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DttP

Documents to the People

Fall 2012 | Volume 40, No. 3 | ISSN 0091-2085

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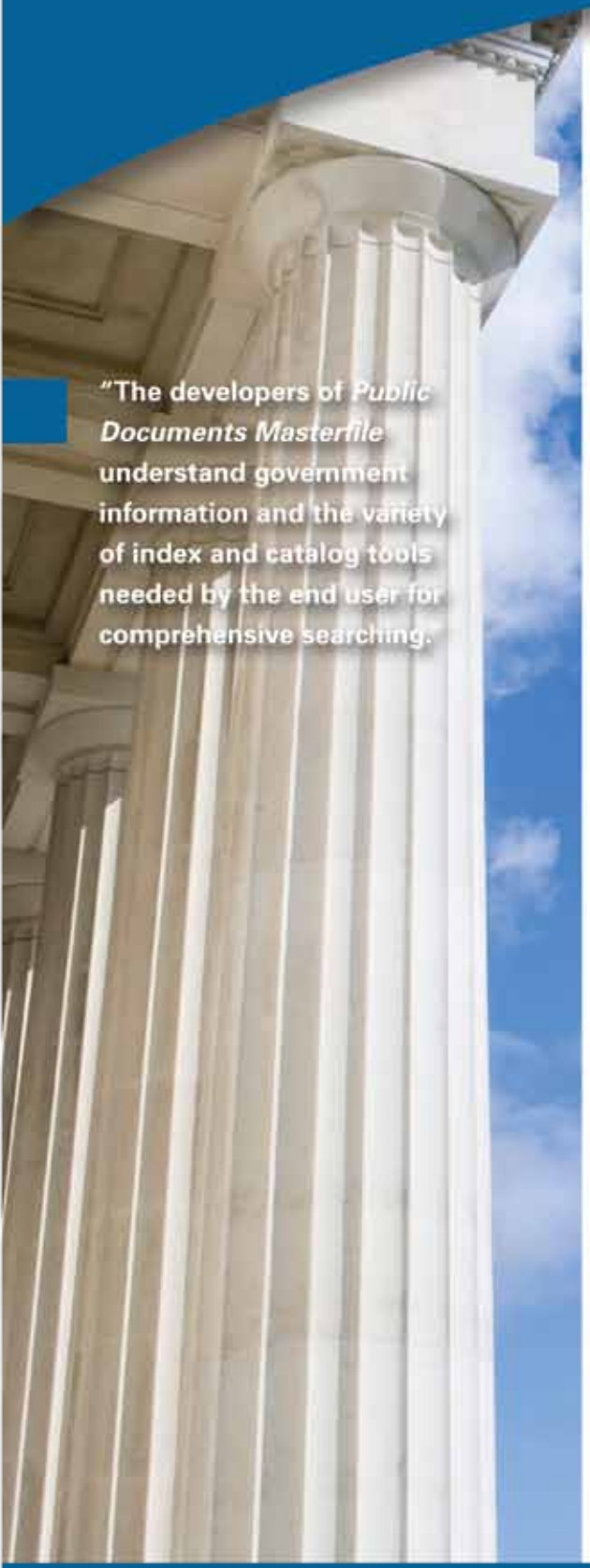

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International Migration Outlook 2012

9789264177208 | 396 pp | June 2012

OECD's annual publication analysing recent developments in migration movements and policies in its countries. Each edition provides the latest statistical information on immigrant stocks and flows, immigrants in the labour market, and migration policies. This 2012 edition covers all OECD countries, as well as the Russian Federation, Bulgaria, Romania and Lithuania. Two special chapters complement the information on movements and policies: "Renewing the skills of ageing workforces: The role of migration" and "The changing role of Asia in international migration". The publication also features country profiles and a statistical annex.

Knowledge Networks and Markets in the Life Sciences

9789264119376 | 128 pp | June 2012

Around the OECD countries and beyond, there is a proliferation of initiatives in the life sciences to bring together disparate elements of global research and establish an effective virtual infrastructure for open innovation. Their common goal is to leverage innovative capacity by creating interconnected webs of knowledge and exploiting external expertise.

Some such initiatives have as their goal the monetisation and trading of knowledge in the form of intellectual assets. Others seek to create networks for pooling and exchange of knowledge. Together, these initiatives can be referred to as "knowledge networks and markets" (KNMs). This report considers the development of such KNMs and examines the impact of current initiatives and the possible options for governments, working with the private sector, to improve innovation efficiency and effectiveness.

The report makes suggestions for some priority actions based on existing case studies.

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

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State and Local Documents Spotlight
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DttP
Documents to the People
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ASERL—Association of Southeastern Research Libraries

Editor's Corner

What's Old is New Again

Greg Curtis

Welcome to the first issue of *DttP* produced by the new and returning team members. In the last edition of this column there wasn't enough room to do justice to all the returning columnists and their contributions. I would like to start by giving a big thank you to several devoted columnists and editors who have agreed to continue on with their columns and editorial roles.

Cyril Emery (United Nations) continues as the Documents without Borders columnist.

Lucia Orlando (University of California Santa Cruz) and Rebecca Hyde (University of California San Diego) will continue to write the Federal Documents Focus column.

Julia Stewart (Southern Methodist University) continues as the Getting to Know columnist.

Melanie Blau-McDonald (Southwest Ohio Libraries) has agreed to continue with Spread the Word.

Esther Crawford (Rice University) has agreed to continue as the Advertising Editor.

Kevin McClure (Kent School of Law) has agreed to continue as Reviews Editor for this issue. We will be looking for someone to cover the Reviews in the future. Notice I didn't say replace; Kevin's long tenure writing the column can never be replaced.

Sonnet Ireland (University of New Orleans) has agreed to participate on the editorial board. Sonnet previously contributed as one of the Tech Watch columnists.

We are also on the lookout for someone that might enjoy writing By the Numbers and the State Documents columns for the publication. If you know of anyone who might be interested, please pass along their name(s) to one of the team members.

New names added to the masthead this issue are:

Elizabeth Psyck, Government Documents Coordinator, Liaison to Political Science, International Relations, Geology, Geography, and Russian at Grand Valley State University, begins her role on the editorial board. Elizabeth's e-mail is psycke@gvsu.edu. Welcome to Elizabeth.

Sonya Durney, Business and Government Team Leader, from Portland Public Library in Maine, joins the editorial board as well. Sonya's e-mail is durney@portland.lib.me.us. Welcome to Sonya.

We can always use a few more on the editorial board to spread the load, if you are interested.

There are some questions that I ponder as the air becomes cooler at night—at least here in the northeastern corner of the United States—and the political rhetoric heats up on the campaign trail, in the media outlets, and within society. As the national election draws near, it is time to reflect on the future of our nation. How does our contribution to librarianship, and more specifically our specialization in government information, affect the information available that citizens use in their selecting our elected officials? Does it affect the knowledge citizens' have? I think we all agree that we hope it does, in a positive way; if it doesn't, how can we work to change that lack of information in the future? With so many voices calling for citizens' attention, will our voice and expertise be lost in the discussion? What steps do we need to take to make our voice heard above the background?

As the seasons begin to change, it is also time to consider the cycles of life: renewal, growth, decline, returning to nature. As with any living organism, organizations and publications change and evolve over time. GODORT and *DttP* are not exceptions to this universal rule. What was once may not be in the future; what once was considered unthinkable may now

be commonplace. How will the future change our country, GODORT, and this publication? The next presidency, regardless of who we elect to fill the role, will change the direction of the national agenda, our government, and our country. The peaceful transition of power, or the reinstatement of the current president, marks our form of government one of the truly unique experiments in civilization. Throughout our history as a county, this has been the case. For more than forty years of this recurring transition of power, GODORT has given librarians a place to discuss our government and access to our government's information. Digital technology makes access for all much easier today. It makes documents to the people a reality. Our government is at our fingertips today, but we, as librarians, still deal with many issues our colleagues dealt with when President Johnson and President Nixon held office. Then we worried and discussed collections maintenance and outreach to the public. Today we may focus more on outreach and public awareness, but we still deal with legacy collections.

In this issue, we continue to find the bifurcation of these two strands of thought. We find features on government information usage and awareness in higher education, contributed by Bernadette Johnson; and cataloging of documents created prior to 1976, contributed by Donna Reynolds and Jimmie Lindgren. Both features reflect the current state of the repeating cycle of advancing the awareness of government information, while, at the same time, being good stewards of our country's historical record, of our collective culture.

President Richard Nixon and former President Lyndon B. Johnson at the dedication of the LBJ Library, 1971. National Archives photo.

As always, this publication is for you the reader. If you have suggestions, concerns, comments, or ideas please contact me at the e-mail address below. Until next time, I encourage you to make sure that you exercise your constitutional right to participate in our form of government by voting for those candidates at all levels—local, state, and federal—whom you feel will collectively represent us to the best of their abilities in charting a new course for our unique experiment in civilization.

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GODORT Membership

Membership in ALA is a requisite for joining GODORT

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

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

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

From the Chair

Welcome to the next 40 years!

Barbara Miller

Welcome to the next 40 years of GODORT! Milestone anniversaries, such as our 40th, are usually a time to look back and reflect on past achievements and remember former (or continuing!) colleagues. Our last *DttP* issue did just that, including an interview with Bernadine Hoduski, one of GODORT's founders, as well as Beth Clausen's review of "40 great things about GODORT." The GODORT summer conference reception also gave us a chance to celebrate 40 great years (thank you Linda Spiro and Gretchen Gould for a great job!) while looking at slides from GODORT's early years. We had a chance to congratulate John Phillips for a long career with government documents.

However, here we are now at the beginning of the *next* 40 years! Time to move forward! Let's assess our strengths as a round table. It always helps to move forward from a strong base. First of all (and this wasn't always the case), we are financially sound (thank you to treasurer John Hernandez for keeping the books). Not only do we have a safe level of carry over, but we have a large enough endowment to cover our annual Rozkuszka scholarship without going into our reserve funds (thank you Steve Hayes and the Endowment Committee). In addition, we have a preconference planned for 2013 (thank you International Documents Task Force), which already has vendor funding! We have just voted in a successful bylaws revision that allows us to have more flexibility with committee structure, and that streamlined the bylaws putting more *procedures* into the Policy and Procedures Manual (PPM). The PPM was in turn extensively revised to create a more parallel structure and make duties of various parts of GODORT more understandable to new officers, coordinators, and committee chairs. Thank you Kathy Bayer and Valerie Glenn, and the entire Bylaws Committee, for their VERY hard work this year. We have a strong Legislative Committee coming in, many with previous legislative experience and/or experience with other ALA units, for a broader perspective on how to handle legislative issues. We have a great slate of chairs and officers, thanks to hard work of the nominating committee (thank you Sarah Erickson and the Nominating Committee). The Membership Committee also worked hard this year to get out publicity, and even found us GODORT bags and mugs for our 40th. Thank you Rebecca Hyde and the Membership Committee. The Education Committee has taken over a successful webinar project; thank you Jesse Silva and the Education Committee. We have a strong GODORT councilor, John Stevenson, and we have several other ALA councilors from GODORT ranks to keep government information interests before Council. We have a GODORT representative on the ALA Executive Committee (thank you Kevin Reynolds). GODORT *Occasional Papers* continue to be published each year, providing a publishing venue for GODORT researchers (thank you Helen Sheehy and the Publications Committee). We have had a smooth transition to a new *DttP* editorial team (welcome Greg Curtis).

We have good relationships with several vendors who help us by sponsoring our receptions, preconferences, and awards (and a thank you to Awards and Andrea Sevetson, for another great job). And, we have a fairly well working ALA Connect, as well as the GODORT Wiki (except for Conference, of course) to keep us communicating (and a big thank you to Barbie Selby, GODORT secretary, for keeping all minutes going and Connect updated). We are coming off a great program in Anaheim, with more than 120 people attending, which helped raise GODORT's profile as a unit of ALA (thank you Richard Guajardo, Crenetha Brunson, and the Catalog Committee). Many of our committees are successfully working through changes. GITCO is no more, but has successfully transformed into a Discussion Group (thank you Amy West). Rare and Endangered is considering a similar move, or a move to a virtual Midwinter Meeting (thank you Aimee Quinn for accepting this challenge). All of these moves are now possible because of the new bylaws. We have good working relationships with many other units of ALA, and have co-sponsored programs with many this year, including ALCTS and the new E-government Subcommittee of the Committee On Legislation. Our relationship with the GPO is strong. I could go on, but you get the idea, and I apologize if I left out any great things I know the various units of GODORT have accomplished recently.

As demonstrated above, the greatest asset of GODORT is GODORT members. There are so many people who work so hard to make GODORT a success, who never give up and who give of their time for the good of the organization. And a big thanks to immediate past chair Kirsten Clark for putting all this together to move GODORT forward with all these activities this year.

So, where do we go from here? Let's start with your new

chair. Do I have any strengths? After four years on Council I decided to run for GODORT chair, because I felt that my years on Council have given me a different perspective of ALA, which could prove useful to GODORT. These years have also given me several "big ALA" contacts, so I feel comfortable contacting the Washington office or ALA officers to sort out problems. I also came in contact with many other units of ALA and learned about their interests. This past year I worked on the Bylaws Committee, which familiarized me with a lot of the PPM. Chair-elect duties of committee appointments put me in contact with many members. Being program chair connected me with GPO, Marcive, and Library of Congress. Over the past few months, as my term of chair drew ever closer, I vacillated between the "can I do this?" hysteria and the "I CAN do this!" self encouragement. But a big thank you to Kirsten, here, for encouraging bylaws changes and running GODORT so efficiently, passing down to me a round table in such good shape. This swings the scales towards encouragement (a couple glasses of wine helps, too).

As chair, I feel my job is to provide a good working round table that allows ideas of members to flow, rather than to enforce my own opinions. My job is to coordinate these ideas with other ALA groups, the Washington office, the GPO, and other external groups, and to make sure GODORT runs smoothly. However, there are a few challenges in GODORT structure I see as impediments to a smooth flowing round table, and I hope to work on those this year. Fortunately, big ALA has inadvertently helped with two of them!

First challenge. The Legislative Committee has had many problems trying to push resolutions through the various layers of ALA to get to the Council floor. We have to vet resolutions through the Legislative Assembly, through the Government Information Subcommittee (GIS) of the Committee on Legislation (COL), through COL itself, and often through the Washington office staff. Unfortunately, many of their meetings are at the same time as Legislative Committee meetings. Enter the ALA Conference Committee, with the news that ALL units of ALA will be changing their meeting schedules to accommodate a new grid with shorter meeting times and five meeting slots per day instead of four. This is a boon for GODORT, if we can encourage these other groups to keep us in the loop and can correspondingly change our schedules after they change theirs and avoid overlap. I have already been in discussions with these groups about scheduling, and hope this will come about.

Second challenge. Connecting with other ALA groups that have similar interests. I have already asked committee and task force chairs to look at other groups they liaise with and let me know of any other conflicts we can forestall with a new schedule. For example, BRASS and GODORT always have programs at the same time. I have already spoken to the BRASS chair about this, and she is in agreement that we can coordinate. In addition to the new grid with more meeting times, several of our committees are considering meeting virtually at either Midwinter or Annual, which would again open up our schedule and allow more time for GODORT members to communicate with other ALA units, such as MAGERT and RUSA, and to attend and/or cosponsor a program with them. All programs will move to the convention center, allowing for even more flexibility in attending programs and giving the additional hope that more people will see our programs. Finally, all ALA programs will become webcasts. I had a few requests for this for our 2012 program, but GODORT did not have the ability or funds to do this. Now ALA will cover the costs and will do the filming.

Third challenge. Work more closely with the GPO, to see what GODORT (and ALA) can do to get the word out to non-depository units of ALA about GPO's programs that are open for all interested in government information. Kirsten, Suzanne, and I have already met with Mary Alice Baish and Jane Sanchez to see what we can work on together. They are interested in providing programs for state library associations, and perhaps state and local can work on this with them.

These challenges are plenty to work on, but there is one more problem I would like to fix, and that is to better update our external liaisons to other ALA units (and some units outside ALA, such as IFLA). I hope to ensure that we have enough liaisons to these groups to get our name out there beyond the docs community.

That's quite a bit to work on. Hopefully by the time this goes to press we will see many of these changes. I hope you are all up to it. Let's make the next 40 years an era to remember!

Get to Know . . . Suzanne Sears

Julia Stewart

Suzanne Sears, Assistant Dean of Public Services at the University of North Texas (UNT) and former documents librarian, is a unique, tireless force of nature. Her unique combination of talents—leadership, strategy, patience, and persistence among them—have helped and inspired many people during her career. Countless depository librarians are better trained and informed from having been guided by Suzanne's vast knowledge. Elected to the Depository Library Council in 2008, and serving as chair during 2010–11, Suzanne continues to inspire people and shape the policies that govern the FDLP as the current chair-elect of GODORT.

Suzanne's involvement with government documents spans more than 25 years, from the days of print-only access, to the advent of the computer age, and now to widespread born digital access.

"I was very fortunate to find my ultimate career at a very young age. I was working at the Tulsa City-County Library (TCCL) while I was an undergraduate at the University of Tulsa. Part of my duties were opening the depository shipments and labeling the documents. I couldn't believe all the wonderful gems inside. I enjoyed connecting people with this type of information. Whether it was a high school student researching a paper or an entrepreneur wanting to start a small business, I was using my research skills to enhance the lives of others."

From this beginning, Suzanne became a government documents librarian and eventually the head of a large government documents department at UNT. Suzanne is currently working in library administration at UNT and continues to support the mission of information access for all.

"It has been quite a roller coaster of highs and lows over the last two years since being promoted into administration. I enjoy having the authority to move forward on innovative projects that improve services to students, faculty, and the community. I am blessed with a division full of dedicated, hard-working, and creative individuals who value customer service and are full of ideas for improving workflows and enhancing the library experience for our patrons. Having had library work experience as a support staff member and as a librarian gives me a unique perspective as an administrator."

According to Sears, library administration has its own set of challenges. "Part of why I love working in libraries is that there is no typical day. A great deal of my time is spent putting out small 'fires' that erupt regarding policies, technology mishaps, personnel, and services. I am also heavily involved in strategic planning for the future of UNT libraries. The hardest thing for me has been to give up working with the government documents on a daily basis. However, with my government documents background, I have an opportunity and duty as an administrator to promote the value of these types of resources to other administrators. Also, my continued state and national involvement in the government document area helps keep me involved with government information. But, there are many times that I miss being a documents librarian."

"While I am the chair-elect of ALA GODORT, I will be looking for ways to increase the involvement of our membership," said Sears. "Fostering collaboration, cooperation, and leadership among and within groups with a vested interest in documents will be the key to overcoming many challenges faced by documents librarians and depository libraries. ALA GODORT is uniquely positioned to help librarians work with administrators in these areas so that better provisions can be made for digitization and other pertinent access projects. The goal is to provide better access to government information resources, whether the resources are local, state, federal, or international."

Sears' career mentors are numerous.

"I have had many wonderful people in my life who have guided and inspired me. It is difficult to name them all. First and foremost is my father, who instilled in me a strong work ethic and an inquisitive nature to always want to learn more. He taught me to stand up for what you believe is right and to seek out solutions rather than add to a problem. It is from him that I

received my love for history, civics, and organization. I always told him he would have made a great librarian.

"I have also been inspired by various colleagues and supervisors. Included in this list are the following: Karen Miller and Doris Westfield from my days at Tulsa City-County Library; Cathy Hartman, associate dean for UNT libraries and my current supervisor; and John Phillips, professor and head of the Documents Department, Oklahoma State University Edmon Low Library."

As the presidential election approaches, changes could be in store for the FDLP.

"If the administration changes, it could profoundly affect the FDLP, but it may take more than a single year for the changes to be felt. The Congressional elections more directly affect the program. If there is any hope of successfully changing parts of the Title 44 legislation we need supporters and champions in Congress," Sears said.

"I have worked in many areas of public services and enjoyed them all, but my true love is government documents," Sears said. "The history and civic geek in me finds great pleasure in just browsing the shelves to uncover one fascinating item after another. I am committed to making sure that these valuable resources are preserved and made accessible for generations to come."

Federal Documents Focus

Health Matters at the CDC

Lucia Orlando and Rebecca Hyde

Like death and taxes, it's inevitable you or one of your patrons will need accurate up-to-date health information or data about communicable diseases, food safety, and health threats. The Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), an arm of the Department of Health and Human Services, is the lead federal agency tasked with protecting public health and preventing injury and illnesses. Originally created in 1946, the CDC employs a multi-pronged approach that includes research and tracking of diseases, educating the public about specific ailments, promoting awareness of healthy behaviors, emergency preparedness, and devising strategies to minimize health risks. The CDC partners with public health departments and associations, first responders, universities, faith communities, business and industry, as well as media outlets to educate, inform, and improve the health of communities in general and at-risk populations in particular. This column will give an overview of primary CDC functions and resources anyone working with health topics should know about, along with a few social media tools you can use to share CDC content with your patrons and colleagues.

The CDC website serves as a model of a well-organized, thoughtfully designed site. Information from each of the CDC institutes, centers, organizations, and offices is arranged by topic and specific audience. The clean layout makes it easy to find links to current issues, favorite publications, specific programs, blogs, and social media. In addition to being easy to read and simple to navigate the entire CDC website is available in Spanish. Selected up-to-the-minute health and disease alerts can be viewed in several languages, including Chinese, Creole, Tagalog, Hmong, Thai, Somali, Swahili, Russian, French, Dutch, German, and Italian.

Publications

The CDC was one of the first government agencies to digitize, and make available online, both current and historical volumes of statistical reports like Vital Statistics of the United States (1.usa.gov/NOtNol) and Health, United States (1.usa.gov/healthUS), a compendium of trend data by topic. In addition to statistical publications, the CDC produces a number of open access, peer reviewed electronic journals such as *Preventing Chronic Disease* (*PCD*) and *Emerging Infectious Diseases (EID)*, as well as research studies and surveillance reports.

If you were a fan of the television show *House,* then be sure to look through *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR)* at www.cdc.gov/mmwr. *MMWR* is a leading publication that communicates the core work performed by the CDC. Most installments describe diseases and conditions, analyze time series data, and make recommendations about specific public health concerns. Recent topics include skin cancer, smoking, newborn screening, and asthma. Selected issues contain case studies of rare or unique diseases reported by public health practitioners across the nation. While titles such as "Investigation of Viral Hepatitis Infections Possibly Associated with Health-Care Delivery" may sound off-putting, the reports provide a compelling narrative detailing how public health departments, doctors, and researchers trace the origin of a condition and often sound as though they could form the basis for a movie script or riveting novel.

Data and statistics

The data and statistics link on the main CDC webpage leads to a portal of common health issues, each of which contains links to available statistics and background information. This page links to data and reports for states and territories, as well as online tools to help more knowledgeable users customize how they interact with datasets. This subject-oriented collection is helpful when looking for information on a particular theme, but don't be fooled into thinking this is the only portal for statistical data. The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), the statistical arm of the CDC (www.cdc.gov/nchs), is a better option for more detailed data. NCHS tracks and compiles data obtained from health surveys, personal interviews, reports from state health departments, hospitals, and other care facilities. In addition to standard birth and death data, NCHS tracks diseases and health conditions like obesity, diabetes, cancer, and heart disease as well as injuries, disabilities, nutrition, immunizations, and health screenings. This organization also tracks information related to the nation's health care system—for example, health insurance coverage, usage, and services provided by hospitals, emergency departments, hospice care, other care environments, medications prescribed, care complications, and changing patterns of service delivery. You don't need a degree in statistical analysis to get something useful from NCHS. The FastStats portal at 1.usa.gov/faststat provides snapshots of topical data that help the novice user learn more about a specific issue with the option of following links to more detailed datasets, surveys, reports, and studies.

Health and disease

Many pressing health issues such as smoking, obesity, various cancers, and heart disease can be prevented or successfully treated if detected early, and the prevalence of disease outbreaks significantly reduced. This could enhance quality of life and save billions of dollars in medications, doctor fees, and hospital costs, which is why the CDC works to educate the public on how to improve their health, recognize warning signs, risk factors, tests that aid with early detection, and steps to take to combat disease. Perhaps the most well known recent campaign was the CDC-led effort requiring tobacco companies to place images on cigarette packages to show the damage smoking inflicts on smokers and those around them. A court injunction followed and the FDA continues to fight for the label requirement at the time this article was written. However, this didn't stop the CDC from unveiling their own graphic warnings in print and video ads across the country showing the devastating toll smoking takes on the daily lives of smokers. Of course, not every public health campaign is this dramatic. Most public education is in the form of simple, yet engaging factsheets and brochures that appeal to specific audiences. Brief information about summertime sun safety, help for smokers, prenatal care, and tracking child development milestones are further examples of awareness campaigns targeted to the general public.
We all know germs don't recognize political boundaries, so the CDC works to detect and monitor outbreaks around the world and share their expertise with other countries and international medical organizations. The CDC actively works to address conditions such as HIV/AIDS, malaria, parasitic diseases, polio, and injuries, along with water-borne illnesses and refugee health. Anyone traveling overseas should take a look at the CDC travel webpage (wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel) for guidance on local food and water conditions, suggested vaccinations, potential risk for infectious diseases, and how to locate medical clinics. Aptly named survival guides provide information about what to pack, what to do if you become sick or injured, and how to protect your health during your trip.

Emergency preparedness

Who knew that the same tools and resources used to prepare for natural disasters could help in the event of a zombie attack? The staff at the Office of Public Health Preparedness and Response caught on to something when they used the specter of a zombie apocalypse to illustrate how to prepare for and respond to natural disasters like hurricanes and earthquakes. The lesson learned is that the basic tenets of emergency preparedness are much more compelling when delivered through something that

CDC gets the word out about preparing for emergencies and pandemic disease.

appeals to popular imagination such as an artfully rendered graphic novel full of creepy half-dead people. The original idea started as a zombie-themed blog hosted on the CDC website. The popularity of the blog was unprecedented—resulting in traffic so high it caused the site server to crash (1.usa.gov/LyuBtA). The success of the blog led to the creation of a dedicated website, graphic novel, and zombie-themed posters to help spread the word about preparing for emergencies.

Social media

The zombie apocalypse scenario is just one example of how the CDC uses creative outreach efforts, along with an impressive array of social media tools, to reach active online and mobile user populations. Like most government agencies and other organizations, the CDC has active Facebook and Twitter accounts, along with blogs, YouTube, and Flickr accounts. All of these and more can be found linked from the Center's social media portal (www.cdc.gov/socialmedia). Going beyond the expected, the CDC also has a number of tools for those who want to help their users and website visitors stay informed and healthy. The CDC provides code for nearly fifty interactive widgets related to general health, data and statistics, emergency preparedness, flu season, and more (www.cdc.gov/widgets). Anyone can add these to a website and they can even be rotated on a regular basis to highlight different issues. In addition, code is provided for one hundred website buttons and badges (1.usa.gov/LJ7H50) on a wide number of topics. They are mostly targeted to awareness campaigns and specific health issues and although they are not interactive, they do lead to

rich information sources. If your library uses LibGuides, widgets, buttons, and badges can all be embedded in your guides by using the multimedia box "embedded media & widgets," allowing you to easily change them at a whim or in honor of a season or awareness month.

This is just a small taste of the information and services offered by the CDC and its various subsidiaries. The CDC has a wide reaching mission that results in rich historical resources, hard data, and statistics, and a wealth of information and services for you and your users. Dive into the sites and resources we've mentioned here to learn more, and use some of the CDC's resources to bolster your own social media and outreach efforts.

Documents without Borders

Travaux Préparatoires: Online Advances and Uncommon Sources

Cyril Robert Emery

For librarians working with international documents, helping patrons locate the travaux préparatoires of a particular treaty can be particularly challenging. Recently, I have noted some new trends in online availability of travaux préparatoires and have come across some uncommon sources for this type of information that tend to be overlooked.

The term travaux préparatoires, "travaux" for short, can be literally translated into English as "preparatory works." In practice, the term does not have a precise meaning, but it generally refers to any and all records relating to the negotiation of a treaty. This can include treaty drafts, transcripts or minutes of oral negotiations between countries, reports from outside experts, country submissions, substantive reports prepared by international organizations, and more. Typically, the term is used specifically to refer to a collection of those records in a single volume or series of volumes.

These records are valuable for researchers, lawyers, and courts because they can shed light on the meaning of treaty provisions where the text may be vague or open to interpretation. Most importantly, like a legislative history in the United States, travaux have specific legal value when a court is trying to determine the meaning of a treaty provision.[1]

Online advances: Greater sophistication and greater availability

While it is not particularly difficult to gather the negotiating records related to a treaty, organizing those records in a useful way requires a great deal of effort. During drafting, articles are added and deleted and their numbering changes frequently. Furthermore, during treaty conferences, negotiators frequently fail to mention by number the article they are discussing. Thus, for travaux to be readily useful, they need to include detailed indexes and article correlation tables that require careful study to prepare.

With this in mind, it is probably not surprising that, in the past, the best travaux have frequently been expensive, commercially published works that present the negotiating history of a treaty in an article-by-article format or with a detailed index and offer extensive academic analysis on each provision.[2] While this is still true in many ways, free online travaux have enjoyed a modest transformation in recent years, both in terms of availability and quality.

Unlike commercial works, which are typically prepared by academics, free online travaux are usually prepared and posted by the secretariat of the intergovernmental organization (IGO) that deals with the convention in question. For example, travaux for the convention relating to the Status of Refugees can be found on the website of the United Nations High Commissioner For Refugees.[3]

Most online travaux offered by IGOs consist simply of PDF versions of bound diplomatic conference records or links to individual official records.[4] While useful and free, these types of travaux leave it to researchers to sift through records and to try to find references to whichever specific treaty articles are of interest. Furthermore, they have little in the way of contextualizing information or analysis, making it difficult to get an overview of the treaty's development.

Fortunately, it seems that many recent free online travaux are providing information in a more organized and comprehensive format. For example, travaux for the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption were both prepared by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), consolidating records into a single volume and using the very useful article-by-article approach.[5] Both of these texts also contain introductions offering context.

In terms of both increasing the total number of free online travaux and providing expanded context, the relatively new United Nations Audiovisual Library of International Law (AVL) (www.un.org/law/avl) has also improved the online

travaux landscape. In its "Historic Archives" section, it offers information on an ever-growing number of important UN treaties. For each treaty, it provides a scholarly introduction and procedural history that offers the type of academic analysis often lacking in free online travaux. It also provides either links or references to the records of the negotiations. Unfortunately, there are many cases in which the full-text documents are not available, and the records are not arranged or indexed in an article-by-article format. Nonetheless, while it still remains true that the best travaux are the commercial academic works, travaux such as those provided by the AVL and UNODC show that free online offerings have come a long way.

Uncommon sources: Precursor treaties and legislative history

Even when dealing with treaties where there is a wealth of material (either online or in print), resulting from the negotiations, researchers will often discover that interpretation on the precise article in which they are interested is nowhere to be found. In these cases, I have found it useful to look into two less commonly mentioned resources.

First, just as is true with legislation, treaty articles are rarely drawn up from scratch at a diplomatic conference. In many instances, the language used is based on a prior treaty. For instance, some of the language found in Article 37 of the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods, 1980 (CISG) is inherited verbatim from Article 37 the Uniform Law on the International Sale of Goods, 1964, a treaty that the CISG has largely supplanted.[6] While this phenomenon can be overlooked in travaux, a good academic travaux will mention when treaty language comes from a preceding treaty, and a good librarian or researcher will know then to direct their focus on travaux related to that treaty.

Second, and more frequently overlooked, are the legislative history texts related to national enactments of treaties. In almost every country, some kind of legislative action is needed for a treaty to come into force, and the legislative histories related to these actions can reveal useful information on that country's perception as to the meaning of the treaty's provisions. While this type of information does not have the legal value associated with travaux, if the country in question was a main negotiator of the treaty text or there is a question of how courts in that country will interpret the text, it can be meaningful. Furthermore, it is often online. For example, Australia was heavily involved in the negotiation of the Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA). In Australia, a National Interest Analysis (NIA) must be submitted when treaties are being considered. The ACTA NIA is not a detailed document, but it lays out the reasons Australia might wish to be party to the treaty and gives information on specific articles.[7] All of this information might be useful when later interpreting Australia's intent when negotiating the treaty.

Cyril Robert Emery, Librarian, UNCITRAL Law Library, cyril.emery@uncitral.org. The opinions expressed in this column are the author's own and do not necessarily reflect those of the United Nations.

Notes and References

1. For a good explanation, see Jonathan Pratter, "Update: À la Recherche des Travaux Préparatoires: An Approach to Researching the Drafting History of International Agreements," *GlobaLex* (2008), bit.ly/pratter.
2. See ibid. Being able to locate article-specific information is key for patrons as they typically only want to consult documents related to a specific treaty article, and they do not want to sift through hundreds of records looking for references to that article.
3. bit.ly/unhcr_1951.
4. For conference records, see, for example, *United Nations Conference on Consular Relations, Vienna, 4 March22–April 1963*, (New York: United Nations, 1963), bit.ly/vccr_travaux (containing travaux for the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations). For a list of links, see, for example, United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, *Travaux Préparatoires, 2001—United Nations Convention on the Assignment of Receivables in International Trade*, bit.ly/receivables_travaux.
5. *Travaux Préparatoires of the Negotiations for the Elaboration of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto* (New York: United Nations, 2006), bit.ly/ctoc_travaux; *Travaux Préparatoires of the Negotiations for the Elaboration of the United Nations Convention against Corruption* (New York: United Nations, 2010), bit.ly/cac_travaux.
6. See Ingeborg Schwenzer, ed., *Commentary on the UN Convention on the International Sale of Goods (CISG)*, 3rd ed. (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010), 601.
7. International Intellectual Property Section, Office of Trade Negotiations, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, *National Interest Analysis [2011] ATNIA 31 with attachment on consultation: Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement done at Tokyo on 1 October 2011 [2011] ATNIF 22*, bit.ly/acta_nia.

Spread the Word

Back to School = Outreach to Teachers or Education Majors

Melanie Blau-McDonald

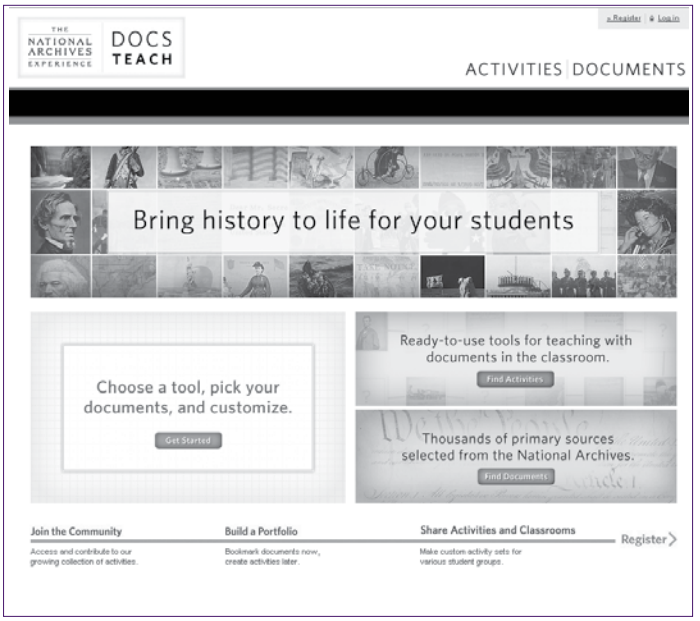
Relatively few teachers or soon-to-be teachers (education majors) realize the breadth and depth of resources available online for their use in creating K–12 lessons that meet critical thinking standards. The National Archive and Records Administration (NARA), for example, has a robust DOCS TEACH program whereby you can create activities using thousands of primary source documents, photos, audio recordings, and videos from their vast collection (docsteach.org). While many teachers will have already planned their year, there will still be room for additional activities and you can show your value by sharing NARA's resources with the teachers. If you work with education majors, exposure to DOCS TEACH, should earn you a gold star!

What is DOCS TEACH?

DOCS TEACH is an online resource provided by the NARA that allows you to create online educational activities for a classroom using a part of their digitized collection (see figure 1). An 'activity' uses one of the tools created by NARA and then your selections of primary source items with your specific instructions. Each activity is classified by tool, historical era, Historical Thinking Skill, and author. The tools are frames into which you place selected documents to build your own unique activity. Historical Thinking Skills are the nationally accepted standards for critical thinking as applied to history. In addition to creating your own activities with DOCS TEACH, you can see the activities created by NARA staff and educators across the country. You are allowed to use these activities as is, or make adjustments to them that better fit your students' needs. DOCS TEACH is, therefore, a shared, open repository of learning activities (see figure 2).

Adhering to nationally accepted standards

The National Center for History in the Schools at the University of California, Los Angeles, has published the National Standards for History, part of which is available online (www.nchs.ucla.edu/Standards/). Within these standards is a set of Historical Thinking Standards that apply history standards to skill descriptions, which engage the student and builds on increasing mastery in an interdependent fashion, rather than a linear fashion.



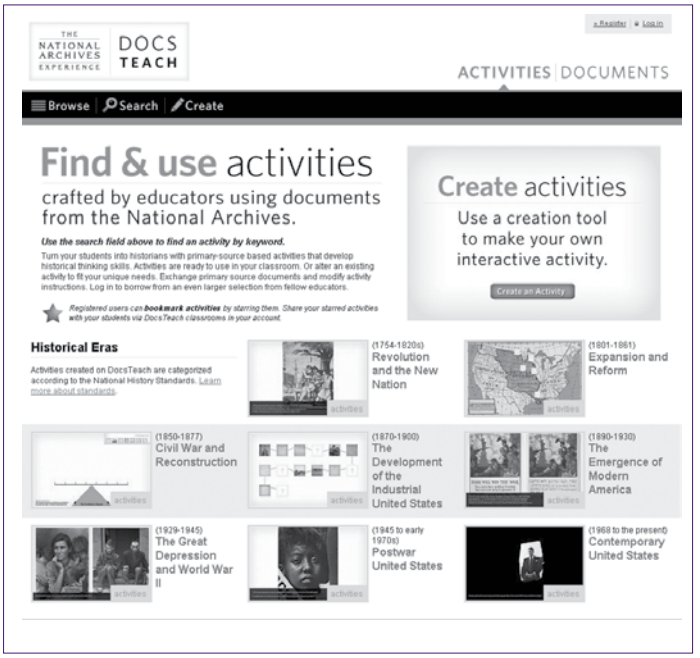


Figure 1 (top), Figure 2 (bottom).

"Students engaged in activities of the kinds just considered will draw upon skills in the following five interconnected dimensions of historical thinking:

1. Chronological Thinking
2. Historical Comprehension
3. Historical Analysis and Interpretation
4. Historical Research Capabilities
5. Historical Issues-Analysis and Decision-Making" (http://tiny.cc/vnshfw)

DOCS TEACH uses Historical Thinking Skills directly by allowing you to create an activity based on the skill you would like to teach. When you select the Create an Activity button, one of your options is a drop-down called Historical Thinking Skills (see figure 3). Let's say you selected Historical Analysis and Interpretation. The webpage will refresh with the better choices in bold and the others washed or greyed out. Using recognized standards gives your program necessary creditability.

Targeting education majors

Education majors are expected to develop pedagogically appropriate lessons as part of their coursework. Possible subject area majors who would be interested in the NARA DOCS TEACH are:

- English/language arts;
- history/social studies;
- gifted/talented; or
- special ed.

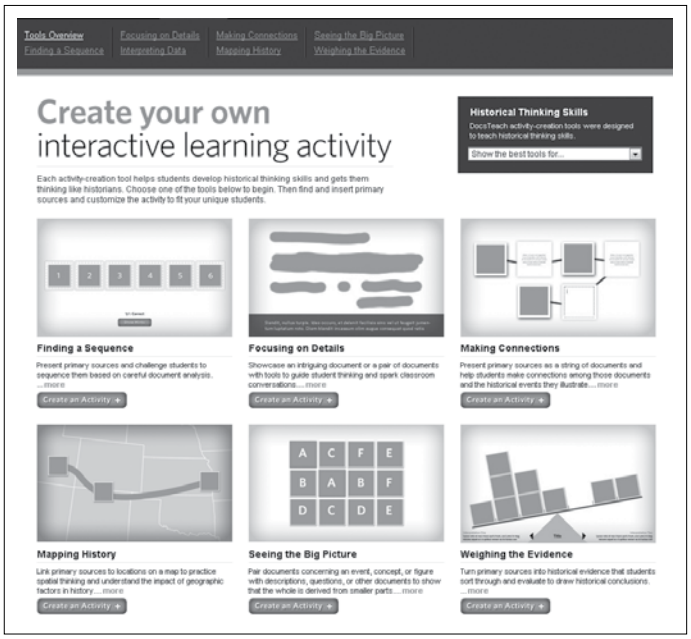
Targeting elementary and high school teachers

Teachers of the following subjects may be interested in working with DOCS TEACH:

- English/language arts;
- history/social studies;
- civics/government; or
- film studies.

Using existing activities in DOCS TEACH

I recommend creating a login and playing in DOCS TEACH for a while until you're comfortable with the tools and the process. I tried about a dozen already created activities and found many confusing at best. I strongly recommend that you try any individual activity first, before you recommend it to a teacher. The most consistent activity creator author I found was the staff of NARA. One way to find their items is to select Search and then type in "national archives education team" (see figure 4). There are other terms that will retrieve their work but this is the best I found so far. One of their activities that uses the Historical Thinking Skill we selected, Historical Analysis & Interpretation, is called "The New Deal: Revolution or Reform?" Before you launch the activity, you are presented with a Synopsis and Teacher's Instructions, which include specific learning objectives giving the student instructions and placing the assignment in context. You also have a persistent URL to the activity that you may use in your classroom. When the student has completed the activity, they select an "I'm Done" tab and are taken to an e-mail dialog box. They type in their teacher's e-mail and their own and



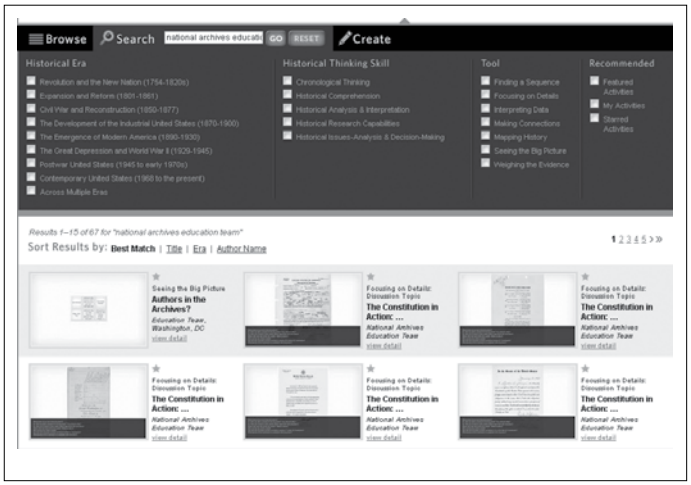


Figure 3 (top), figure 4 (bottom).

then enter their response to the question in a text box. When they hit send, the e-mail is delivered and the activity closes.

Using DOCS TEACH to create original activities

Select "Get Started" from the homepage. Either choose a Historical Thinking Skill you'd like to work on or go directly to an activity. I'd like to create an activity using the Mapping History Tool. Once I select "Create an Activity" under the "Tool I Want," a dialog box opens and outlines the process. The next step is to find documents. The documents are organized by historical eras. But if you select Search, you will have the options to also select documents by format or recommended. The format types are: audio/video, charts/graphs/data, image, map, or written document. I want to create a map that shows the progress of Lewis and

Clark through images and documents. A search of "Lewis and Clark" yielded some documents and images, but not enough to cover what I would like. I selected some that fit but then had to search additional locales and narrow results to the era I want, which is "Expansion and Reform." I added each document to my activity and then was given the option to create learning objectives, teacher's instructions, a title to my activity, and more. I can save and quit at any time. When I'm ready, I can publish my activity and then it is shared with anyone else who creates a login to the site.

Building community or why bother with outreach?

Public libraries across the country are experiencing increased student interaction due to the decreased funding to school libraries. In many parts of the country, including my region of Greater Cincinnati, which includes Southwest Ohio and Northern Kentucky, our public libraries are working more and more directly with teachers to support literacy for grades K–12. Many of our school libraries have closed, and many others are staffed with volunteers. It falls to the public library to support core curriculum metrics that can best be facilitated by developing relationships with teachers. Many of our librarians are warmly welcomed into the classroom. Why not work on these relationships in your area? If you're not allowed to go out, a newsletter with helpful resources—the more specific the better—will go a long way to creating those necessary community connections.

Your outreach efforts are important for many reasons. Operating from your self-interests and up, outreach:

1. improves your résumé;
2. is part of 'selling' your libraries' services, which solidifies your funding;
3. directly helps each individual affected by your outreach—in this case, helps teachers create engaging activities adhering to national education standards;
4. indirectly helps students who will perhaps become lifelong learners because they have developed the critical thinking skills necessary to understand the importance of lifelong learning;
5. helps your entire community by encouraging critical thinking skills in young people; and
6. saves the planet (well, you never know).

United Nations Publications

2012 Human Development Report
The Rise of the Global South: Human Progress in a Diverse World

The 21st century is witnessing a profound shift in global dynamics, driven by the fast-rising powers of the developing world. China has overtaken Japan as the world's second biggest economy, lifting hundreds of millions out of poverty in the process. India is reshaping its future with new entrepreneurial creativity and social policy innovation. Brazil has become an engine of development for all South America while implementing antipoverty programs that are emulated worldwide. Turkey, South Africa, Mexico, Indonesia and many other dynamic developing nations are also lead actors on the world stage. Each of these countries has chosen its own distinct development pathways. Yet they share important common denominators and face many of the same challenges. They are also increasingly interconnected.
The 2012 Human Development Report examines the causes and consequences of this "Rise of the Global South," and identifies policies emerging from this new reality that can promote greater sustainability, social cohesion and human development progress throughout the world in the decades to come.

Publisher: United Nations Development Program
Publication Date: November 2012 ISBN: 9789211263404
Pages: 200 Price: $30.00

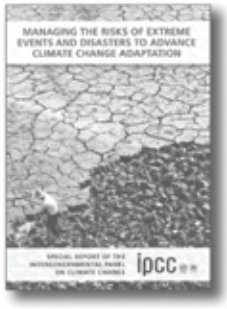
For more information please visit: **unp.un.org/hdr**

Together We Will End AIDS
Release Date: July 2012
ISBN: 9789291739745
Price: $25.00

World Drug Report 2012
Release Date: June 2012
ISBN : 9789211482676
Price: $48.00

World Statistics Pocketbook 2011
Release Date: July 2012
ISBN: 9789211615586
Price: $20.00

World Economic and Social Survey: In Search of New Development Finance 2012
Release Date: June 2012
ISBN: 9789211091656
Price: $40.00



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Cataloging Pre–1976 Documents at the University of Florida, or the StoDocs Project

Donna Reynolds and Jimmie Lundgren

The University of Florida's Government Documents Department has long served as a Regional Federal Depository Library and, as such, is charged with serving more than 40 other depository libraries throughout the state of Florida, Puerto Rico, and the US Virgin Islands.[1] Like in many other depository libraries, the older documents had for many years remained outside the purview of the library catalog even after the trend for cataloging post-1976 documents showed how much more use resulted for cataloged documents. Also, like many other libraries, the University of Florida struggles to offer adequate study space for our students and still have room to house our growing collections, so we increasingly store older materials offsite in the Auxiliary Library Facility (ALF). In June 2009, it was estimated that ALF housed approximately 300,000 uncataloged US federal documents.[2]

The University of Florida is one of eleven State University System (SUS) institutions in Florida.[3] In October 2007, the Board of Governors of the Florida SUS approved a proposal initiated by the University of Florida's Dean of Libraries, Judith Russell, to create a high-density storage facility adjacent to ALF that would be shared among each of the Florida SUS libraries. Naturally, relocating storage materials from eleven university libraries and placing them into one shared facility is a project that requires particularly careful planning, forethought, and cooperation. Ergo, a Statewide Storage Task Force was charged with developing policies and procedures that would ensure a smooth transition into the high density storage facility. One of the policies requires that all of the items housed in the new facility are accounted for and inventoried (i.e., cataloged and bar-coded), an outright necessity if any sort of patron- access or navigable organization system is to be expected.[4] Unsurprisingly, the increase in borrowing and loan activity for these stored documents demonstrates that exposure through the catalog is already leading to greater use of the material.

The University of Florida's stored federal documents are among the items that will eagerly be moved into the new facility once it is built. In June of 2009, librarians and library administrators in the university's cataloging and metadata and government documents departments were busy wrapping up projections about the financial expectations, practical details, and time approximations associated with cataloging such a large quantity of government documents. Pilot projects had demonstrated that many federal documents already had bibliographic records available for our use in the Online Computer Library Catalog (OCLC) and that our most skilled paraprofessional catalogers would be able to independently provide access to those that did not. Data based on proposed levels of staffing suggested that the time required for the completion of the project would amount to approximately four years.[5] In August of the following year, the projected overall cost was estimated at between $400,000 and $425,000.[6]

By August 2009, the Storage Documents Cataloging Project (StoDocs) was officially under way. A team of six library staff members (five from cataloging and metadata and one from government documents) was assembled to begin cataloging the federal documents onsite at ALF as parts of their respective assignments.[7] To guide catalogers' efforts, faculty and staff in the government documents department prepared a list of series to be analyzed and cataloged separately on the basis that they were in higher demand among the public. The project was comprised of high-level paraprofessional staff, supplemented by two temporary full-time staff and student assistants. There is a long history in our library of increasing the amount of independent paraprofessional work via collaboration with faculty librarians. This collaborative process greatly benefits the project. Additionally, the increasing shift to shelf-ready

purchasing in our library has been helpful in allowing catalogers to reassign staff time to the project. Part-time student assistants initially were helpful in laboriously bar-coding and creating item records for large serial runs, but later acquired additional skills that allowed them to help with searching OCLC and participating in shared cataloging. We were lucky to hire a temporary staff member initially with serials cataloging experience, and later to hire a recent graduate of a library and information sciences master's program. A website was created to manage access to reports, statistics, meeting notes, and schedules. Many of the documents had been bound together so that providing book level access with circulation information to the parts of the series had to be contrived using a field that linked the records for all the titles in each volume to the first book record in each volume. Our integrated library system supports that task with an "LKR" field for connecting between records, but in cases of many monographs bound together, the process of applying them has been awkward and time-consuming. For strategic oversight, the project coordinator asked that all personnel involved should meet back in the library on a monthly basis to address ongoing issues and for a "round robin" sharing of current progress. Inclusion of storage facility staff in those meetings proved highly valuable due to the many condition-related problems found with the documents and due to the specific requirements of the newly acquired traying system that will be used in the shared storage facility. Many documents are fragile or only a few pages long, so after cataloging they are put aside for digitization before placement in trays, (we call them "skinnies"). Working conditions were frigid in the warehouse, and personal heaters blew fuses on a frequent basis until heat was installed in the cataloging area in February 2011.

Using the OCLC Connexion software as a cataloging resource allows catalogers to retrieve, upgrade, and create records expeditiously to provide access to these materials. Catalogers were experienced at applying more or less detailed practices to different groups of materials and adapted readily to production-oriented work for these materials. Even so, there were many serials that were able to be authenticated efficiently for Cooperative Online Serials (CONSER) as part of the project. Thus far nearly 88 percent of cataloged StoDocs titles have been found and exported from OCLC, leaving catalogers the necessity of creating original records for only 12 percent of the titles. Superintendent of Documents (SuDoc) classification numbers are included on all federal document records. If they are not already present in the MARC records retrieved through OCLC they are added permanently to the master record in OCLC for the use of other documents libraries as well as locally. Many of the stored documents had previously been part of the regular LC or Dewey Decimal collections in the library and lacked SuDoc numbers, so that documents staff have been fielding frequent requests to provide them. That is not always possible as some of them were not distributed through the depository program and are thus labeled, "fugitive documents." After cataloging, the fugitive documents are detained for later submission to the Superintendent of Documents for SuDoc number assignment. Throughout the project, minimal level MARC records have been treated as acceptable for retrieval, with many OCLC records requiring little or no revision locally.[8]

Two years into the project, the original estimate of 300,000 items appears somewhat high, but for the time being we continue to measure progress against it. Data from a December 2011 report issued by the cataloging and metadata department reveals that 113,221 StoDocs items have been added to the university's catalog thus far—around 35 percent of the original estimate of documents to be cataloged.[9] It is now estimated that about 65 percent of the federal documents housed in ALF still need to be cataloged, we hope there will be time for catalogers to complete the project before library staff members must move the cataloged items to the high-density storage facility. Originally, the new facility was expected to be operational sometime during 2012, but low budget years in the state have resulted in a revision of the expected time line for its opening to 2014 or 2015.[10]

The small band of catalogers working in a warehouse on the other side of town quietly continues the small miracle of bringing 300,000 documents under bibliographic control. Their partners in OCLC membership have made this work possible, and in exchange the new records they create benefit other libraries and patrons throughout the world. Soon they will take on the cataloging of older agriculture documents owned locally by the Florida Division of Plant Industry and make those known and available to all as well. As a Land Grant University, the collection here was always strong in publications from the US Department of Agriculture, and the availability of digitized versions of these will be a great contribution for scholars in this area. Catalogers are making very impressive progress toward achieving the dual goals of providing full bibliographic access to the older federal documents in our library and making more room on campus for students and the growing collection.

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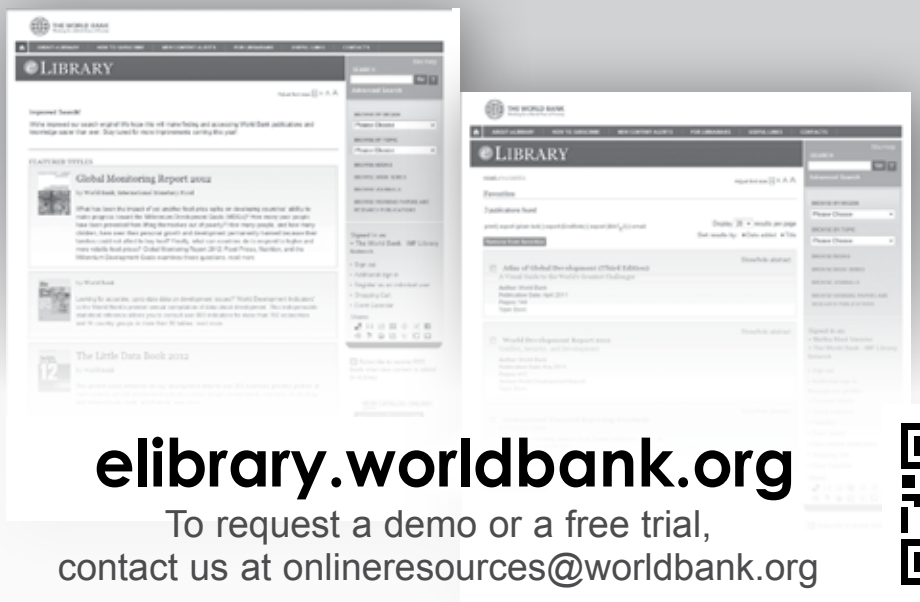

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Government Documents Usage and Awareness in Higher Education

Bernadette J. Johnson

Academic librarians, as trained professionals, should always be attuned to the needs and wants of student patrons. When students ask for assistance finding research material, it's the librarians' duty to recommend sources in which students can find the most information relating to their topic. With that being said, how often will librarians recommend government documents?

According to a recent survey given by the James A. Rogers Library of Francis Marion University (FMU), the vast majority of FMU students have never used the library for government documents. Francis Marion is relatively small with a student population of more than 4,000, with 262 faculty members.

This year a total of 441 students completed a survey given by the library, where one of the questions asked was "Why do you use the library?" Of the 441 responses, only 53 (12 percent) selected government documents as one of the reasons they have used the library. From my experience working with students at this library and doing informal surveys to test their knowledge of our collection, more than half of those I surveyed didn't even know the location of the government documents collection.

Usage of government documents is not only low among students, but among Francis Marion faculty as well, who were also surveyed by the library. Of the 96 faculty survey responses, only 15 (16 percent) have ever used the library for government documents. Since usage is low among the faculty, the probability of them recommending government documents to their students is also low.

This is not an issue unique to Francis Marion. The lack of awareness and usage of government documents in colleges and universities is a widespread problem. Articles in academic library literature have stated for several years that students, primarily undergraduates, are neither sufficiently cognizant of government information nor comfortable with seeking and using this type of information during the research process.[1]

With all the time and energy invested into producing, processing, and maintaining government documents, the usage of them should be higher. However, students cannot be held responsible for what they were never taught nor made aware of. It is the responsibility of library instructors to raise awareness by recommending government sources that could be very useful to the students' topics. According to experts, many academic librarians do not refer students to this collection. So the question to be asked is, "Why?"

As a graduate student in library and information science with youth and young adult services as my area of concentration, government documents were the least of my interests. Because that was the case, I took no government documents related courses. Nevertheless, when Francis Marion offered me a job as a reference librarian and coordinator of government documents, I readily accepted.

I'm learning to properly maintain and understand this collection with some training, workshop attendance, and by reading professional articles as well as the Manual of Superintendent of Documents (SuDocs) Classification System. However, I see where the learning process would have been much easier had I more background knowledge of government documents.

Before being hired as reference librarian in charge of government documents, my experience working with government documents was very limited—though I once served as a summer intern at a law firm library in Washington, D.C. during my study as an undergraduate. I took little interest in the library's collection since I had no interest in pursuing a career in law librarianship at the time. It is a reality that some librarians are not well-versed in the government materials in their libraries so they choose to omit specific references to them in their classes.[2] While government document resources "fit into the information literacy movement," they are not well-represented in general information literacy instruction provided to student and they are "frequently omitted from library resources instruction sessions."[3]

One reason for this negligence is that in many libraries, questions involving government documents, business, or maps are seen as troublesome and difficult to answer effectively.[4] A major challenge with government documents is understanding the SuDocs classification system, which differs from the Library of Congress (LOC) and Dewey Decimal classification systems. It is all too easy for the untrained to incorrectly shelve or misfile a document, making it difficult to retrieve later. In addition to books, government documents consist of messy loose-leaf documents, pamphlets, ultra-thin booklets, and microfiche, which make searching for items a tedious and frustrating task for both students and librarians.

How many academic librarians such as I have faced these challenges and discovered that their own inadequacies are the primary reason for students' lack of government documents usage and awareness? To save themselves the embarrassment of appearing incompetent, they often avoid recommending this collection to students.

It is important that academic librarians in charge of government documents take the responsibility to better educate themselves with the knowledge of their collection. They should familiarize themselves with how government information is categorized and organized. It is also important that they know about government information available both in print and online.

Therefore, it is essential that they regularly visit the FFDLP website (www.fdlp.gov). The FDLP Desktop provides an abundance of services and helps librarians manage, build, and process materials in their collection. If librarians need help and guidance with managing their government documents collection, they can visit askGPO located under the Help section of the Desktop website to ask an expert. This website also provides a link to the catalog of the US Government Publications and to the online bookstore to view new items. The desktop is an excellent site to get the latest news on programs being offered, projects implemented by the FDLP, and upcoming FDLP meetings and conferences.

Once government documents librarians acquire the necessary skills for managing their collection, they must then endeavor to teach their librarian coworkers the basics of government documents such as the fundamental structure of the SuDocs classification system. Librarians not in charge of government documents should also have a basic concept of this collection.

Coworkers should be informed of the topics on which government documents offer excellent sources that students can find useful when researching their papers, projects, and presentations. Government documents are the ideal collection for researching census and economic information, health, education, and crime statistics. As a result, students will discover that government documents are not only comprised of dull, intimidating law books, court documents, and congressional hearings that are hard for those with no legal experience to understand and interpret.

A practical way to deliver this knowledge is to create a simple tutorial, be it a pamphlet or a video tutorial briefly describing government documents, their purpose, and a layout of the classification system. Government documents libguides are excellent tools for helping patrons to better grasp the knowledge of government documents by showing the variety of sources available both in print and online. A libguide is an excellent place to include video tutorials demonstrating a government documents search. Libguides do not just benefit students and faculty, but fellow librarians as well.

The FDLP website offers free promotional items (such as pens, folders, and notepads) that librarians can order for their libraries. This is a simple but notable way to raise awareness of government information.

Depository libraries can promote their collections and services through a wide range of media. Besides the promotional methods mentioned above, libraries can create items such as bookmarks and brochures that provide basic information about their government document collection. Libraries can also use signs, posters, and displays to advertise their collections and to highlight certain items. In addition to using the more traditional methods of promotion, librarians can send out notices of new materials of interest via e-mail discussion lists or through the library's electronic newsletter. [5]

Since Electronic Government (E-Government) is on the rise, librarians should take full advantage of this and increase awareness of government information available online. Much of the government information that was at one time difficult, if not impossible to attain, can now be accessed with just a few strokes of the keyboard and clicks of the mouse. The GPO Federal Digital System website (www.gpo.gov/fdsys) provides free online government publications from all branches of the federal government.[6]

Many government agencies such as the US Census Bureau, the Federal Bureau Investigation, and all the individual state health and education departments have launched their own websites that provide an abundance of statistical information students can find useful for their research. In this highly technologically advanced age, students are accustomed to the convenience of immediate access to information on the Internet. Recommending online government sources is an excellent way to acquaint them with government information.

However, to equip the students with such useful information, librarians must first be well equipped with this knowledge. In a world where knowledge is so easily accessible and where technology is advancing at exponential rates, it can be a challenge for librarians to keep pace with everything. Nevertheless it is imperative that librarians do so, for librarians are teachers.

Competent teachers make competent students. That is why it's crucial for librarians to endow themselves with the knowledge of government information. Once they acquire and share their knowledge, students will have a better comprehension of government documents and this will enlarge their pool of research material.

Bernadette J. Johnson, Reference Librarian, Government Documents Coordinator, Francis Marion University, bjjohnson@fmarion.edu.

Notes and References

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6. Created in 2009, the Federal Digital System is a highly advanced search engine that provides free online government information such as congressional materials, presidential publications, and federal agency resources. It replaced GPO Access, which shut down on March 16, 2012.

Give to the Rozkuszka Scholarship

The W. David Rozkuszka Scholarship provides financial assistance to an individual who is currently working with government documents in a library and is trying to complete a master's degree in library science. This award, established in 1994, is named after W. David Rozkuszka, former documents librarian at Stanford University. The award winner receives $3,000.

If you would like to assist in raising the amount of money in the endowment fund, please make your check out to ALA/GODORT. In the memo field please note: Rozkuszka Endowment.

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Review

An Encyclopedia of Human Rights in the United States, 2nd edition. H. Victor Condé. Amenia, NY: Grey House Publishing, 2011. $250. ISBN: 978-1-59237-290-4.

An Encyclopedia of Human Rights in the United States by H. Victor Condé is the second edition of the previously titled *Human Rights in the United States: A Dictionary and Documents* by Condé and Rita Cantos Cartwright, published in 2000. The book is intended to educate individuals about human rights, and to teach international human rights as they relate to the United States and as they are understood within the body of law known as international human rights law.[1] Furthermore, the author, an international human rights lawyer and educator, states it is meant to be "a tool for Americans to learn about their country's laws, policies, procedures, opinions and record in the international human rights arena."[2] There have been significant additions to the second edition (summarized below), most significantly in the areas of security and terrorism. As such, it is billed as the post-9/11 edition "because of the tremendous impact of 9/11 on the US psyche and on its laws and policies in the so-called war on terrorism. . . ."[3]

This hefty two-volume work is arranged in four sections:

1. Introductory material including a user's guide, a lengthy introductory essay "providing conceptual background on human rights from an academic perspective,"[4] and a list of abbreviations of the terms and names of documents used in the book.
2. An alphabetical dictionary of 324 cross-referenced human rights terms, which focus on words and phrases from politics, law, and case law related to international human rights, and can range from just a few sentences to as many as 12 pages ("Torture"). Each term is defined and its significance is explained, and includes see also terms, sometimes numbering in the dozens, which may be too many to be helpful. Within the text, terms may also be cross-referenced to the related documents in the next section.
3. The bulk of the book is made up of 106 primary documents, grouped in the following sections: "US and International Founding & Historical Documents;" "Documents Related to the UN, ILO, OAS, OSCE;" "Humanitarian Law & International Criminal Law;" and "US Generated Documents." Each document begins with an overview of basic information and any relevant comments.
4. The rest of the book is comprised of 18 appendixes, most of which contain further documents related to treaties, US legislation and resolutions, US and international case law, the UN and NGOs. Subjects covered in depth include security and the war on terrorism, immigration and aliens, law enforcement, and human rights education. The book concludes with a lengthy bibliography and index.

The second edition has been greatly expanded from the first. It has a much larger page size and nearly twice as many pages, with an additional 30 terms (plus cross-references), 47 primary documents, nine appendixes, and a much lengthier introductory essay. New post 9/11 related terms are "Combatant," "Counterterrorism Measures," "Enhanced/Robust Interrogation Techniques," "Exceptionalism," "Military Commission/Tribunal," "National Security," "Patriot Act," "Rendition," "Terrorism/Terrorist," and "Waterboarding." Other new terms include "Children's Rights," "Disability," "Environmental Racism," "Gender-Based Violence," "Gender Discrimination," "Immigration," "Privacy (right to)," "Profiling," "Religious Discrimination," and "Trafficking (Human)."

If you are unfamiliar with the first edition of this book and know nothing about the second edition other than the title, you might think this is a reference work about the history, concepts, and important figures related to human rights in the United States. Or what one might think of as a traditional encyclopedia. But it is neither of those things. It is a law book—a collection of terms and documents about human rights law (as the first edition's title stated). As such, there are no entries for historical human rights events, movements, or figures (the one exception is the "Holocaust"). It is a stretch to call this book an encyclopedia when more than three quarters of it consists of primary documents. Perhaps a better title would be *A Sourcebook of Human Rights Law*. Also, while it does focus on human rights law in the United States, there is a wealth of international documentation throughout. And while it states that it is intended for a general audience, the academic tone of the work suggests it is more geared toward students, scholars, and the legal community. However, for

anyone seeking a primer on the concepts and history of human rights law, the text's terms and introductory essay would be a good place to start.

Since the bulk of the work is documentation, that's where its value lies—as a reference book providing access to the most important documents related to human rights in the United States and internationally. In this regard, it should provide great value to government documents and general reference collections.—*Michael L. Smith, Librarian for Maps, GIS and State & Local Documents, University of California at San Diego, mls003@ucsd.edu.*

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Announcing the 7th Annual Cover Contest

Put your photo on *DttP*!

Here we go again! We've had so much fun reviewing the creative entries from previous contests that we're continuing the tradition—the DttP cover contest is now in its 7th year!

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Please submit all images to the Lead Editor of *DttP* by December 1, 2012. The photo will be on the cover of the spring 2013 issue.

All submitted photos will be posted on the GODORT wiki.

For previous entries, see wikis.ala.org/godort/index.php/DttP_Cover_ Contest.

Lead Editor Contact Information:

Greg Curtis
dttp.editor@gmail.com

Councilor's Report—2012 ALA Annual Conference

Anaheim, California

With ALA President Molly Raphael presiding, the three ALA Council meetings moved at a pleasantly brisk pace. No sessions were extended beyond the allotted time. While this pace pleased most councilors, not everyone was pleased. Responding to a comment suggesting that ALA Council was not adequately addressing current problems with resolutions, President Raphael observed that the small number of resolutions moved during the conference did not reflect ALA indifference to issues. Rather, she said, it demonstrated ALA's preparedness in having previously approved policies already in place. ALA's record of policy statements allows its staff to communicate on behalf of the association without having to craft new resolutions.

Two issues of interest to GODORT members that were not addressed by ALA Council during the Anaheim conference were cuts to the Canadian depository program and the impending closure of some Canadian libraries. Other interested councilors and I agreed that it would be better not to draft anything during the Anaheim conference. Instead, we are working with interested members to gather information and to study options through which we may support our Canadian colleagues. Input from members with insights to share is welcomed.

The ALA Council I session on Sunday featured one unusual event. Prior to the conference, Council members were surveyed regarding its effectiveness. President-elect Maureen Sullivan led a session in which the council broke into small groups to discuss the survey results. Groups of eight chose recorders who reported the priorities their groups identified among the survey results. Small groups' notes were collected by Council Secretariat Lois Ann Gregory-Wood. They will be analyzed by the Council Orientation Committee and Parliamentarian Eli Mina to determine what steps should be taken.

Digital Content and Libraries Working Group Co-chairs Sari Feldman and Robert Wolven presented a report on the group's activities. In it, they explained their group's realization that the conflicts are not just between publishers and libraries, but that other players (such as distributors, authors, and retailers) must be considered carefully, as well. The working group has established three subgroups to continue working on digital content issues.

Three resolutions were moved before Council as new business. "Resolution on Voter Suppression in America" (Council Document #40) was discussed at length. This resolution passed after an amendment to strike the first resolved clause was defeated. The resolution "opposes voter ID laws, restrictions on voter registration, cuts to early voting, and any other laws resulting in the restriction of lawful access to voting; and encourages libraries and librarians to provide information to mitigate these restrictions should they remain in effect on Election Day."

Two resolutions, which had been tabled at the Midwinter Meeting, were defeated after an attempt was made to postpone their consideration until a later session. The defeated resolutions were "Resolution in Support of Whistleblower Bradley Manning" (Council Document #42) and "Resolution on Access to Information and Wikileaks" (Council Document #43).

At ALA Council II, held on Monday, ALA Treasurer Jim Neal presented his report, which included estimates of income for FY 2013 and a budget ceiling of $65,026,831. Neal apologized for using a yellow line for the Midwinter Meeting conference revenues. While the Midwinter figures were downward trending, the lines were hard to view on the screen and invisible in the handout. To audience laughter, Neal explained there was no conscious effort to suppress this revenue information and that future reports would use a more visible color. His report was approved.

John Allyn Moorman, Chair of the Presidential Policy Manual Revision Task Force presented its final report (Council Document #10.3) on ALA policy manual revisions. Like the recent GODORT Bylaws and Organization Committee efforts, the amount of work was staggering but necessary. Like GODORT's the ALA policy manual revisions also passed.

President Raphael read the names of "retiring" Councilors and Executive Board members. A short break followed her reading, during which group photographs were taken of this class of 2012. Raphael explained that use of the term "retiring" did not reflect the job status of those being recognized or even their status in ALA: Some have been elected to subsequent terms or are leaving the Executive Board but will continue to serve as elected members of the Council.

Council then unanimously passed "Resolution that School Libraries and

Librarians are Critical to Education Success (Council Document #41, Revised 6/24/12), which had been improved after being referred from Saturday's ALA Membership Meeting.

Council also discussed "Annual Conference 2013: Roadmap for Change," which was distributed online during the spring at connect.ala.org/node/178761. The roadmap calls for many changes intended to make Annual Conferences easier for attendees. These changes include reducing the length of sessions so that up to five may be held per day instead of four; holding all programs in a central campus (in Chicago, this campus would include the conference center and the adjacent Hyatt hotel); reducing the number of programs to a number that may be accommodated by rooms in the central campus; and electronically capturing programs for registered conference attendees to view later. The roadmap also proposes twelve content streams for the 2013 Annual Conference. Based on comments from ALA Councilors, the number may be increased to better reflect the association's diversity.

Mary Ghikas, senior associate executive director for Member Programs & Services, provided additional information and responded to councilors' questions. Ghikas said the number of programs in Chicago would be about 300. No changes are anticipated in the process for program selection, but ALA staff will ask units to aim their program selection process to produce a particular number. If that number is exceeded, she said some programs may need to be scheduled outside the central campus, using regular hotel meeting rooms. Ghikas also said that ALA Conference Scheduler data regarding the number of people planning to attend a program would be studied to attempt to assign rooms of suitable size for programs. The Scheduler, which runs off ALA Connect, will open in February 2013 for members' Annual Conference planning. When I reported this at the GODORT Membership meeting, many people indicated that they had used it and some reported that it interfaced well with their electronic calendars. Benefits of using the Scheduler include electronic notification of room changes and cancellations, in addition to ALA using it to ensure rooms with enough seats for attendees of popular programs. Because room assignments will likely be influenced by the number of people who include a session in their schedule, GODORT members are encouraged to use the Scheduler in their Annual Conference planning.

Keith Michael Fiels provided total attendance figures for Sunday, noting an interesting coincidence: when redeemed vendor-supplied exhibits-only passes were counted along with paid registrations by attendees and vendors, attendance was nearly identical to the Annual Conference in New Orleans. Fiels noted that exhibitors were very pleased.

On Monday evening, two thirds of the second Council Forum was used for an open discussion of possible ALA dues increases. Although ALA has cut association expenses, inflation will eventually require a dues increase to pay for the services members receive. At this time it is thought that ALA Council will be asked to approve dues increases linked to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) so that dues increases will become small annual adjustments rather than a periodic hike. Councilors noted that large dues hikes are generally followed by some members dropping their ALA membership. Citing the practice used in many state chapters of ALA, the Social Responsibilities Round Table (SRRT) Councilor asserted that ALA dues should be made progressive so that more highly paid members would pay more than those near the bottom. The rest of the time was allocated to discussion of the well-meaning SRRT resolution to include "housing status" in the Library Bill of Rights. Many of the Councilors present indicated that the Library Bill of Rights is broadly written and that the assertion that "A person's right to use a library should not be denied or abridged because of origin, age, background, or views" already covers housing status.

The Council III meeting on Tuesday moved through its agenda at surprisingly fast pace, requiring only about half an hour to complete its business. First, ALA President Raphael read memorial resolutions to a standing Council for Ray Bradbury, Kathleen Hegarty, Sara Fine, James Clifton Welbourne, Wanda L. Crenshaw, Jane Howell, Alexander Boyd, and Richard E. Bopp. One tribute was read to Abbé Charles-Michel L'Épée, inventor of sign language for the deaf.

Next, results of the voting for the Council Committee on Committees were reported by the tellers who announced election of the following to a one-year term: Sol A. Gomez, Terri G. Kirk, Em Claire Knowles, and Rocco A. Staino. Planning and Budget Assembly (PBA) election results were read next, with Chapter Councilors Alan A. Kornblau and Andrew B. Wertheimer and Councilors-at-Large Diane R. Chen Kelly, Gail A. Schlachter, and Courtney L. Young elected to PBA for two-year terms.

Council received reports from the Committee on Legislation (Council Document #20.4) and the Intellectual Freedom Committee (Council Document #19.2), both without action items.

As may have been predicted after the discussion in the Council Forum, the SRRT "Resolution on Homelessness and Libraries" (Council Document #45) introduced under new business was referred to the Intellectual Freedom Committee (IFC). The IFC is expected to report back to the Council on this matter at the Midwinter Meeting in Seattle.

The Council's voting record (and my own) will be available via ALA Connect as soon as the official documents are posted. I encourage GODORT members to contact me with any issues they deem appropriate for Council action.

John A. Stevenson
GODORT Councilor
john.a.stevenson@gmail.com

Errata

Summer 2012 40:2 issue.
In the article, "Automating the Federal Documents Disposition Process: ASERL and the GPO" there is a brief table created by Winston Harris comparing the functionality of the two databases. The link to Winston's full table mentioned in the header does not work. Here is the correct URL:

http://www.uflib.ufl.edu/docs/dispositionarticle/GPOComparison.htm

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ALA/GODORT Wants You!

This is a great time to be active in GODORT. With the challenge of keeping government information accessible, meeting the information needs posed by e-government, the upcoming election, the rapid development of electronic networks on the states and local levels, and new challenges in the area of international information resources, now is the time you can make a significant contribution. Volunteer to run for one of these offices by contacting a GODORT nominating committee member:

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- bylaws committee (2 years)
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- federal documents task force assistant coordinator/ coordinator-elect (2 years)
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- state and local documents task force assistant coordinator/coordinator-elect (2 years)

Whatever you're interested in, there's a place in GODORT for you. Join us in making GODORT an even more effective organization!

The GODORT nominating committee includes: Rebecca Hyde, chair (rhyde1@slu.edu); Carol Hanan (chanan@uca.edu); Cass Hartnett (cass@u.washington.edu); Bill Sudduth (sudduthw@mailbox.sc.edu); Suzanne Sears, GODORT chair-elect (suzanne.sears@unt.edu)

Interested in Depository Library Council?

The Depository Library Council is an advisory board to the Public Printer of the United States. Are you interested in being considered for possible nomination or do you wish to nominate someone for consideration? If so, please fill out the online application form at www.ala.org/godort/godortcommittees/godortnominating/dlcform before December 1, 2012. Please note, resumes cannot be substituted for the application form. The GODORT steering committee will select up to five names prior to the Midwinter Meeting. Names of the selected nominees will be forwarded to the ALA Executive Board for their consideration and submission to the public printer. Please contact a member of the GODORT nominating committee with any questions.

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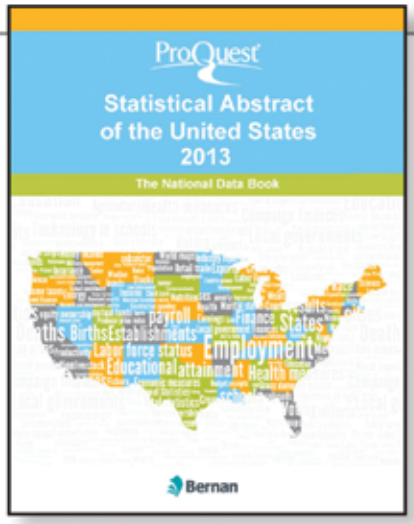

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