

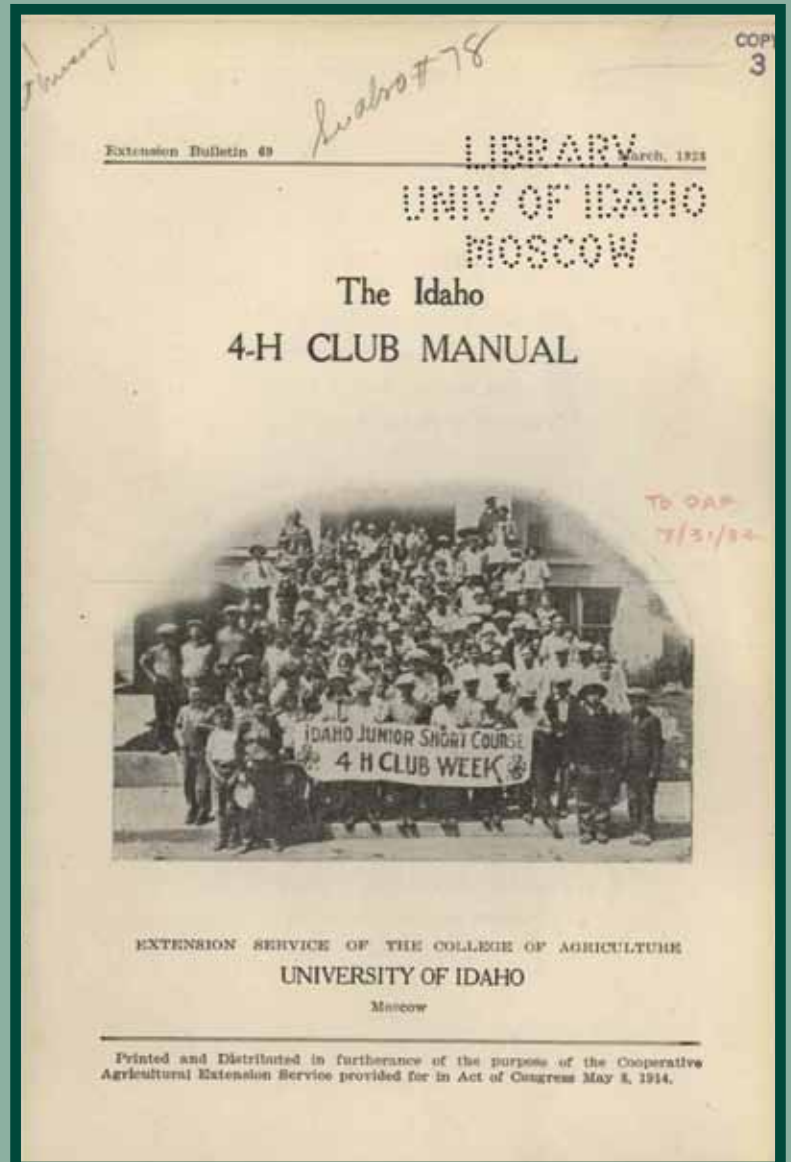
In This Issue

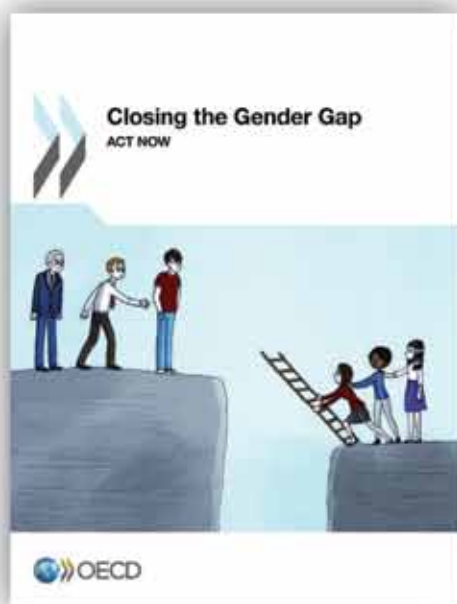
- Promoting Electronic Government Documents
- Camouflage Blinds the Enemy

DttP

Documents to the People

Spring 2013 | Volume 41, No. 1 | ISSN 0091-2085





Closing the Gender Gap: Act Now

9789264179363 | 352 pp | January 2013

Gender gaps are pervasive in all walks of economic life and imply large losses in terms of foregone productivity and living standards to the individuals concerned and the economy. This publication focuses on how best to close these gender gaps under four broad headings: gender equality, social norms and public policies; and gender equality in education, employment, and entrepreneurship.

Greater gender equality in educational attainment has a strong positive effect on economic growth. Stereotyping needs to be addressed in educational choices at school from a young age. Good and affordable childcare is a key factor for better gender equality in employment. But change also has to happen at home as the bulk of housework and caring is left to women in many countries. Policy can support such change, for example, through parental leave policies that explicitly include fathers. Support policies for women-owned enterprises need to target all existing firms, not just start-ups and small enterprises. Equal access to finance for male and female entrepreneurs needs to be assured.



OECD Compendium of Productivity Indicators

9789264188839 | 88 pp | January 2013

Presents a broad overview of recent and longer terms trends in productivity levels and growth in OECD countries and highlights some of the key measurement issues faced when compiling cross-country comparable productivity indicators.

The empirical evidence presented provides some insights on: The role of productivity as the main driver of economic growth and convergence; the role played by labor, capital and MFP in driving economic growth; the contribution of individual industries or sectors to aggregate labor productivity growth; the role of small, medium and large firms, as well as entry and exit of firms for productivity levels and growth; the link between productivity, unit labor costs and international competitiveness; and the cyclical patterns of labor and multifactor productivity growth.

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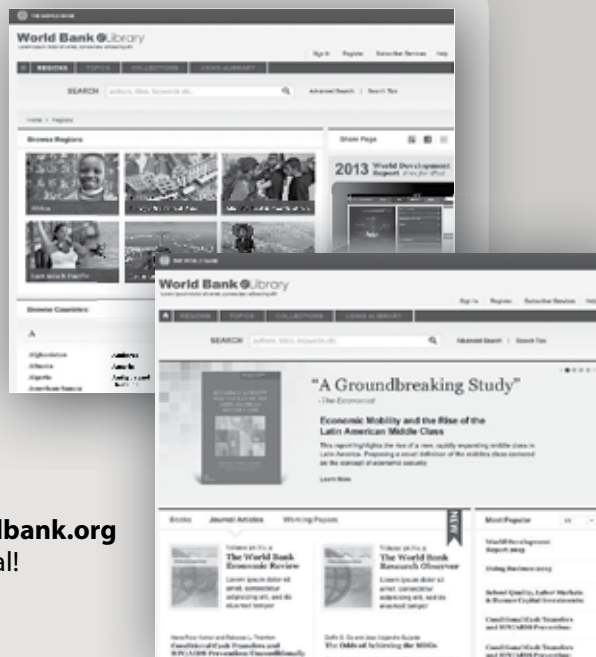
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State and Local Documents Spotlight

Open

DtP

Documents to the People

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About the Cover:

Annual cover photo winner. Submitted by Thomas Ivie, of the University of Idaho Law Library, Extension Service of the College of Agriculture, University of Idaho, Moscow. "The Idaho 4-H Club Manual." Extension Bulletin 69. University of Idaho Library Digital Collections.

Welcome to the spring issue of *DttP*. I hope that, at least for some parts of the country, signs of spring are showing as you read these words. With this issue we mark the beginning of the forty-first volume, certainly an incredible mark of achievement for all of those who have contributed their talents along the way. Thanks to everyone. This issue is special in another way as well; even before opening the current issue you saw the photo on the front cover. This is the winner of our annual cover photo contest. Congratulations to Thomas Ivie of the University of Idaho Law Library, for submitting the winning photo, the "Idaho 4-H Club Manual." Thanks also to all who submitted photos.

A new presidential term has begun; are you planning to feature government information in some way at your library that relates to this event? Perhaps display of *Papers of the President* or some other resource documenting the office of the president, the ceremony, or those individuals who have held the office? Why don't you share those ideas with others through this forum, through online resources at ALA, or through the FDLP Community? We can all learn and grow from the sharing of ideas and discussion.

And now for thank yous. I want to thank Esther Crawford for her dedication to this publication. She has provided invaluable service to *DttP* as advertising editor since 2011. Thank you for your ideas, your council, and your commitment. We

wish you the best. I also want to wish Stephen Woods a thank you and farewell for his contributions as a columnist. You may remember that Stephen wrote the By the Numbers column for a number of issues.

This issue presents a varied collection of features on a wide range of topics. We begin the issue with "Promoting Electronic Government Documents" by Scott Casper. This article begins a multi-part series by Scott on the topic. I hope that everyone enjoys the series over the next several issues. We follow with a discussion of posters used by the military for the training of soldiers on the use of camouflage from the World War II era. Finally, we conclude with several book reviews from our new book reviewing team. This time the reviews range from a publication concerning an invasive plant in southern forests, to on national parks, a work on the Vietnam war, and one on recent gulf coast oil spill. As I hope you can see from these brief descriptions, the issue is a mix of features covering government information from the earliest days of the country to the present day.

I hope you enjoy the issue. As always, if you have suggestions, comments, or ideas please be in touch. Keep thinking spring everyone!

Greg Curtis
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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.

Send your check to GODORT Treasurer: John Hernandez, Web and Mobile Services Librarian, Northwestern University Library, 1970 Campus Drive, Evanston, IL 60208-2300.

More information about the scholarship and past recipients can be found on the GODORT Awards Committee wiki (wikis.ala.org/godort/index.php/awards).

From the Chair



The Truth as we know it

Barbara Miller

When I see a movie with my kids, the discussion afterwards often leads me to wonder whether we saw the same movie. One looks at cinematography (the artist), one at the acting (the actress), one at the score (the musician), and one is a director looking at the scene setup. So the movie could be great, awful, indifferent, the best thing since sliced bread, or the end of cinema as we know it. Their point of view is important to each person who forms an opinion, and the bias of each individual leads them to their opinion on the problem at hand. Can a movie be good if it doesn't satisfy all these people? Well, most movies will not satisfy *all* these people, but still can be a great movie if it satisfies on *many* levels—if not all.

Closer to home, ALA members, along with the rest of the country, have spent a lot of time and verbiage on the problems of the last Congress and its lack of cooperation on anything that could move the country forward out of the recession. We groused about the importance in their eyes of supporting their party rather than moving the country forward. However, we have only to look at our own organization to see that we are sometimes guilty of the same behavior. Do we support our unit of ALA and refuse to accept a document that could move ALA forward with compromise? Are we unaware of the issues important to the various other groups? ALA has to represent *all* these groups.

Recently, GODORT has had trouble moving forward with resolutions and working toward successful joint statements with other ALA groups. Now, GODORT itself has often been witness to sometimes caustic in-house differences of opinion on certain resolutions some members wish to put forth. Business meetings have often been witness to “spirited” discussions of this sort. This is normal, and it is valuable to entertain everyone's opinion on topics to arrive at something we hope will pass forward to higher ALA groups and to Council. Recently we have been unable to engage in meaningful dialogue with the Government Information Subcommittee (GIS) of the Committee on Legislation (COL). Often the discussions go beyond “let's see what all interested parties have to say” to a situation where we end up getting nothing passed because of violent differences of opinion between various members of these groups. Let me say this right now: I am not finding fault with anyone, but merely trying to find a way to move forward.

Granted, everyone coming to the table has valid reasons for their opinions, and every different group of ALA has different

issues that are important to them, just like Congressmen all have lobby groups they are supporting with different agendas. The GIS, for example, is comprised of librarians from several different parts of ALA, including GODORT members. They represent public libraries and academic libraries, for example, who have vastly different interests in government information, and have different bills that affect them. The ultimate goal is to formulate a resolution or document that can go to the Committee on Legislation (COL) to represent a majority opinion of all ALA groups on a topic, which COL can then present to ALA Council.

In ALA Council, *all* groups are considered, and resolutions are often postponed to allow other groups to vet them before voting. As a member of the Resolutions Committee, one of my duties is to be on the lookout for resolutions that should go to other units of ALA before being presented to Council (this saves a lot of time on the Council floor). For example, anything with a possible monetary impact on ALA should go to the Budget Committee first, to see if there is any fiscal impact, or to the Committee on Legislation to see if there is anything they wish to edit to keep all materials coming out of ALA consistent (i.e., there may be a similar resolution coming or there may be something in the upcoming resolution that contradicts a previous ALA statement). COL is very good at vetting these problems. Other resolutions may call for a change in ALA Bylaws and must go to that committee before arriving at Council floor. Often the group presenting the resolution had no idea that there would be fiscal impact, or bylaws impact, and so on. The upshot of all this is that, usually, the resolutions that have already been vetted by various groups, and that have been approved by various other divisions or round tables of ALA, are stronger for the exercise and much more likely to pass because there will not be strong opposition. Now, the final result may be weaker in the eyes of the original writers of the resolution, but the earlier version probably wouldn't have passed anyway. Each group presenting a resolution is aware that there probably will have to be some compromises made to move their ideas forward, but they also have the satisfaction of knowing that *some* of their ideas have moved the organization forward, too. The idea here is compromise.

When it comes to resolutions involving interaction with the federal government, there are, as previously stated, several ALA groups that are involved. Besides COL and GIS, the

Washington office is our link to the federal legislative arena, and on their staff are trained lobbyists who know what will work and what will not, when to act, and when to argue. There is also a legislative assembly of ALA, where various groups of ALA interested in government information can interact. All of these groups are possible venues for GODORT to vet potential resolutions to allow all interested parties to comment, and hopefully to arrive at a stronger document in the end—one that will be amenable to COL and will pass on the Council floor. This fall, thanks to ALA creating a new scheduling chart, GODORT has hopefully achieved a schedule which will allow Legislative Committee members (and especially the Legislative chair) to be present at many of these meetings. This gives us a chance to interact with all groups and see what will work and what will not work. Many people in GIS (including GODORT members on the committee) have different opinions. This is good, let's not forget that. However, it is necessary to compromise, because it matters not if what we have down on paper is the absolute truth as-we-know-it. We all know that the truth, as we know it, is only the truth from a certain *point of view* (thank you Obi-Wan). We, as documents librarians, spend a lot of time talking about bias being a good thing; and I often use various government agency views on certain topics to explain how different groups will all see a certain event differently, with different issues at stake. Yet, when push comes to shove, we are in there fighting like lions to get our resolution or our document passed, regardless of other opinions. Why not try to work out a plan that everyone can live with, that doesn't punish any part of ALA, or one type of library group as the "bad guys."

Life, as we know it, will not cease to exist if we cannot reach an agreement, but ALA needs something to put forth that represents the most groups. Regardless of internal bickering, if they cannot present a unified front, it will look foolish to Congress.

This is our fault, and by *our*, I mean the smaller units of ALA who cannot agree. Even if we have to go over every document line by line and say: "Can we all live with this?," in the end we will have something to present to ALA. And, we will be stronger for the exercise. We might learn something about the issues of other groups, something we haven't thought of that could be an issue. Wisdom is achieved by working through a problem and examining all opinions. The more you find out about another group's issues, the easier it is to compose something that you know will work for both of you. There might not be a right or wrong answer to a problem, but only one that most people can live with. I call on GIS, COL, and all units of ALA interested in government issues to follow this spirit of compromise.

Right now, a big issue for GODORT is to move toward a stronger FDLP for the twenty-first century. At the fall Depository Library Council meetings, we saw how the GPO is reaching out to states to develop their own plans within the confines of the present Title 44 restrictions. GPO has already agreed to several changes, even embracing such radical new plans as the Missouri "sub regional" in St. Louis. They are willing to work for change. As I write this *opinion*, I realize that I am writing before Midwinter, but that you will read it after Midwinter. I know that we will be working toward cooperation at these meetings, hopefully trying to reach agreement on a future plan for the FDLP, with and without Title 44 changes. We will have GODORT's point of view, other points of view, and the good of the FDLP, and the desire for ALA to present a unified front to Congress as our focus. I hope that when you read this, you might feel that we (and all units of ALA interested in government issues) have made progress in the area of cooperation, keeping the long-term success of the FDLP, not our own personal views in the forefront. Thanks for listening, and may the *Force* (of compromise) be with you.

Documents without Borders

Preservation of IGO Documents in a Digital Environment

Cyril Robert Emery

For some time, it has been taken for granted that provision of IGO documents in digital-only format will reduce organizational carbon footprint, lower costs, and ensure wider accessibility of those documents.¹ There is now growing evidence that at least some of these benefits are probably exaggerated. While there is no question that electronic distribution has enabled instant access for countless users, the cost and environmental benefits of digital distribution are difficult to prove and potentially marginal.² Despite these drawbacks, the benefits that have already been realized make it extremely unlikely that there would ever be a return to paper-only distribution.

In the last months of 2012, however, two high-profile incidents highlighted another concern with the digital provision of IGO documents; namely, preservation and long-term accessibility. With any luck, these incidents, which in the end did not lead to the loss of any documents, will serve as a reminder of the importance of paper preservation, or at least the importance of creating digital versions of paper depository systems.

Hurricane Sandy and the UN Official Document System

On October 29, 2012, the storm that had been Hurricane Sandy made landfall in New York City causing major damage and numerous deaths.³ A lesser-known victim of the storm was the UN Official Document System (ODS) (documents.un.org), the official online database of UN documents. The ODS appeared to be nonoperational from late on October 29, until some point on November 2, 2012. The outage was caused by a rapid shutdown of the UN's primary data center in New York because of damage and difficulty in transferring information to a secondary center in New Jersey.⁴ Fortunately, it appears that once systems were running again no data had been lost.⁵

From the perspective of preservation, this story is troubling. First, it shows the risk of relying entirely on online systems as there is always some chance of complete failure, perhaps especially when the primary and secondary systems are located in such close geographic proximity. Second, as of January 1, 2013, UN depository libraries no longer receive paper copies of UN documentation with

the exception of a "small core of the most important parliamentary documents."⁶ Therefore, if Sandy had occurred in 2013, the only two libraries containing paper copies of non-core UN documents would have been the UN libraries in New York and Geneva, a situation that would have made access even more difficult during the outage.⁷ Furthermore, while physical archiving at UN libraries provides some measure of security, it probably goes without saying that if online systems are disabled, the underlying causes may also affect the related physical collections. In this case, it should be noted that the physical collections of the UN's New York library, which fortunately escaped any damage, are located on a basement level that sustained major storm damage in other areas.⁸

The World Conference on International Communications

While natural disasters can disrupt digital IGO document distribution, so can human mischief. On December 5, 2012, hackers associated with groups opposed to the World Conference on International Communications successfully caused a network outage that disabled one of the conference websites.⁹ The disruption prevented participants from accessing conference documents until backup systems were up and running within a day.

It probably comes as no surprise that IGO websites are targets for hackers, but it is worrying that completely outside actors could disrupt the work of an IGO conference and access to documentation related to it. Since the World Conference on International Communications was being conducted on environmental grounds, in a largely paperless fashion, there were no paper backups, although the Conference organizers did indicate that paper processing would have been possible if there were additional interruptions.¹⁰

The way forward

In addition to natural disasters and external sabotage, there are other potential threats to the provision and preservation of digital IGO documentation. For instance, it is possible to imagine the abrupt discontinuation of an IGO documentation database for cost reasons or in the face of dissolution of the related organization, not to mention due to simple system failure. There might also be concerns about IGOs becoming the sole guardians of their important documentation in digital format, given how easy it would make it for them to alter documents after their initial release.

Given all these threats to preservation of digital IGO documentation, it seems that the best strategy for the preservation of this information would be the same one that motivated depository libraries in the first place, namely, the widespread existence of copies of all documents. Depository libraries collecting IGO materials could achieve this goal by simply making sure to maintain paper

copies in every case, even if it means printing them from electronic systems. Another strategy might involve the creation of a digital analog to paper-based depository libraries. The excellent University of Pittsburgh Archive of European Integration (AEI) (aei.pitt.edu) is one potential example of this type of approach. The AEI is an independent and publicly accessible electronic repository of a huge number of official and unofficial European Community and European Union documents. While it doesn't focus specifically on collecting documents already available on EU websites, it could nevertheless serve as a model for academic or depository libraries interested in the creation of similar independent databases designed to assure preservation of other digital IGO documentation.¹¹

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

1. For example, at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), reducing the use of paper in favor of online distribution was cited as one of the several practices designed to minimize the conference's environmental impact. "Rio+20: Sustainable Practices During Forum to Lower Environmental Impact," *UN News Centre*, June 22, 2012, bit.ly/Rio_20. Consider also, United Nations, *The Paper-Smart Concept: A Preliminary Evaluation: Note by the Secretariat*, A/AC.172/2012/CRP.1, at para. 21, Aug. 27, 2012.
2. See, for example, James Glanz, "Power, Pollution and the Internet," *New York Times*, Sep. 22, 2012, bit.ly/glanz-article; United Nations, *Pattern of Conferences: Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions*, A/67/523, at para. 19, Oct. 17, 2012 (seeking financial data to support claims made in A/AC.172/2012/CRP.1, above). That cost benefits are not always readily apparent, which will probably come as no surprise to librarians who will have already noted the frequent lack of any cost-savings related to digitization of commercial content. Susannah Tredwell, "The Digital Library: Why Aren't We There Yet?" *Slaw*, June 25, 2012, bit.ly/digital-library.
3. Louis Charbonneau, "Sandy Caused 'Major Damage' to U.N. Headquarters: Official," *Reuters*, November 1, 2012, bit.ly/sandy-UN. See also, "Factbox: Storm Sandy Blamed for at Least 132 deaths in U.S., Canada," *Reuters*, November 16, 2012, bit.ly/sandy-NY.
4. United Nations, Department of Public Information, *Budget Committee Briefed on Impact of Hurricane Sandy on United Nations Headquarters in New York*, GA/AB/4047, November 5, 2012, bit.ly/DPI-4047.
5. "Hurricane Sandy: At General Assembly, UN Chief Highlights Challenges and Lessons Learned," *UN News Centre*, November 9, 2012, bit.ly/UNNews-Sandy.
6. "FYI: A Note of Clarification About the Change in Your Deposit Level," *UN Deposit Info*, Sep. 5, 2012, bit.ly/UNDL-news. Also on file with the author.
7. The UN libraries in New York and Geneva receive copies of all United Nations documentation. United Nations, *Administrative Instruction: Supply to the United Nations Libraries of Material Not Available through the Regular Distribution Channels*, ST/AI/189/Add.12/Rev.1, Jan. 20, 1997.
8. Charbonneau, "Sandy Caused 'Major Damage' to U.N. Headquarters."
9. "UN Technology Conference Attached by Cyber Criminal Groups Amid Claims of Online Restrictions," *UN News Centre*, Dec. 6, 2012, bit.ly/ITU-conference.
10. *Ibid.*
11. Databases of this nature may raise intellectual property concerns. It should be noted, however, that most official UN documents, for example, are considered to be in the public domain. United Nations, *Administrative Instruction: Copyright in United Nations Publications: General Principles, Practice and Procedure*, ST/AI/189/Add.9/Rev.2, Sep. 17, 1987.

By the Numbers

Flying Without a Net: Finding Data

Tina Plottel

Government information librarians have been preparing for this moment all year—the first January in which the Census Bureau will not publish a *Statistical Abstract*. While we can thank ProQuest and Bernan for picking up this important torch, it is still imperative for librarians to be familiar with how to access free data via agency websites.

While many agencies publish their own data, the inconsistencies in site design and architecture make finding particular statistics less than intuitive for unseasoned searchers. Since there is no template for designers to follow, the differences make finding specific statistics a bit challenging. For example, while most agencies include a way to find data at the top navigation level, some place a link to a database within the body of a homepage. In some instances, a particular search is in Beta, or involves particular coding that interfaces might not compute. Some data is retrieved via a pop-up window, which might cause a hiccup in some browsers. Some databases lack a controlled vocabulary, which is a problem if a user does not know a specific term describing the type of data needed. This problem is worse if a thesaurus that could provide key terms is unavailable.

Below is a breakdown of significant portals and databases from agencies that supply key data.

- A revamp of the redesigned *American FactFinder*¹ will most certainly be exciting to many of us, as this data aggregator is still the go-to for demographic and socioeconomic data. A good trick to know: zipcode geography is only useful to find economic data; to find data from the 2010 Census or American Community survey at that level, using a Zip Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA) rather than zipcode will render the needed data. The Census website also provides basic international demographic data.² While the interface is a bit clunky and the data is rather basic, it is possible to find numbers that date back to 1950.
- Data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)³ is consistently used in news stories. The site's Databases and Tools link provides several places for users to find current and historical data from the reports conducted by the BLS, such as Consumer Price Index and Employment and Wage information. It's important to check that Java is enabled in the browser, as the One-Screen Data Search requires a plug-in (the Multi-Screen, however, does not).
- National Agriculture Statistics Service⁴ provides an effective and easy way to get statistics by subject. While headlines are featured on the homepage, "Quick Stats" (which is almost invisible at the bottom of the page) features four potential search options: a keyword search for commodities, a subject search, a beta search for common statistics, and Quick Search 2.0, which allows users to manipulate their search to find more specific data. There is also an option to browse previous queries. The Google-like box invites the user to search for commodity data by keyword, though it does not suggest text. For example, a user must use "pork" instead of "bacon" for information on that particular commodity, which requires some knowledge of the language used by the Department of Agriculture before proceeding with data research.
- While also still in beta, the US Energy Information Administration at the Department of Energy's site⁵ tends toward analysis rather than raw numbers by providing narratives in the format of reports, charts, and projections. Crunching numbers could be time-consuming with this site, as it would require a user to create his or her own data table manually. Specific numbers are a few clicks into the database. For example, to locate the table titled "Electric Power Annual 2010 Data Tables," start by using the drop down menu titled "Topics," then choose "Environment," then click on "Data" and then decide from a list of choices for the desired report.
- Data analysis tools are available at the Bureau of Justice Statistics.⁶ The link to these tools is a tab at the top of the page, though the data is not collected under one unified search. The first step is to choose the type of data needed, since it is not all collected under one uniform data search. This creates inconsistencies in certain aspects of collecting the data, such as the way it is presented in a table, as well as the years provided. The Uniform Crime Reports Data Tool contains data that dates back to the 1960s. While this is useful, the display does not scroll properly in all Internet browsers.
- National Center for Education Statistics Data Tools⁷ are rich in data, though hard to navigate. Like the other government data sites, the Fast Facts section is useful, but tables are a few clicks and a lot of reading away. Data here is presented more for a print world, with tables looking similar to the design of those in the Stat Abs or like scanned PDFs. The Data and Tools link allows users to build customized tables. (Note: this data aggregator asks users to agree to a use policy that data will be used for statistical purposes only—not to identify people.) Since it's a pop-up, ad-blockers could be problematic for the user. Also, some of the data may not be the most recent. For example, the Census data used is from the 2000 Census, though data was collected by the Department of Education as recently as 2011.

- The CDC National Center for Health Statistics⁸ site is by far the most difficult to navigate. Fast Stats by topic is buried on the homepage, so a Google search for National Center for Health Statistics Fast Stats might be a handy alternative to search. Fast Stats does link to an A to Z list, which is useful, not just for finding stats, but for finding terminology that the agency uses for its data. A narrative to the data is also provided. For example, under “contraception,” percentages are given (women using the pill: 17.1 percent) and a link is provided to a 26-page report that contains numbers and more information. It would seem useful if a patron just needed a number out of context, such as a percentage. But context might be required to understand that number. For example, the percentage of all women who use birth control might be useful in for a complete overview on the topic.

As government information librarians, we will be guiding users through several resources for agency data. We will need to alert patrons to the quirks of each site—such as pop-up windows and JavaScript actions that may not work on all browsers. We could become experts in spreadsheet programs, helping patrons integrate data from several sources into one document.

Tina Plottel, Reference and Instruction Librarian,
George Washington University, plottel@gwu.edu.

Notes

1. *American FactFinder*, factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml.
2. Census International Demographic Data, www.census.gov/population/international/data.
3. Bureau of Labor Statistics, bls.gov.
4. National Agriculture Statistics Service, www.nass.usda.gov.
5. US Energy Information Administration, www.eia.gov/beta.
6. Bureau of Justice Statistics, bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov.
7. National Center for Education Statistics Data Tools, <http://nces.ed.gov/datatools>.
8. CDC National Center for Health Statistics, www.cdc.gov/nchs.

Spread the Word

Volunteering Resources

Melanie A. Blau-McDonald

When you connect individuals to an appropriate volunteer situation, you become the vehicle for the help supplied. Why not create an outreach program to help people find an opportunity that is meaningful for them and perhaps even life-transforming? There are funded and unfunded volunteer positions for young adults through seniors for any kind of library wanting to expand their patron base making an outreach program focused on volunteering beneficial.

United we serve

The Corporation for National & Community Service’s (CNCS) web portal is the self-described “...comprehensive clearinghouse of volunteer opportunities.”¹ The portal is designed to help you do everything, including design your own volunteer program, find volunteers, hear or read about what other people are doing on the National Service Blog, read the latest report on civic life in America, and connect to funded volunteer programs. All of this is available from the homepage. See Figure 1.

Finding a volunteer opportunity

This is not as easy as it sounds. There are hundreds of organizations working on all kinds of problems, from Hurricane Sandy relief to teaching financial literacy to K–12 students. If a patron is looking for local opportunities, you may want to try the local search on the homepage, but understand that it is not comprehensive. The search results show those organizations who supplied their information to All for Good (a third party not related to nor endorsed by the government). Another approach is to select an agency, learn what they do, and see if it fits with your patrons’ interests. Agency links are in the lower right corner under additional opportunities. Links are here for Citizen Corps, Learn and Serve America, Senior Corps, Volunteers for Prosperity, Volunteer.gov, Peace Corps, and more.

Outreach to young adults at the crossroads

If you work in a public or academic setting, this may be the most obvious demographic to target for your outreach program. Young adults may be looking for some ways to pay for college, something to do besides going directly to college, or something

Find a Volunteer Opportunity

Your Interests: Location:

Example: September 11, Disaster Preparation, (City, State, or ZIP Code) military families, veterans, etc.

Find Opportunities Now*

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All for Good
A POINTS OF LIGHT SERVICE

Sign Up For Email Updates

Enter your email address to receive topics-based information about our organization.

Find A Toolkit

Want to create your own service project or event, but not sure how? Check out our helpful toolkits to help you get started.

Post Your Project

Have your own service project? Learn how you can invite others to join.

Share Your Story

How is your volunteer project developing? How was your service experience? Let us know. We want to hear from you.

Spread The Word

Help us get the word out about United We Serve - embed widgets on your page, download logos and more.

Figure 1.

to do besides looking for an unfulfilling low-wage job at this point in their lives. You can facilitate their search using federal and state websites. Outreach to this demographic is important, as it demonstrates the libraries' credentials in information literacy and the usefulness of learning about the organization of information.

Sponsor an evening of alternative next steps for 18–24 year olds

Plan to bring in a couple of speakers who have been in the Peace Corps, AmeriCorps or AmeriCorps VISTA, perhaps even a Coverdell Fellow. You can have bookmarks prepared that give URLs for the best places to start for this kind of research. Some suggestions follow but feel free to develop your own.

Peace Corps

“The Peace Corps is a life-defining leadership opportunity and a great way to launch a career.”² There are only two basic requirements to be considered for the Peace Corps; you must be eighteen and a US citizen. You may apply to go directly into the Peace Corps after high school, after college, after post-graduate work, or even after you retire. Therefore, for young adults who cannot afford college or who don't want to pursue college immediately, the Peace Corps can be a wonderful, empowering alternative. The same is true for soon-to-be college graduates. Perhaps they have a mountain of debt; much of that debt may be deferred or partially forgiven by serving in the Peace Corps. Participants also gain practical work experience that is highly valued by employers. The Peace Corps homepage³ starts off with a section called Learn About Volunteering. There are videos, explanations, and timelines all of which give a good, rounded picture of the process.

A great resource is the Peace Corps Catalog.⁴ It describes benefits (housing, medical, dental), expectations for volunteers, the application process, assignments, and job descriptions.

Graduate school and the Peace Corps (Master's International)

Master's International offers the graduate student the opportunity to combine a master's degree with overseas service or domestic service. If you scroll down on the homepage,⁵ you can select participating schools to see if a program already exists that is of interest. The search feature is not robust but scanning the universities and programs pages is worthwhile. Librarians will need to do a lot of digging here and should work with the students to help them plan their next steps. For example, some programs look as though they have ended in 2010 due to posted application due dates, when in fact they continue. The best approach would be to contact the programs of interest to confirm current due dates and program descriptions.

Paul D. Coverdell Fellows Program

After you've been a Peace Corps volunteer, you have lifetime eligibility to apply to be a Coverdell Fellow. “All Fellows

complete internships in underserved American communities, allowing them to bring home, and expand upon, the skills they learned as Volunteers.”⁶ On the left side menu of the homepage, you have a complete list of choices such as FAQs, benefits for fellows, participating universities, eligibility and admissions, etc. More than seventy Universities across America participate in the Coverdell Program. Majors that are useful cover all areas—e.g., agriculture, engineering, economics, social policy, geography, public health, social work, and others.

AmeriCorps programs

AmeriCorps may be considered the domestic version of the Peace Corps. It has three divisions: AmeriCorps State and National addresses local service programs, VISTA addresses poverty using full-time volunteers, and the National Civilian Community Corps (NCCC) provides leadership experience in situ through a residential program. For a good explanation of the different programs, starting at the Individuals page is useful.⁷ See figure 2.

As with the Peace Corps, students have the opportunity to reduce their student debt while gaining valuable, supported experience helping out a community in need. The For Individuals page is where you find the resources such as “Which Program Is Right for Me?,” “Benefits of AmeriCorps Service,” and “Frequently Asked Questions.”

Adult and/or senior program focusing on volunteer opportunities

More options are available with age, and adults may appreciate the extra help librarians provide by pulling all of these resources together and then walking them through the registration processes. Many may want to volunteer but are put off by having to jump through the digital hoops now required.

Peace Corps response

As previously mentioned, adults of all ages are eligible to join the Peace Corps. For some, the time commitment may be too long, as the average length of services is two years. Peace Corps Response was created to provide for short-term needs abroad and match them up with working professionals who would like to volunteer for a shorter period of time. You will need to have either been a Peace Corps volunteer, what is termed a Returning Peace Corps Volunteer (RPCV), or a health professional. These are big jobs with challenging assignments. To read more about the program, start at the Peace Corps response page.⁸

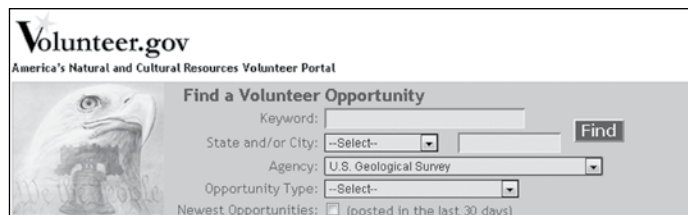
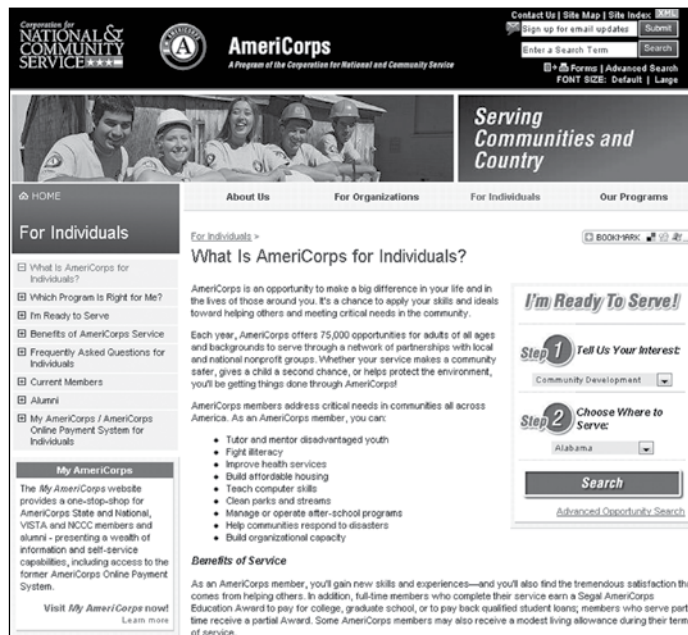




Figure 2 (top), Figure 3 (bottom)

Volunteer.gov

Volunteer.gov is our Natural and Cultural Resources Portal.⁹ This is where you can find local opportunities to clean up a park trail, monitor bird nests, or man a welcome center desk to name a few. Twelve federal agencies participate, they are:

1. Bureau of Land Management
2. Bureau of Reclamation
3. Department of Veterans Affairs
4. Fish & Wildlife Service
5. Forest Service
6. National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration
7. National Park Service
8. Natural Resources Conservation Service
9. Tennessee Valley Authority
10. US Army Corps of Engineers
11. US Department of Agriculture
12. US Geological Survey

State and local agencies are also participating. Since it's difficult to know if an agency has an opportunity in your area, the easiest search is simply by state. See figure 3.

| SEARCH RESULTS 14 Opportunities Found | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Position | Visitor/Environmental Education Center U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Partner Opportunity Site Link | Opportunity Partner  | State Natural Resources Links Kentucky Home Page Kentucky Tourism Site Kentucky State Parks Volunteers Kentucky State Wildlife Volunteers |
| Address | Wolf Creek National Fish Hatchery, 50 Kendall Road, Jamestown, KY 42629 | Activities • Conservation Education • Office/Clerical • Tour Guide/Interpretation • Visitor Information • Science • General Assistance |  |
| Contact | Kristi Pupak kristina_pupak@fws.gov (270) 343-3797 | | |
| Dates | 1/1/2013--1/1/2015 | | |
| Record Date | 12/19/2012 | | |
| Suitable For | Adults, Seniors | | |
| Difficulty Level | Average | | |

Opportunity Description:

EXCITING VOLUNTEER OPPORTUNITY! Be a part of the volunteer team with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service at the Wolf Creek National Fish Hatchery Visitor/Environmental Education Center! We are currently seeking volunteers to help staff our Center and assist in our outreach activities with openings for September 2012 through 2013. Duties include the following: meeting/greeting the public; answering questions; assisting with cleaning (no outside janitorial service available, therefore cleaning does include restrooms); helping to plan special events, workshops and other outreach programs; leading tours and helping with field trips; assisting in the day-to-day operation of the center gift shop; stocking/tracking/ordering brochures; etc.

For those who are Workampers - In exchange for service, volunteers receive a free campsite with water, electric and sewer hookup along with wireless internet access and laundry facilities. Propane hookup available during the winter months. Hours are 20 to 24 hours per week, per person, and our location (Jamestown, KY/Lake Cumberland) proves to be central for seeing some of the regions most beautiful outdoor sites! For others in the local area, any and all hours are greatly appreciated, and all volunteers are provided uniforms, training and a truly unique and engaging volunteer opportunity!

Housing Availability:

Available

- Housing Type: RV Pads
- Housing Description: Housing is provided via a campsite with full hookup. Volunteer must provide their own camping unit. No showerhouse or restroom facility is available, only a campsite with electric, water and sewer hookup. Wireless internet access and laundry facilities are provided.

Figure 4.

The search results for Kentucky (see figure 4) allows sites to link to the agency site, providing a contact person to write to or call and explaining who the opportunity is suitable for and the difficulty level. There is also a fairly detailed description of the nature of the job. For seniors, in particular, having a contact person and telephone number may be the most helpful in terms of turning a desire to help into a physical reality.

Senior Corps

Senior Corps¹⁰ offers a variety of opportunities from Foster Grand parenting (no living in is required) to Senior Companions, allowing other elderly seniors to stay in their homes longer. All programs provide training, a choice in location, and number of hours wanted.

Connecting people

Whether you serve the general public, academia, or a special environment, consider creating an outreach event around volunteering. Government websites have plenty to offer; helping patrons connect to the right situation for them shows that the library has a lot to offer, too.

I'd love to hear about any successes you have in this or any other outreach adventure.

Melanie A. Blau-McDonald, Executive Director, SWON Libraries Consortium, melanie@swonlibraries.org

Notes

1. Corporation for National & Community Service's (CNCS) web portal, www.serve.gov.
2. Peace Corps Catalog, tiny.cc/peacecat.
3. Peace Corps homepage, www.peacecorps.gov/learn.
4. Peace Corps Catalog, tiny.cc/peacecat.
5. Master's International, Peace Corps, tiny.cc/mastersintl.
6. Paul D. Coverdell Fellows Program, Peace Corps, tiny.cc/coverdell.
7. What is AmeriCorps for Individuals?, tiny.cc/ameri-corps_ind.
8. Peace Corps Response, www.peacecorps.gov/response.
9. Volunteer.gov, www.volunteer.gov/Gov/index.cfm.
10. Senior Corps, tiny.cc/seniorcorps.



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Promoting Electronic Government Documents

Part One: Direction

Scott Casper

Government documents, at all levels, are moving to electronic or electronic-only at an ever-increasing rate. What is a librarian to do when government documents are no longer physical books in hand to use in their own promotion? This is the question I asked myself after having the pleasure and honor of being asked to speak about promoting electronic government documents at the University of Illinois at Springfield's conference, "On The Front Lines: Engaging Our Communities."

I have been a government documents librarian for Poplar Creek Public Library for more than fourteen years now, which is intended less as personal confession than to point out the *public* library part. A lot of government depositories are academic or law libraries, but some are public libraries as well. But it does not matter anymore what type of library one is from or whether a library is a depository for physical materials anymore. The really important thing—the reason I felt this subject was so relevant for the conference—is that so much government information is online these days that the Internet has become one huge government depository. We are all depository librarians—some with more legal obligations than others—simply by virtue of having a computer that can access the web.

But first, why does all this matter? Do our library patrons need us to promote electronic government documents? Observe the following numbers from the Pew Internet & American Life Project:

Fully 82 percent of Internet users (representing 61 percent of all American adults) looked for information of completed a transaction on a government website in the twelve months preceding this survey.

Some of the specific government website activities in which Americans take part include:

- 48 percent of internet users have looked for information about a public policy or issue online with their local, state or federal government.
- 46 percent have looked up what services a government agency provides.
- 41 percent have downloaded government forms.
- 35 percent have researched official government documents or statistics.
- 33 percent have renewed a driver's license or auto registration.
- 30 percent have gotten recreational or tourist information from a government agency.
- 25 percent have gotten advice or information from a government agency about a health or safety issue.
- 23 percent have gotten information about or applied for government benefits.¹

It only takes a little math to check the US current population on census.gov, compare it to these percentages, and find that almost 140 million (and possibly more, depending on when you read this article) American adults have looked for information or completed a transaction on a government website in the past twelve months. There is no indication in those statistics of how many of those transactions were facilitated by a librarian who helped find the correct site, but would not any librarian want to tap into this huge pool of potential reference questions? When librarians of all persuasions are struggling to prove their

relevance to a wary public, what better way than to play a bigger role in this growing body of online transactions? But, more practically, what specific goals can be accomplished by promoting electronic government documents?

Back in 2006, the Depository Library Council decided on seven starting goals “for the library community and government information providers”:

1. Respond to or anticipate U.S. citizens’ need for government information when and where it is needed by providing multiple access points to a network of experts.
2. Provide access to information in appropriate formats.
3. Ensure continuing access to digitally available government information.
4. Provide excellent training to deepen and expand knowledge of government information resources.
5. Provide high quality descriptive tools for access to all FDLP . . . publications, portals, and information products.
6. Enhance collaboration or coordination of effort among federal depository libraries, nondepository libraries, the GPO, agencies, and cultural memory organizations that deal with Internet resources.
7. Expand awareness of both the Federal Depository Library Program and government information generally via excellent public relations and marketing.²

As one can see, looking through this list, these are mostly universal goals in librarianship. Respond to needs, access in multiple formats, ensuring access—these are things any librarian would want for their collection. As we move to look at individual libraries and specific examples of what they are doing, we will also come back to this list and check what we can off of these starting goals.

To find out how others are promoting electronic government documents in this radical new landscape, I looked to what GODORT was doing nationally. Promoting permanent public access to government information is one of GODORT’s missions. I also looked more locally at Northeastern Illinois Depository Librarians, or NIDL. Although I am not affiliated with GODORT, I was able to look at NIDL as an insider, currently being one of its co-coordinators. NIDL is a lot like a smaller GODORT with a regional specialization, and also promotes government documents. I saw some interesting practices, both nationally and locally, in promoting electronic government documents. But I also saw room for improvement.

It is hoped that the reader will identify things that he or she is already doing, or can see how to adapt something being done elsewhere to one’s own library, or could partner with a nearby depository library to help in their ongoing efforts. The “things” will be elaborated on in this and subsequent articles, starting with this piece that deals with direction.

Direction

Benedictine University was a federal and state depository for decades. When they stopped collecting physical materials, the documents librarian saw a need to fill the gap and provide direct access to the electronic version of their old collection. What she did was create a LibGuide.³ LibGuides, also known at Benedictine University as Library Research Guides, are linkable, graphics-heavy bibliographies. The software for creating them is a commercial product from Springshare.

Benedictine’s government documents LibGuide was created in 2009. There is no original content, but more than six pages of links. It did not take long to produce, perhaps one to two work days, and replaced another webpage the librarian had developed over the years. It is a project that needs frequent updating. Rather than reviewing the content of the LibGuide, it would be more helpful to our purposes to evaluate it in terms of the Depository Library Council’s seven goals.

Does it respond to or anticipate US citizens’ need for government information? Actually, our evaluation does not need to aim that high. It would be more appropriate for our purposes to see if it meets *local users’* needs. In this case, at an academic library, yes. The main job of the librarian who does this is instruction, so she reviews and updates each portion as she needs it for class.

Does it provide access to information in appropriate formats? Absolutely, with the emphasis on *appropriate*. Following this guide from the Congress tab will take one to THOMAS, the official website for Congressional publications, like acts or bills. For a student or any other serious researcher, this act of *direction* is a vital component to promoting electronic government documents. Consider the alternative, where a search for “fire sale loophole closing act” on Google leads to the first four hits being for non-governmental sites.⁴ The first two lead to GovTrack, a perfectly respectable site, but a student could easily think his or her search ends on GovTrack without realizing one has to follow a link in GovTrack *back* to THOMAS to see the official version of an act. Something like a LibGuide gives one the structure one needs to understand where to go, as opposed to a Google search, which just drops one somewhere in the vicinity of where to start searching.⁵

Providing direction to electronic government documents is just one of the simplest ways to promote such sources. LibGuides would be one of the more complicated forms of direction, while verbally recommending to patrons is likely the least complicated. Somewhere in between would be paper bibliographies. The audience for paper bibliographies is surely a dying one, but if this method still works at any library out there, please continue it. Whether working on paper or electronically, though, it is important to remember not to try overeducating. Not every bibliography or LibGuide needs to spell out the many nuances of how government works. Nor does every bibliography or LibGuide need to reinvent the wheel. There are dozens of government documents-related LibGuides already out there that one can use as a model to create something similar.⁶ Narrow down to what local users really want. If most of one's patrons are only interested in tax forms, then maybe all one needs is to look at a LibGuide with a tab dedicated to just taxes.⁷

Scott Casper, Government Documents Librarian, Poplar Creek Public Library, scasper@poplarcreeklibrary.org

1. Aaron Smith, *Government Online: The Internet Gives Citizens New Paths to Government Services and Information* (Washington, D.C.: Pew Research Center, 2010), 2, www.pewinternet.org/-/media/Files/Reports/2010/PIP_Government_Online_2010_with_topleft.pdf.
2. *Managing Electronic Government Information in Libraries: Issues and Practices* (Chicago: ALA, 2008), 11–12.
3. Benedictine University, Government Documents (LibGuide), libguides.ben.edu/GovDocs. The rest based on e-mail correspondence with Joan Hopkins, Jan. 26, 2012.
4. Search done on Apr. 13, 2012.
5. Not to knock Google, because being dropped off in the vicinity to search for what you need can be fun, but providing alternative tools for serious researchers is a goal all of us librarians share.
6. Springshare, LibGuides Community (website), community.libguides.com, a search for “government documents” netted 76 results on a search done on Apr. 19, 2012.
7. Governors State University Library, Governors State University LibGuides: Government Documents (LibGuide), libguides.gost.edu/govdocs.


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.



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Camouflage Blinds the Enemy

Audrey Hall

Seeing the World War II posters on display during the State Library's recent exhibit on the one hundred-fiftieth anniversary of GPO prompted Dave Penniman to inquire if we would be interested in a donation of posters that he has. Dave received his posters as a child toward the end of the war. His neighbor was an Army officer and brought posters home for his son who shared them with his friends. He delivered them to us in one frame, stored one behind the other as we often do with our children's school pictures. They are in excellent condition, with bright colors and no tears or folds.

We were very glad to accept these rather unique posters that have now been scanned and are being cataloged. The ten posters are part of a set of twelve tactical training posters printed in 1943 by GPO for use by the Army to train recruits in the life-saving use of camouflage.

The color lithograph posters are 51 x 34 cm. All but one has a vignette of the head of a German soldier with a white strip across his eyes, surrounded by the words "Camouflage blinds the enemy" in the lower right corner. Below the vignette are the words U.S. Government Printing Office: 1943-O-554991.

Although nothing on the posters indicates that they were published by the Engineer Department within the Department of War, they are listed as such in the January 1944 *Monthly Catalog*, with a call number of W7.32:C14/no.-1 to no.-12. The below mentioned note is included in the description as [A poster, Note to C. O., oblong 24°, was issued also.] The posters were not distributed, but a single dagger in the record indicates that they could be requested from the issuing agency.

There is scant information about them online, but I did find one post on the War Relics Forum that includes a picture of the envelope containing the posters that the person writing owns. It has a Note to C.O. which says: This group of 12 posters

is designed to emphasize the importance of concealment and camouflage to all personnel. They will be especially effective if posted simultaneously with camouflage instructions.

Recommendations for posting:

1. Have three or four posters to each company every three weeks.
2. Have posters placed away from other printed material and in unusual premises—mess halls, barrack passages, day rooms, etc.

The titles of the posters indicate the graphic.

- Camouflage blinds the enemy: if he can't see you, he can't hit you. Lacks vignette.
- Cover windshields and headlights: don't signal the enemy.
- Don't take "short cuts" one man's tracks can reveal a well-concealed position.
- For surprise attack blend with your background.
- Fox holes can be bull's eyes: cover spoil with sod.
- Hide your bivouac: if they can't find you they can't bomb you.
- Hug the ground and live longer.
- Lighted match visible from 3000 feet: observe blackout discipline.
- Poor garnishing results in this: nets must be properly garnished to give concealment.
- Tone down hands, face and equipment: reflections attract the enemy.

The two posters from the series that we are missing are: Hide those tracks! They guide enemy bombers, and Use shadow as an aid for concealment.

Series 2 of Camouflage blinds the enemy is listed in the



Figures 1-4.

February 1944 *Monthly Catalog*. The difference is that with this set there is a double dagger indicating that the document is printed for official use and not attainable.

The titles in Series 2 are:

- Advance close to the ground, don't be a goose.
- Blend with your background, add natural materials, darken face.
- Change wilted natural materials.
- Conceal black shadows under nets, place or preserve a thin natural screen in foreground.
- Disperse trucks, park close to structures, stay in shadows.
- Flat-tops should be garnished properly, and tied into background.
- Garnish nets correctly, too much garnishing along edge of flat-top makes regular shadows.
- Get in the shadow.
- Keep the equipment under cover.
- Place supplies to blend with natural background.
- Uncovered spoil will show even through garnished net.
- When draping vehicles prop net away from vehicle, make shape irregular.

Seeing the poster with the netting reminded Carol Singer, documents librarian at Bowling Green State University, of a story of her father's. In WWII he did code work in Los Angeles, and he sometimes passed an entire factory that, along with the parking lot, was completely covered by overhead netting so that the enemy wouldn't see that the factory was there.

This comment led to further investigation of massive camouflage situations. Camouflage California: hiding

air bases, factories and plants in WWII posted by Twisted Sifter at (twistedrifter.com/2012/01/camouflage-cali-hiding-air-bases-factories-plants-netting-wwii) has some incredible images of fake communities' camouflaging factories. The sources linked by the poster provide additional information and images.

With the country still reeling from the December 7, 1941, Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Japanese submarines were spotted near San Francisco and actually surfaced and fired shells at an oil storage facility at Santa Barbara in February 1942. The order was given to implement passive defense measures for all vital installations along the Pacific Coast. Executing the order was the responsibility of Col. John F. Ohmer, who commanded a camouflage training center at March Field, Riverside County, California.

In addition to his crew at March Field, Col. Ohmer received help from Hollywood movie studios who offered set designers, painters, landscape artists, carpenters, lighting experts, and prop men. Hollywood techniques were used to camouflage thirty-four air bases. Factories and assembly plants that were potential targets for a Japanese assault were concealed. The Lockheed-Vega plant was fully hidden beneath a complete suburb that included rubber automobiles and peaceful rural neighborhood scenes painted on canvas. Air ducts disguised as fire hydrants made it possible for the Lockheed-Vega employees to continue working underneath the huge camouflage umbrella designed to conceal their factory.

With World War II raging in Europe, Donald W. Douglas Sr., founder of the Douglas Aircraft Company in Santa Monica, realized well before Pearl Harbor that his plant was a sitting duck for an air attack. He didn't wait for the government to protect him. Douglas asked his chief engineer and test pilot,



Figures 5-10.

Frank Collbohm, and a renowned architect, H. Roy Kelley, to devise a way to camouflage the plant. Together with Warner Bros. studio set designers, they made the plant and airstrip disappear—at least from the air. Almost five million square feet of chicken wire, stretched across four hundred tall poles, canopied the terminal, hangars, assorted buildings, and parking lots. Atop the mesh stood lightweight wood-frame houses with attached garages, fences, clotheslines, even “trees” made of twisted wire and chicken feathers spray-painted to look like leaves. Tanker trucks spewed green paint on the runway to simulate a field of grass. Streets and sidewalks were painted on the covering to blend into the adjacent Sunset Park neighborhood of modest homes that housed Douglas employees. The tallest hangar was made to look like a gently sloping hillside neighborhood. Designers even matched up the painted streets with real ones.

At the Boeing Seattle plant, nearly twenty-six acres were covered with netting to create a fake housing development. John Stewart Detlie, a Hollywood set designer, used his Hollywood design techniques to accomplish this camouflage.



Audrey Hall, Library Consultant, Government Information, the State Library of Ohio,
ahall@library-ohio.gov

Reviews

A Field Guide for the Identification of Invasive Plants in Southern Forests. James H. Miller, Erwin B. Chambliss and Nancy J. Loewenstein. July 2010. (A 13.36/2: P69/11)

This book is a winner, with introduction, content, layout, supplementary information, and images that make it a truly informative title. It is organized into six sections: invasive trees, invasive shrubs, invasive vines, invasive grasses, invasive ferns, and invasive forbs. The table of contents indicates the same divisions and provides page numbers. Fifty-six plants are identified with scientific names as well as common names,

international codes, and forest inventory and analysis survey codes. Eight color photographs accompany a description of each plant and each element of composition. The photos show the plant in a natural setting, its structure, leaf, seed/fruit, and so on. In addition to a brief discussion of the ecology of each plant, the history and distribution is also provided. The authors provide an index of other invasive plants not covered in the text; sources of identification information; a glossary of important terms; and illustrations of flower parts, flower types, inflorescences, leaf arrangements, leaf divisions and leaf shapes, imaging, and

parts of a grass plant. Thirty-three of the photographs were taken in 2003, the others are more current.

This book is intended to help you learn how to identify these invasive plants and to familiarize yourself with their growth patterns, distribution, ecology, and history. It is not intended to provide methods of control or eradication for these invasive plants. For that you need a companion booklet: *A Management Guide for Invasive Plants in Southern Forests.*

Mary A. Duffy
University of South Alabama

A Photographer's Path: Images of National Parks Near the Nation's Capital. Thomas Paradis and Megan Nortrup. National Park Service (I 29.2: P56/6)

While many of the photographs are interesting and some quite beautiful, the book as a whole falls short, lacking a table of contents, an index, or even a preface or other explanation for the book. In addition, the photographs are not organized in a way that enhances the images and general flow. Furthermore, we are allowed only a terse caption for each image, which provides little more

than a scientific name for plants or a basic location. In some cases the caption information repeats the title of the image but still fails to provide useful content.

Thomas Paradis is the "Visual Information Specialist assigned to the National Park Service's Inventory and Monitoring (I&M) Program in the National Capital Region" (Paradis backcover). If this collection of photographs were taken for this program it would be illuminating to know more about the program, its purpose, and his role. In order to fulfill its stated purpose "to provide a pictorial journey through the

National Parks of the Nation's Capital" this book needs more information about the specific parks and sites in order to provide a context for the images (Paradis, frontcover).

As a picture book, the images appear at best to be a random collection of pictures. The lack of organization prevents the establishment of contextual relationships between images, to each other or to the parks they represent. In a nutshell the layout lacks organization, context, and focus.

Mary A. Duffy
University of South Alabama

Deep Water: The Gulf Oil Disaster and the Future of Offshore Drilling: Report to the President [http://permanent.access.gpo.gov/gpo2978/DEEPWATER_ReporttothePresident_FINAL.pdf] (PR 44.8: D36/G95)

Deep Water: The Gulf Oil Disaster and the Future of Offshore Drilling provides a

brief history of US offshore oil and gas drilling including a narrative account of the events of the April 20, 2010, Macondo oil well blowout. It also provides details of the sinking of the *BP Deepwater Horizon* offshore drilling rig and subsequent gushing of nearly five million barrels of oil into the Gulf of Mexico.

Written in accessible prose, and aided by the inclusion of vibrant pictures, informative charts, graphs, and illustrations, *Deep Water* conveys the complexity, risks, and rewards of deepwater drilling. This report by the National Commission on the BP Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill and Offshore Drilling concluded that one

of the worst man-made environmental disasters in US history “did not have to happen” (217).

The Commission identified the immediate causes of the blowout to be the result of mistakes made by BP, Halliburton, and Transocean—including the systematic failure of proper risk assessment and management. The Commission also faulted the federal government for inadequate regulatory oversight. *Deep Water* is dedicated to the eleven men who

lost their lives on the *Deepwater Horizon* rig with the hope that the findings and recommendations of the Commission “will help minimize the chance of another such disaster ever happening again” (front matter). Toward that end, the Commission proposed the “overhauling of both current industry practices and government oversight” and implementing an “unbending commitment to safety . . .” (293).

Importantly, the committee’s report does not advocate the abandonment of

deepwater drilling, but it insists that dramatic changes must be made. The report’s inclusion of vignettes of individuals affected adversely by the spill do much to personalize the economic loss, environmental damage, and psychological toll of the disaster and serve to illustrate why change is needed now.

Kristine Stilwell
Troy University

The Battle Behind Bars: Navy and Marine POWs in the Vietnam War, Stuart I. Rochester. Naval History & Heritage Command, 2010. (D 221.2: V67/2)

This recent addition to the Naval History & Heritage Command’s series on the US Navy and the Vietnam War chronicles the experience of Navy and Marine POWs during the conflict in Southeast Asia. Utilizing government reports, prisoner memoirs, scholarly histories, and numerous photographs and illustrations, the booklet contains chapters that provide information on the

location and development of the various prison facilities, the struggles of prisoners to resist their captors, the forms of punishment that were inflicted on the prisoners, the attempts made to cope with both the boredom and the hardships of confinement, and finally, the experience of being released at the end of the conflict. The booklet was written by the late Stuart I. Rochester, former Chief Historian in the Office of the Secretary of Defense, and coauthor of the Pulitzer Prize nominated, *Honor Bound: American Prisoners of War in Southeast Asia, 1961–1973*.

Of the 591 American POWs that

were returned after the war, 164 were either Navy or Marine Corps personnel. After their release, three of these servicemen went on to have very distinguished careers in public service: James B. Stockdale, Jeremiah A. Denton Jr., and John S. McCain. Each of their experiences during incarceration is included in the booklet, as well as those of lesser known, but equally brave, individuals who used their training and fortitude to survive the harsh conditions and cruel treatment.

Jim Murray
Birmingham Public Library

GODORT 2013 Midwinter Meeting Summary

Kristen Clark

January 25–29, 2013
Seattle, Washington

GODORT members braved the rain and cloudy skies to meet up for the 2013 ALA Midwinter Meeting in Seattle. While the weather may have been less than inspiring, we made up for it with great food and drink, fun get-togethers with colleagues, and of course attendance at GODORT meetings.

Cataloging Committee: The committee was happy to have Fang Gau, Supervisory Librarian, Bibliographic Control, Government Printing Office (GPO), at the meeting to provide an update on projects such as the Shelflist and Monthly Catalog Projects, RDA training and implementation, and updating older PURLS.

Education Committee (met virtually before the conference): Education will be sponsoring two free webinars in the spring, one on health information to be presented by Susanne Caro (University of Montana) and one on the surprising topics covered by government documents to be presented by Alexandra Simmons (University of Houston). Several committee members will also be taking a look at the Handout Exchange to determine future steps and their recommendations will be issued by ALA Annual Conference.

Legislation Committee: At the joint meeting with COL/Government Information Subcommittee (GIS), an update was given on the COL Task Force on the Future of Federal Depository

Libraries. The task force hopes to have its work done before Annual so the report can be discussed at that conference. Mary Alice Baish, GPO, led discussions related to depository libraries including the development of a National Needs and Offers list based on the Association of Southeastern Research Libraries (ASERL) product, next steps in the GPO's national plan for the FDLP, and the present federal budget situation. No resolutions were brought to GIS but in later Legislation Committee meetings, the members worked on a draft resolution from the International Documents Task Force on the consolidation and closing of Canadian agency information centers and webpages.

MAGIRT/GODORT GIS Discussion Group: For the first time, the Map & Geospatial Information Round Table (MAGIRT) and GODORT teamed up to host a discussion group with a focus on geographic information systems (GIS) issues. Discussion included digitization of county and local maps and creation of metadata, data curation and management, institutional repositories, GIS instruction and software, and online database and GIS data sources.

Membership Committee: Membership met virtually several times during the fall to discuss outreach to membership through social media including new, dropped, and reinstated members. The Happy Hour at Fado Irish Pub on Friday was a big success with about 40 attendees. Committee member Ava Iuliano was able to participate in the New Members

Round Table orientation to provide information about GODORT.

Nominating Committee: The Committee discussed the slate of candidates for the upcoming 2013 ballot, brainstormed additional names for open positions, and strategized on how to round out the slate. It presented the slate at Steering II for approval.

Program Committee: The 2013 preconference and conference were discussed. The preconference on International Statistics will be held on Friday, June 28, 2013. The GODORT Program, "Collaboration and Cooperation: Depository Libraries Working with Communities," will be held on Monday, July 1. Proposals for the 2014 conference were discussed and presented at Steering II for approval.

Publications Committee: Publications discussed the report from the *DttP* editor. Revenue from the publication is on track. The *DttP* advertising editor and GODORT treasurer are working with the ALA office to streamline the advertising payments structure. The Notable Documents Panel has received many nominations that have been submitted to the judges. The article goes to *Library Journal* by the end of March. A new occasional paper entitled "The Distribution of Cited U.S. Congressional Committee Document in the Academic Journal Literature: An Historical Survey" by John Spencer Walters, Regional Depository Librarian, Utah State University, is in the final stages of editing.

Rare and Endangered Government Publications Committee: The future role of the committee was discussed and it was decided that they will continue as a standing committee but meet in person only at Annual.

Federal Document Task Force (FDTF): The task force discussed the disappearance of data from the National Biological Information Infrastructure and other agencies. A working group was established to investigate the possibility of writing a resolution for Annual concerning this situation. If people are interested in serving on this group, please contact Lori Smith, FDTF Chair. The next discussion was on the future of the Federal Agency Liaison Program, which has been part of the FDTF since the early 1990s. It has been on hiatus due to lack of volunteers. It was decided that it should be discontinued. Mary Alice Baish, from GPO, provided an update on the federal budget situation and its affect on GPO projects and programs, as well as information on GPO's education and training initiatives, cataloging projects, and possible adoption of the ASERL Needs and Offers database as a national level tool.

International Documents Task Force (IDTF): Reports from various international documents vendors were given. Also

discussed was the upcoming preconference on international statistics and changes in the GODORT bylaws that affect IDFT, mainly the removal of secretary as an elected position. The state of Canadian documents was also discussed and the idea of a resolution was brought forward. See the Legislation Committee summary for more information on the resolution.

GODORT General Membership (Business) Meeting: Reports were given from the committees and task forces. The draft resolution on the consolidation and closing of Canadian agency information centers and webpages was brought forward for discussion. It was endorsed in principle. Membership also discussed whether GODORT should stop booking a block of hotel rooms. Main reasons for no longer doing this included fewer people attending conferences, members choosing to use their hotel loyalty programs, and GODORT's cost liability for non-booked rooms. It was decided to continue the hotel room block through 2014 and revisit the issue again.

Steering Committee I and II: Several business items at the Steering meetings are of special interest to members.

- The Awards Committee presented its slate of winners for 2013 for

approval, which was unanimously received by Steering. Awards will announce the winners soon and the awards themselves will be handed out at the GODORT Reception during the 2013 Annual Conference in Chicago.

- Nominations Committee presented its slate of candidates for the 2013 election, which also was unanimously received. Voting will occur later this spring through the ALA ballot. Steering was especially pleased to see most positions had multiple candidates.
- A proposal for a new committee, tentatively named Government Information for Kids, was brought forward with the needed twenty-five signatures of GODORT members. After some discussion, Steering approved the addition of this committee. If anyone is interested in serving as a member, please contact Barbara Miller, GODORT chair.
- Program Committee presented its proposed 2014 GODORT program. It received two programs proposals that were historical in focus but about forty minutes in length each. Steering approved combining these two proposals into a ninety minute program.

2013 ALA/GODORT Awards and Scholarship Recipients

James Bennett Child

... a tribute to an individual who has made a lifetime and significant contribution to the field of documents librarianship. The award is based on stature, service, and publication, which may be in any or all areas of documents librarianship.

Awarded to: Barbie Selby

Margaret T. Lane / Virginia F.

Saunders Memorial Research Award

... given annually to an author(s) of an outstanding research article in which government information, either published or archival in nature, form a substantial part of the documented research.

Awarded to: Bruce P. Montgomery

(University of Colorado) "Saddam Hussein's Records of Atrocity: Seizure, Removal, and Restitution." *American Archivist*. Fall/Winter 2012, Vol. 75 Issue 2, 326–70.

ProQuest/GODORT/ALA

"Documents to the People" Award

... a tribute to an individual, library, institution, or other non-commercial group that has most effectively encouraged the use of government documents in support of library service.

Awarded to: Kirsten Clark

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.

Awarded to: LiMin Hang (Indiana University School of Library and Information Science), Madeline Sheldon (University of Michigan School of Information)

Bernadine Abbott Hoduski

Founders Award

... recognizes documents librarians who may not be known at the national level but who have made significant contributions to the field of state, international, local, or federal documents.

Awarded to: Helen Sheehy

Councilor's Report

I will post links to my voting record and the approved resolutions via ALA Connect as soon as they become available on the ALA website. I hope that GODORT members will contact me with any questions regarding this report.

Council began its Midwinter business on Saturday, January 26, at the ALA Council/Executive Board/Membership information session. While no Council actions are taken, this information-rich session offers association members and officers insights into ALA's finances and prospects and is open to all members.

ALA Council I was held Sunday morning, during which the ALA Council Committee on Committees presented four nominees for the ALA Executive Board. The candidates, Daniel A. Berdner, Peter D. Hepburn, Sara Kelly Johns, and James G. Neal, later presented their credentials in a separate forum.

Digital Content and Libraries Working Group (DCWG) special committee co-chairs Sari Feldman and Robert Wolven offered a report. The co-chairs noted that President Maureen Sullivan had distributed an update on the DCWG's work on January 15, 2013, in text and video formats that provides an excellent summary of their work in 2012. "A Message to All ALA Members from ALA President Maureen Sullivan" is

available from americanlibrariesmagazine.org/e-content/message-all-ala-members-ala-president-maureen-sullivan.

The first council meeting also included an hour-long group exercise in which Council broke into small groups to discuss "rethinking ALA" and reporting to the Council people's aspirations for their association. Given the dedication of councilors to ALA, it was not surprising that most groups commented on aspirations that would support and expand current ALA projects. Encouraging literacy of all kinds and being recognized for it, legislative advocacy, membership diversity, recruitment and retention of members, and continuing education were heard again and again. Other aspirations included ALA efforts to offer leadership in fair use and copyright; continuing the efforts of the DCWG, becoming more financially secure, and ALA becoming as effective on the political scene as the National Rifle Association.

ALA Council passed a resolution to change policy B.9.2.2 School Library Media Specialist (formerly ALA Policy #54.2.2) to reflect the renewed use of the title "school librarian" in schools. This resolution also changed references to the National Council for the Accreditation of Teacher Education to reflect its new name, the Council for the Accreditation

of Educator Preparation.

In the evening, Council Forum I was held. Among the resolutions discussed were "Resolution on Supporting the WIPO Treaty for Improved Access for People Who are Blind, Visually Impaired and with Other Print Disabilities" and a "Resolution on United States Funding and Participation in UNESCO" as well as "Dues Adjustment Proposal," which proposed a scheme for personal ALA membership dues increases.

On Monday, the Council II session included the Treasurer's Report (CD#13.1) and reports from the Policy Monitoring Committee (CD#17), Membership Committee (CD#14), Council Orientation Committee (CD#24-24.1), Committee on Organization (CD#27), and the Freedom to Read Foundation (CD#22).

Treasurer James Neal reported that total ALA revenues for 2012 were \$49,636,817 with expenses of \$50,053,297. ALA's total assets were \$76,033,460 versus liabilities of \$45,570,809. He also reported five budget adjustment points for FY13: the FY13 budget was developed with \$291,771 in net revenue in the general fund to replenish the net asset balance; the general fund FY13 budget was initially developed with a ½ percent reduction in expenses when compared with the FY12 budget;

management successfully negotiated favorable rates with healthcare providers, which will result in expense savings on the medical benefits provided to staff; management has also requested that the general fund units provide an additional \$400,000 in expense savings. This process is currently underway. Management is delaying the proposed 1 percent adjustment to base salary for staff until March 2013 after reviewing six month financial results and will do a similar delay to October 2013 for the 1 percent year-end compensation adjustment based on year-end results.

Council passed a motion brought by the Committee on Organization (COO) to create a Sustainability Round Table, which was described as “a forum for ALA members to exchange ideas and concerns regarding sustainability in order to move toward a more equitable, healthy, and economically viable society.” The COO report also noted that it had approved a name change for “Library Boing Boing Membership Initiative Group” to be known as “Library Lab Membership Initiative Group.”

As it had been the previous evening, a dues adjustment proposal (CD#14) was debated at length and referred to ALA's Executive Board for revision and discussion at Council III. ALA finances are in decent shape because the organization has trimmed costs and deferred raises for staff. To maintain its services and initiatives, ALA needs to increase dues revenue, and it was noted that ALA personal members have not seen a dues increase since 2006. One reason for the reluctance to raise dues is that the infrequent hikes in dues rates have caused some members to drop ALA membership for a while. Regular, small dues increases are seen as helping ALA gradually adjust revenue to meet expenses. Recognizing the need for full examination of the Association's issues, at the end of the second Council

session, it was moved and approved that Council III should begin at 8:30 a.m. instead of 9:30 a.m. to allow the body more time to complete its business.

At Tuesday's Council III session, Council recognized the following individuals with memorial resolutions: Alice Holly Scott, Leo Dillon, Clara Stanton Jones, Phyllis Brodnax Heroy, Aaron Swartz, Joseph Branin, Harris Clark McClaskey, Barbara Ann Schmitt Webb, Genevieve “Kay” Bishop, and William (Bill) DeJohn. The Association for Library Service to Children was recognized with a tribute resolution on the occasion of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Caldecott Medal. The results of the Executive Board elections were announced, with James G Neal and Sara Kelly Johns being elected.

Vivian R. Wynn, chair of the Committee on Legislation (COL), delivered her committee's report. At COL's recommendation, Council recognized (CD#20.2) US Senator Olympia Snow (R- Maine) on her 2013 retirement after eighteen years “of dedicated commitment to libraries and the American public that depends upon them.” After discussion in which many Councilors underscored the need for it, Council voted to approve COL's resolution supporting the application of the first sale doctrine of the copyright law to all materials in library collections (CD#20.1).

Council passed the two resolutions proposed by the International Relations Committee—“Resolution on Supporting the WIPO Treaty for Improved Access for People Who are Blind, Visually Impaired and with Other Print Disabilities” (CD#18.1) and a “Resolution on United States Funding and Participation in UNESCO” (CD#18.2).

When ALA personal member dues came up for discussion again, there were still many who argued that each

dues increase should be put before the members. As in other sessions, some Councilors expressed their sense that personal dues should be based on members' salaries, as some state associations do. Other Councilors noted how a \$40,000 salary may be princely in one area but may be less than a living wage in another as an argument against salary-based dues. After much discussion, the revised resolution on “Personal Member Dues Adjustment” (CD#14.1) was approved by Council. Like the current ALA dues structure, it offers a matrix of dues categories but does not tie personal membership dues to a highly variable formula. The proposal will be sent to ALA members as a part of the 2013 ballot for their approval. If approved, a dues adjustment mechanism would be established in which ALA's Executive Board would review personal member dues annually every September from 2013 to 2017 and propose increases that would not exceed the Consumer Price Index (CPI). In extraordinary circumstances, proposed increases could exceed the CPI but they would be subject to a mail vote of personal members. The proposed dues mechanism would be subject to review after 2017 and would require approval by the ALA Executive Board, Council, and a mail vote of ALA personal members.

There were surprises. In new business, a resolution for ALA to divest itself of holdings in fossil fuel companies (CD#35) was declared out of order and not voted on. The resolution has financial implications for ALA, but had not actually been reviewed by ALA's Budget Analysis & Review Committee (BARC). I expect that this may be submitted again for consideration before the ALA Annual Conference. A Council retreat from last summer's Annual Conference, the “Resolution on Reaffirming ALA Support for Whistleblowers Including

Bradley Manning and John Kiriakou" (CD#36) was amended on the Council floor to renew support for whistleblowers generally (not the individuals named) and referred to the Intellectual Freedom Committee and the Committee on Legislation for review.

At the end of the Council session, Executive Director Keith Michael Fiels reported that total attendance at this Midwinter Meeting was 10,731. This number includes 5,519 advance registrants

and 1,175 who registered on-site. The registrants total is bolstered by the 4,037 exhibitors registered for the Midwinter Meeting. Registration for conferences and meetings provides the association with important income. It was happily noted that this year's Midwinter Meeting registrations were more than 800 higher than Dallas in 2012, but about 400 fewer than San Diego in 2011.

The Council session adjourned after two hours, at 10:30 a.m. I hope that this

dispels the notion that ALA Council members are just masochists who seek gratification by sitting through long meetings. As your Councilor through the Annual Conference, I hope to hear and address your concerns, especially regarding ALA and government information.

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

DttP Online!

www.ala.org/ala/godort/DttP/DttPonline



Check out the new and the old! The digital archive, hosted by Stanford University Libraries & Academic Information Resources, contains all issues of the journal published from its inception in 1972 through 2002 (volumes 1–30). The contemporary material, 2003 (volume 31) to present, is accessible via the GODORT wiki.

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SAY UNCLE.

In 1941, a onetime chef returned to his native Vietnam after travels abroad, his mind aflame with communist ideals. Over a tumultuous decade he sparked an unlikely independence movement, rallying loyalists to confound imposing foes such as France, Japan, China and ultimately the United States of America. Ho Chi Minh, referred to as "Uncle Ho" by his committed charges, repeatedly inspired a sense of nationalism to defy the interloping superpowers, besting them with equal parts fervor and craftiness, not to mention a penchant for attrition.

Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) Reports, 1957-1994 chronicles Ho's profound impact on Vietnam's history, including the country's ultimate independence. The collection contains millions of pages from a wealth of sources, including monographs, reports, serials, journal and newspaper articles, and radio and television broadcasts. Featuring an emphasis on communist and developing nations, it is an ideal tool for researching military, socioeconomic, political, environmental, scientific and technical issues and events.

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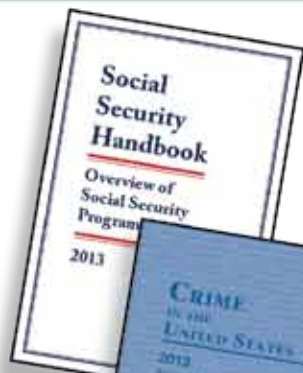
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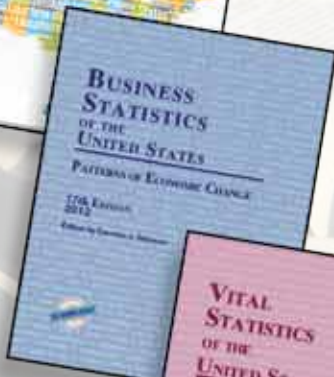
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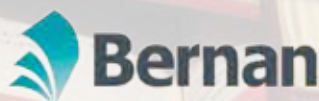
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