are designed to provide government libraries with advocacy strategies for everyday situations as well as for use in situations that threaten their existences. They are available at www.ifla.org/VII/s4.

GIOPS also participated in the Access to Information Network—Africa (ATINA) session on "Organising for Democratic Access to Information in Africa." At this session, ATINA was introduced by Abraham Azubuike, Ethiopia, Francis T. Kirkwood, Canada, and Jane Wu, FAO, and papers were presented by Denise Rosemary Nicholson, South Africa ("International Copyright Trends and Access to Knowledge Initiatives in Africa"); Peter M. Sebina, Botswana ("Information Management in Africa to Undergo a Change¿"); Albert Arko-Cobbah, South Africa ("The Right of Access to Information: Civil Society and Good Governance in South Africa"); and Ghaji Badawi, Nigeria ("Public Libraries As Sources of Information to the Disadvantaged Groups in Societies: A Study of the Informationa nd Educational Needs of Prostitutes in Kano, Nigeria"). The papers, which can be found at www.ifla.org/IV/ifla73/Programme2007.htm, were followed by a lively panel discussion and town hall meeting.

The GIOPS Standing Committee held two business meetings, on Saturday preceding the opening, and on Friday morning following the closing. The first meeting was chaired by outgoing chair Jane Wu (FAO). Jane reported that good progress is being made on the compilation of selected papers from past GIOPS open sessions—the papers have been edited and will be published soon. A CD-ROM that consists of papers from the two Africa seminars was distributed at the meeting and at the open session. There was a round table in which those present at the meeting talked about developments and projects at their individual libraries. This was the year for the 2007–2009 elections, and Jackie Druery (Canada) was elected chair, Marcy Allen (USA), secretary, and Peter Raggett (OECD) will remain as treasurer. The minutes of both meetings are available at www.ifla.org/VII/s17.

The 74th World Library and Information Congress will be held in Québec, Canada, from August 10–14, 2008, and will address the theme "Libraries without Borders: Navigating towards Global Understanding." GIOPS will sponsor an open session on globalization of government information and creating digital archives for increased access. It also will cooperate with the Science and Technology Section to sponsor a satellite conference on national science policy and will collaborate with several sections on a satellite conference on government serials. We highly recommend a trip to the conference. Canada will no doubt be a welcoming host, and Québec an exciting venue. For more information see www.ifla.org/IV/ifla74. ▮

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

***Marcy Allen**, Pennsylvania State University (GIOPS Standing Committee, 2007–2012)*


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