

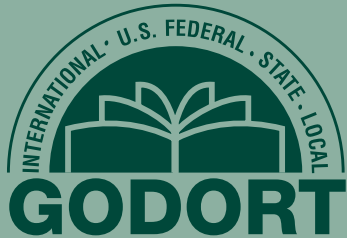
In This Issue

- Duplication of Serial Set Publications in the American State Papers

DttP

Documents to the People

Fall 2013 | Volume 41, No. 3 | ISSN 0091-2085





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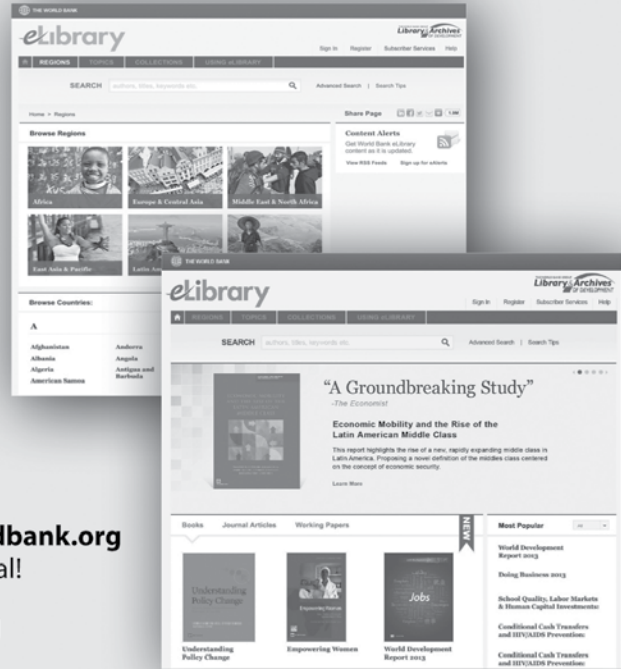
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DttP

Documents to the People

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About the Cover:

Pictured award winners(L-R): Barbara S. Selby, Helen M. Sheehy, Madeline Sheldon, and Kristen Joy Clark.

The fall, for many of us, marks a new beginning each year. For many it signifies the return of children to school and the family to a schedule built around this fact. For others, especially those of us in higher education, it marks the beginning of a fresh set of students in our libraries learning how to navigate our Integrated Library System (ILS) and databases. The turning of the seasons announces things to come both environmentally and, for many, the religious and cultural activities just over the calendar horizon. Fall also marks the first anniversary of the current editorial team bringing you *DttP*. I hope that we have provided you with interesting features and columns this past year. We look forward to continuing the work of bringing a diverse offering of issues and ideas to you through these pages.

Fall also brings endings as well. With this issue we say farewell to Cyril Emery in his role as the “Documents without Borders” columnist. Thank you for all of your wonderful insights and columns over the past issues of *DttP*. You have brought international documents to life for many of us. Best wishes from all on your future endeavours; you will be missed.

Our columnists present a wide range of useful ideas this issue. From Cyril's discussion of citing UN documents, to Dan's

touching upon what local government means, Rebecca and Lucia discussing culinary adventures, and finally to Melanie's consumer protection column.

With this issue we devote our feature section to an important article on the *Serial Set* and the *American State Papers*—two inter-related publications of significant importance to everyone. The authors, Imholtz and Draper, delve into the duplication found in the early Serial Set holdings that also appears in the American State Papers. For many of us, this duplication of titles in both has been a confusing and difficult to understand piece of American history and a publishing conundrum. Now through the authors' detailed analysis, we have a useful cross referencing of the two sets. The table presented along with the article offers a clear delineation of the duplication and alternate titles. I'm sure many of us will want to keep this article close at hand for those thorny questions that we receive on early legal and congressional history.

Enjoy fall and the latest issue of *DttP*.

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



Collaborating for Success

Suzanne Sears

Another ALA Annual Conference is behind us. Where does the time go? Before we move forward planning for Midwinter in Philadelphia, I want to take a moment and reflect on Chicago. I would like to thank the many GODORT members and vendors who contributed to make the Chicago 2013 Conference a success. It takes everyone working together to accomplish what we need to in the two face-to-face meetings we have each year. I appreciate all of your volunteer efforts and vendor support. The pre-conference on international statistics and the awards celebration on Sunday night were both very successful thanks to the vendor participation and support as well as the planning efforts of Helen Sheehy, Amanda Wakaruk, John Shuler, Marianne Ryan, Sarah Erekson, and the members of the GODORT Conference Committee and Awards Committee.

The collaboration of GODORT members is essential to pull off a successful conference and in providing access to government information. This year we had a terrific panel on Monday afternoon presenting on collaboration and cooperation. The panelists represented a wide range of library types: Janet Fisher, Arizona State Library; Rosemary LaSala, St. John's University Rittenberg Law Library; Barbie Selby, University of Virginia; Jesse Silva, University of North Texas; and Robbie Sittel, Tulsa City-County Library. I found the information to be very valuable. I asked each of the panelists to send me notes from their talks so that I could share highlights with those of you that could not make the program.

Rosemary LaSala opened the program with her experiences that in collaborating with other New York depository libraries on the Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP) Forecast Study. She highlighted how many of the libraries were excited to be asked for their opinion and assistance. The points she brought up about collaboration were that it is not always easy, it can be very time consuming in the beginning especially to get things going, and that you need to ask if someone wants to work together with you instead of assuming that they would not be interested. In addition, she pointed out that partners in a collaborative effort may need assurances that their time will not be wasted and that their efforts will have a result.

Barbie Selby talked about the history of ongoing collaborative efforts of the depository libraries in Virginia. Working with law libraries, public libraries, and other non-depository libraries,

the selectives provide a multitude of workshops and presentations to provide training on accessing government information. To determine the needs of public libraries in Virginia, a training needs assessment survey was designed in collaboration with the Library of Virginia. The public library listserv of the Library of Virginia was used to solicit responses. Selby's main point was that "Collaboration is hard, and you'll often find that one side of the equation 'collaborates' a bit more than the other side—in other words, you might end up doing much of the work! That said, it's generally worth it and a good idea."

Jesse Silva discussed collaborative efforts he has been involved in both at his current job at the University of North Texas as well as at his previous job at Berkeley. He brought up how collaborations do not always have to be formal arrangements and that they can involve other entities besides libraries. Silva has used tours, local organizational meetings, and formal workshops to establish relationships with possible collaborators. He has worked with public libraries, high school libraries, and a local bookstore to promote government information in a variety of venues.

Robbie Sittel opened her section of the program with a discussion of her over six-year involvement in the workshops coordinated by Steve Beleu at the Oklahoma Department of Libraries. In the past ten years, Steve and his training partners have offered over 280 workshops in six states. Sittel also discussed the partnership between the Tulsa City-County Library and the Tulsa County Bar Association to provide collaborative programming that began in 2009. According to Sittel, "This collaborative relationship allowed for conveyance of legal information from an expert in the field, it allowed for individuals to have some legal questions answered though always in a way that did not provide legal advice or assistance, sometimes the programs broke barriers of stereotypes about attorneys and perhaps, on occasion, the attorney might have received some new business as well as satisfying bar membership requirements." Something to look for when searching for a community partner is community engagement service requirements of members in local organizations or marketing/community engagement officers of local businesses.

Janet Fisher was the last panelist to speak. She presented on her successful collaboration to put together a six state virtual conference on government information. Fisher highlighted that strong leadership and communication are fundamental for

collaborations to be successful. She says to “collaborate with those you know, but seek ways to include others.” Assessment was another point that Fishe brought up. Assessments help to gather data to share with collaborators and administrators to show the success or failure of a project. For successful projects, assessment results can help create publicity for additional participants in future years. In addition, Fisher brought up the importance of acknowledging collaborators by thanking all of those involved in the project.

Some additional points that I picked up from listening to the panelists and the audience members were: find a shared concern to collaborate around, tie the collaborative project into the mission of your institution, do not be afraid to fail, keep in mind that different library types have different calendars (a busy time for public libraries is the summer, while that is the slower time for academic libraries), and do not forget to involve students and faculty, especially from library school programs. Collaboration does take a lot of effort and planning, and sometimes it fails. However, when collaboration is successful, it is

exponentially beneficial to the partners and the community.

As I start my year as GODORT Chair, I look forward to working collaboratively with all of you to fulfill the purposes of GODORT as outlined in our Bylaws: (a) to provide a forum for the discussion of problems and concerns and for the exchange of ideas by librarians working with government documents; (b) to provide a nexus for initiating and supporting programs to increase the availability, use and bibliographic control of documents; (c) to increase communication between documents librarians and the larger community of information professionals; (d) to contribute to the education and training of documents librarians.¹ I welcome any and all suggestions to help further these goals.

I gratefully acknowledge the comments of Janet Fisher, Rosemary LaSala, Barbie Selby, Jessie Silva, and Robbie Sittel.

References

1. ALA GODORT Bylaws, approved May 2012. wikis.ala.org/godort/index.php/GODORT_Bylaws

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.

Documents without Borders

Citing UN Materials: Issues and Strategies

Cyril Robert Emery

Librarians working with UN materials will often be asked by researchers how these items should be cited. Citation is more of an art than a science, but, ideally, a citation will, at the least, make it possible for any reader to locate the work being cited.¹ The reader will get added value from any additional elements pointing to the source's relevance and authority, such as the creator, title, date, and whether the work was ever published. References to specific page or paragraph numbers will also assist readers.

Citation guides

One possible reason for the large number of questions relating to citation of UN materials is that the standard systems of citation, for example, *The Chicago Manual of Style*—APA Style and MLA Style—do not provide extensive detail on this topic, even if the general rules and principles found in those styles can certainly accommodate UN sources.

For those seeking more guidance, however, there are additional resources available. For example, preparers of UN materials use the United Nations Editorial Manual Online (dd.dgacm.org/editorialmanual). As one might expect, this manual provides extremely detailed guidance on how to cite UN sources. In addition, it has the benefit of being freely available online.

The Editorial Manual does have disadvantages. It was not specifically designed to work in the context of any of the major citation systems mentioned above, and it tends to assume a certain level of inside knowledge about the organization. For example, it recommends citing General Assembly resolutions with only the resolution number. Thus, the recently adopted resolution on the rule of law would be cited as “General Assembly resolution 67/97.” While those familiar with the UN will probably know how to find this resource, this citation may not be that helpful for others. For instance, it does not provide a readily noticeable date.² In addition, it omits the unique identifier, A/RES/67/97, that is commonly used in most UN databases to retrieve this document.

A detailed external guide to citation of UN materials is *The Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation*, which is used primarily

in the legal field. In fact, *The Chicago Manual of Style* points to *The Bluebook* as the citation system of choice for UN materials.³ The official APA Style blog has made a similar recommendation.⁴ Thus, *The Bluebook* style can be considered to operate in concert with APA Style or *The Chicago Manual of Style*. In addition, its recommended citation formats tend to assume less specialized knowledge—for example, always requiring dates.⁵ *The Bluebook*, however, is not freely available, and its citation system is most suited for use in legal publications.

Unique identifiers

The sometimes difficult task of effectively citing UN sources is often made easier because official UN documents have a unique identifier, known as a symbol, that can be used to guide readers to the document in question. The symbol, generally found in a document's top right corner and made up of a combination of letters and numbers, refers to all language versions of that document. For example, the recent report of the Secretary-General on the work of the organization has the symbol A/67/1. With this symbol, readers can typically retrieve the document in multiple UN languages from the UN's Official Document System (ODS) (documents.un.org) or the UN Bibliographic Information System (UNBISnet) (unbisnet.un.org).⁶

The UN uses a different symbol system for its press releases issued in New York. These symbols are also unique identifiers and similar in appearance to document symbols, consisting of letters and numbers separated by slashes, but they are not retrievable via ODS or UNBISnet.⁷ Citing these symbols, however, is still useful, as releases from 1995 onward can be retrieved by symbol via the UN Meetings & Press Releases search engine.⁸ Since UN press releases provide, among other things, summary information on meetings before the release of any official documentation, they can be quite useful in research.⁹

The UN is also known for its publication of treaties in a collection called the *United Nations Treaty Series*. *The Bluebook* recommends citation to the volume and page number of the *Treaty Series*,¹⁰ but researchers may also wish to note a treaty's registration number, a unique identifier that can, in most cases, be used to retrieve the item online using the advanced search feature of the United Nations Treaty Collection (treaties.un.org).

Finally, large numbers of UN materials also have what is known as a sales number. Like document symbols, these are unique identifiers and are composed of letters and numbers (although separated by periods instead of slashes).¹¹ While these numbers are unique, they are primarily created for the ordering of publications from UN Publications and tend to be of limited value for citation purposes.

Uniform resource locators (URLs)

Given the complexity of UN sources, many researchers will be tempted to rely on URLs when citing UN materials. Providing URL information is almost always a good idea, and this may be the only practical option for an effective citation for the large array of UN items that appear only online with no document symbol and are also not available in ODS or UNBISnet.¹²

Nonetheless, researchers should exercise caution when citing UN URLs. First, most UN websites do not have a system for providing stable links. For example, Digital Object Identifiers are rarely used. Second, certain UN databases, most importantly the ODS, generate unusable URLs. Thus, the ODS link for the English version of document A/67/1 is <http://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N12/460/01/pdf/N1246001.pdf>. This link, however, is designed to be used by the database and will not generally work in other contexts. (You can check for yourself; it results in an error page.) Nonetheless, citations to these unusable URLs are common and are even seen in UN documents.¹³ Fortunately, the UN has provided a simple system for generating URLs for UN documents; researchers can simply add the document symbol to undocs.org/. Thus, A/67/1 can be retrieved from undocs.org/A/67/1.¹⁴

When all else fails

Citation is full of pitfalls, and citing UN resources is no different. The guidelines above should be of help in most situations. But in the face of uncertainty, researchers may also stay on the safe side by maintaining a copy of the resource in question and adding “on file with the author” to their citations. A few examples of citations to UN materials can be found in the notes below.

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.

References

1. This is more or less shorthand for *The Chicago Manual of Style* approach that states “[r]egardless of the convention being followed, the primary criterion of any source citation is sufficient information either to lead readers directly to the source consulted or, for materials that may not be readily available, to positively identify the sources used, whether these are published or unpublished, in printed or electronic form.” *Chicago Manual of Style*, 16th ed., 14.1.
2. Although those familiar with UN methods may know that the “67” stands for the 67th session of the General Assembly, held in 2012.
3. *Chicago Manual of Style*, 16th ed., 14.316–14.317.
4. See Melissa Shella, “Citing the Charter of the United Nations,” *APA Style Blog*, May 23, 2013, bit.ly/UN-APA.
5. *The Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation*, 19th ed. (Cambridge: Harvard Law Review Association, 2010), 21.7.
6. For a good overview of document symbols and how to locate them, see “UN Document Symbols,” *United Nations Research Guides & Resources*, last updated June 6, 2013, bit.ly/UN-symbols, and “Find a UN Document by Symbol,” *United Nations Research Guides & Resources*, last updated June 4, 2013, bit.ly/UN-docs.
7. For an example, see United Nations, Department of Public Information, *Demanding that Lord’s Resistance Army End All Attacks, Security Council Calls for Full Implementation of Regional Strategy in Central Africa*. SC/11018, May 29, 2013, bit.ly/SC-11018.
8. bit.ly/PR-search.
9. For more information on press releases and press release symbols, see “Press Releases,” *United Nations Research Guides & Resources*, last updated June 6, 2013, bit.ly/UN-PR.
10. *The Bluebook*, 21.4.5.
11. As an example, consider Sales No. E.05.V.10, assigned to United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, *UNCITRAL Legislative Guide on Insolvency Law* (New York: United Nations, 2005).
12. Consider, for example, “Crime as an Impediment to Security and Development in Africa: Best Practices and Institutional Opportunities” (Side event summary report, United Nations, High Level Meeting On Africa’s Development Needs: State of Implementation of Various Commitments, Challenges and the Way Forward, New York, September 22, 2008), bit.ly/62-high. Also on file with the author.
13. United Nations. General Assembly. *Towards an arms trade treaty: establishing common international standards for the import, export and transfer of conventional arms: note by the Secretary General*, 12, n. 2, A/63/334, August 26, 2008, available from undocs.org/A/63/334.
14. For more information, see undocs.org.

Federal Documents Focus

Creative Culinary Adventures with the *Farmer's Bulletin*

Rebecca Hyde and Lucia Orlando

The adage “what’s old is new again” is proving true once again as more people rediscover the pleasures of gardening, preserving food, raising chickens, or simply shopping at the farmer’s market for locally grown produce. At the turn of last century the *Farmer's Bulletin* provided a wealth of information on cooking (they used to use the whole animal), gardening, canning, and more. The *Farmer's Bulletin* highlights one of the perks of being a government documents librarian, specifically the opportunity to help our users “rediscover” the many useful gems once found in homes all across the country. Read on to try out a 1917 recipe for vegetable soufflé from the *Farmer's Bulletin*, spice up your

summer dinner and get inspired to try more almost forgotten recipes and home projects lurking in your stacks!

The US Department of Agriculture (USDA) was established in 1862 to encourage the development of agriculture (1.usa.gov/11kcdkT), which was commonly accomplished by supplying farmers and ranchers with authoritative guidance on crops, agricultural practices, and food preparation. In the early twentieth century limited access to refrigeration and few processed foods meant people had to know a lot more about where their food came from and how to prepare, preserve, and store it. If you didn’t learn these things at home, the *Farmer's Bulletin* (A 1.9:) was a great place to start. It provided easy to read informative guidance written in a non-technical way on subjects ranging from how to identify and eradicate pests, to using weeds as medicine, to cooking with every part of the animal.

Most recipes included in the *Farmer's Bulletin* are intended to be flexible and used in many situations with different ingredients. The general concept behind a recipe and the base ingredients are provided, along with suggestions for use, but the cook can then modify the recipes in any way they wish depending on

VEGETABLE SOUFFLÉ OR BAKED OMELET.

These dishes are a good way to combine eggs and vegetables. If made with the green shelled legumes (peas, beans, soy beans, or cow-peas), they may be considered meat savers.

GENERAL RECIPE.

- (1) A thick sauce made with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup fat, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup flour, and 1 cup liquid which may be milk (whole or skim), cream, meat stock, or the water in which vegetables have been cooked.
- (2) 1 cup thick vegetable pulp made by draining cooked vegetables and then mashing them or putting them through a sieve.
- (3) 3 eggs, the whites and yolks beaten separately.
- (4) Flavoring. Salt, pepper, onion juice, and any one of the following may be used: Very finely chopped parsley, chives, or ham, or $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon curry powder. Bacon used in making the sauce gives a good flavor.

Mix the vegetable pulp, seasoning, sauce, and well-beaten egg yolks. Carefully fold in the well-beaten whites of the eggs, put into a buttered baking dish, and bake in a slow oven until firm.

The amount of vegetables in this dish may be increased by serving vegetables around the soufflé.

Figure 1: Courtesy of University of North Texas Digital Library, bit.ly/19W0VYH.

what is fresh that week from the garden or farm. The recipes do often assume some basic cooking experience and employ terminology that was likely common at the time. However they are easily translated to the modern day using general knowledge or a quick Internet search.

A great main dish is the vegetable soufflé—endless variations are possible and it's easily transformed into a fancy vegetarian centerpiece dish or a delight for meat lovers. This recipe comes from *Farmer's Bulletin* 871, *Fresh Fruits and Vegetables as Conservers of Staple Foods* (bit.ly/19W0VYH) published in 1917. The directions provided can be followed for a classic soufflé, or vegetables and meat can be roughly chopped for a soufflé that is both fluffy and hearty. Don't be afraid of the soufflé, it gets its difficult reputation from the days before home ovens produced an even and steady heat. This recipe is easily made and modified using a modern oven!

As you can see from Figure 1 the original recipe is made to be as flexible as possible. The $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of fat can be butter, oil, lard, or whatever fat happens to be on hand. Same with the liquid - maybe you have vegetable stock leftover from another meal in your fridge, but if not, milk or water work just as well. Although the modern interpretation below has suggestions, it is

meant to serve as an example with fuller instructions on technique. Explore and try different ingredients. Infinite variations are possible! The authors challenge you to try it out and share your thoughts and creative changes on GovDoc-L.

Remember, your soufflé does not need to look like a classic restaurant soufflé to be successful. With so many possible variations, it is bound to come out a little different each time, but always delicious. Try leaving your vegetables chunky or adding sausage instead of bacon for a very different effect!

The fun doesn't stop with Vegetable Soufflé! There are many more recipes to be found in the *Farmer's Bulletin* that will delight a modern palate and lend themselves to many variations. Express your creativity in the kitchen and throw a *Farmer's Bulletin* dinner party! (May we suggest the Butter Honey Cake in *Farmer's Bulletin* 653 for dessert? bit.ly/19lAskI.) In the library, consider a using the USDA's *Farmer's Bulletin* Index (1.usa.gov/GUKwVm) to build a display that will speak to a topic popular among the urban or suburban farmers in your community. Consider sharing links to the digitized publications at the University of North Texas (bit.ly/1axIrfS) on your library's Facebook or Twitter pages and encourage your patrons to explore their own culinary creativity!

Asparagus Soufflé

Modern variation with more directions!

Ingredients

$\frac{1}{4}$ cup olive oil (also try butter or coconut oil!)

$\frac{1}{4}$ cup flour

1 cup vegetable or meat stock (for a richer soufflé, use $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk & $\frac{1}{2}$ cup stock)

1 cup cooked asparagus (a little more or less will change the flavor but not ruin the recipe!)

3 eggs, whites and yolks separated

Salt and pepper to taste

3 slices of cooked bacon, finely chopped (optional)

1. Butter a baking dish - something with high sides like a casserole dish or an oven safe Pyrex bowl.
2. If using fresh asparagus, roast in the oven (375 for about 15 minutes) or sauté on the stove. Mash the asparagus and put through a sieve, or do it the modern way and put it through the food processor! If using frozen asparagus, let it thaw slightly and then chop or mash.
3. In a large sauté pan over medium-high heat, whisk together olive oil and flour until smooth. Continue cooking while constantly stirring for about 5 minutes or until the mixture is bubbling over the entire surface. Add the stock and/or milk right away and whisk until smooth. Remove from heat, stir in bacon (if using), salt, pepper, and any other seasonings you wish. Set sauce aside and allow to cool slightly.
4. Separate the egg yolks and whites into two separate bowls. Beat egg yolks until thick and creamy. Beat the egg whites until they form stiff peaks (if you lift the beater out, it should leave a peak behind that just barely curls over at the top).
5. Mix together the slightly cooled sauce with the asparagus and egg yolks. Using a rubber spatula or large spoon, carefully fold in the egg whites until just combined. You want to preserve as much of the air as possible to create a high airy soufflé.
6. Pour the mixture into your prepared baking dish and bake in a 325° oven for 30-45 minutes until firm

Figure 2. Courtesy of University of North Texas Digital Library.

Spread the Word

Creating a Consumer Protection Series

Melanie Blau-McDonald

A consumer protection series works for seniors, young adults, students, immigrants, and business people—basically everyone beyond grade school. I'm sure you could make one for grade-school children too, but that's beyond my intention here. Consumer protection can cover a myriad of topics: from lemon laws to credit scores, employment scams to a Social Media Will. "Wait a minute, what's a Social Media Will?" you say. I had never heard of one either until I read about these wills in the *2013 Consumer Action Handbook* (for a brief explanation without looking in the handbook, see the end of this article). The beauty of leading a consumer protection course yourself, is the availability of tools through USA.gov. Here you can learn the latest ways to protect yourself as a consumer. You will be as interested as your customers! Interest, partnered with interactivity, should produce an engaging and fun series of programs.

Why create a series?

A series allows you to have sustained contact with your customers. They learn more about what you and your library can offer. You build community relationships over time. You're able to adjust your content to suit your customers' interests and needs. The more customers come through the library doors, the more they will use your extensive services. The more they use your services, the more they're likely to tell their friends how wonderful you are. Enough said.

Starting at USA.gov

Once you're at USA.gov, mouse over "Topics," and select "Consumer Protection." The *Consumer Action Handbook* is available from this page in many formats, including a downloadable PDF and an interactive version.¹ The interactive version is terrific in that it allows you to skip to what you want to read next (through extensive hyperlinks), head out to a linked website, or watch a video, all without leaving the handbook.² The handbook is also available in Spanish. You may want to pre-order print copies in English and Spanish as a convenience for your customers.³

Limiting scope

Once you are somewhat familiar with the handbook, you're ready to work on the scope of your series. First, decide how you want to conduct the series. Would you like to offer a monthly program

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Image 1. Table of Contents.

that just keeps going? If that's the case, you may want to plan the first six topics and then develop the rest based on community interest. Or you may want to offer a program of six sessions that would just run once per year. Choose to organize the program in a way that will work best for you. Your comfort will be felt by many of your participants—and that's a good thing.

Creating the curriculum

You don't need to come up with your own curriculum; you can use the *Consumer Action Handbook* as your starting place. Pick a section or two from the table of contents (see image 1). Read the material. Follow the links in the supplement that matches your topic(s) then review that material (see image 2). Plan to print the material to hand out to attendees. Find supplemental material in your library, including items that customers can check out. Voila, you've got a series!

For example, you could decide to cover credit matters in your first year. You could easily have five or six one-hour sessions on important credit topics. Topics to include might be:

- understanding and improving your credit score;
- credit cards;
- handling debt;
- loans; or
- paying for college.

The *2013 Consumer Action Handbook* is your guide to a list of topics and content that can keep your programming current. Even though some of the topics would have occurred to me, I didn't come up with this list on my own. I simply used the table of contents in the interactive handbook.⁴

Using the guide during a session

Beyond using the handbook to create curriculum and provide handouts and talking points, the interactive version of the guide would be great to display during a session. Specifically, the Part V: Supplement section contains links to interactive tools on the web for each section and links to video clips, which you may want to show in class (see image 3). For example, sticking with our credit topic, if we follow the link to the “Credit” section of the handbook, then click on the “I” icon Interactive Tool (or follow the link depending on the web browser in use), we end up at the Federal Reserve site. This site is devoted to helping us understand credit card offers and statements.⁵ On the Federal Reserve page click “Learn More About Your Offer” (also available in an accessible version). As of July 1, 2010, all credit card offers have to include a page explaining all charges in a specific format (see image 3). Every large number on the page has an explanatory box that opens when you roll over the number (see image 4). Going over the details of credit card offers and statements would be a true service to your customers. Using the handbook during sessions is easy on you, allowing for less preparation time. Thereby, making the entire process more doable.


Resolving a complaint the right way

Part II of the handbook is about Filing a Complaint.⁶ There is a list of steps to follow with supporting instructions for each step. The list is thorough, ranging from “Contact the Seller” to “Legal Help and Information,” including some suggestions you may not expect, such as “File a Complaint Using Social Media.” “Reporting Fraud and Safety Hazards” is its own section and provides the guidance needed in navigating what agency is in charge of what kind of scam or fraud violation enforcement.⁷


Consumer assistance directory

Part IV of the handbook is a Consumer Assistance Directory.⁸ If you’re familiar with government documents research, finding what you want depends heavily on knowing which branch—and specifically, which department—of government created the information. Getting help with a consumer problem is similar. You have to know who to complain to or what agency or organization is in the best position to help. The Consumer Assistance Directory attempts to aid in that work. If a customer thinks that they have been discriminated against in renting an apartment, who should they call? In the directory, under each agency is a brief description of the kinds of services and/or complaints that the agency handles. A quick scan shows that the Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity, under the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), is

CREDIT

 **Sample Credit Card Statement – Graphic**
<http://www.federalreserve.gov/creditcard/flash/readingyourbill.pdf>

View this sample bill to better understand your credit card statement – Learn more about specific sections of your statement, including the “Notice of Changes to Your Interest Rates” and “Important Changes to Your Account Terms” boxes. These sections provide critical information that could seriously affect your credit card account and how much you owe every month.

 **Interactive Tools**
<http://www.federalreserve.gov/creditcard>

Use these tools to navigate the credit card process. The tools provide information on credit card offers, understanding your statement, and estimating how long it will take you to pay off your balance. You can also learn your rights and protections under the rules of the Credit CARD Act.

Penalty APR and When it Applies	28.99%
4	<p>Penalty APR and when it applies Your credit card company may increase your interest rate for several reasons. For example, if you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pay your bill late, • go over your credit limit, • make a payment that is returned, or • do any of these on another account that you have with the same company.
How to Avoid Paying Interest on Purchases	Be sure to read the terms and conditions of your card to know what can cause your interest rate to go up. If you trigger the penalty rate, your credit card company must tell you that they will be raising your rate 45 days in advance of the increase.
Minimum Interest Charge	
For Credit Card Tips from the Federal Reserve Board	<p>How long will the penalty APR apply? Credit card companies must tell you how long the penalty rates will be in effect. You may be able to go back to regular rates if you pay your bills on time for a period of time (for example, 6 months). Companies may not automatically remove the penalty rates. You may have to ask your credit card company to lower the rates.</p>

Image 2 (top). Sample topic. Image 3 (bottom). Interactive tools.

the right place to contact (see image 5). Even if *you* are very familiar with all of the departments of our federal government, the Consumer Assistance Directory is a great way to explain in a clearly formatted fashion how things work to those who are less familiar.

Technically, the glass is always full

The *Consumer Action Handbook* is not just about protecting yourself from scams and learning how and where to report discrimination or fraudulent behavior. It also includes information to improve your life—links to government websites loaded with tips and tricks for making the most of what you’ve got. The Department of Energy has a link in the directory to their

Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO)

451 7th St., SW, Room 5204
Washington, DC 20410-2000
202-708-4252

Toll free: 1-800-669-9777

(Complaints Hotline, English and Spanish)

TTY: 1-800-927-9275

www.hud.gov/complaints/housediscrim.cfm

www.hud.gov/offices/fheo

FHEO enforces federal laws and establishes policies that make sure all Americans have equal access to the housing of their choice. If you believe that you have been the victim of housing discrimination, file a complaint with this office.

Image 4. Explanatory Box.

office for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) at www.energysavers.gov. “EERE provides tips and information on products, services, rebates, and tax credits to help consumers save money and energy.”⁹ A quick trip to the site shows articles on a wide range of topics for all levels of interest and abilities. I’m not too energy savvy, but even I could get something out of the article, “When to Turn Off Your Lights.”¹⁰

Part III: Everything else

My only complaint with the Handbook is Part III: Key Information Resources.¹¹ This section is truly a catch-all of what didn’t fit anywhere else but needed to be in the handbook. While the other sections have clear purpose and consistency of titling, this one does not. If you think of it as “everything else,” then it’s all good! The sub-sections are:

- Emergency Preparedness
- For Teachers
- For Persons with Disabilities
- For Military Personnel

Beware, all of the military related information is not contained in the “For Military Personnel” section of the handbook. For example, the information that “All veterans are entitled to a free burial in a national cemetery and a grave marker.” is found in the Wills and Funerals section.¹²

Don’t be put off by these small issues. Once you are familiar with the handbook, you will move around the sections with ease.

Finally, what is a social media will?

A Social Media Will allows you to specify “...how you would like your online identity and profiles to be handled after your death.”¹³

A downloadable MS Excel template is available through the Part V: Supplement under Wills and Funerals. As my son said after I showed it to him, “Well, that just makes sense!”

Thank you, Consumer Action Handbook

If you’re considering offering a series of programs, you could do worse than using the *Consumer Action Handbook* as a base. The content is rich and well organized. The issues tackled are engaging and relevant to almost everyone. Furthermore, most of the work has already been done for you. Let me know how it goes!

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

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State and Local Documents Spotlight

A Whole Lotta Local Going On

Dan Stanton

When we talk about government in the United States, we're generally referring to three possible levels: federal, state, and local. Even without a review of our eighth grade social studies lessons, I bet most of us can count off the number of federal and state governments. The federal government makes most of the news because the rules/policies/services it delivers affect each and every one of the 3.2 million of us. State governments, of which there are 50, provide distinctive approaches to rules/policies/services at a level much closer to the constituents, shaped by factors such as culture, commerce, geography, and population. The final level, local government, *may* be the lowest in the governmental hierarchy because each affects a smaller or more geographically limited population, but what they lack in universality, they more than make up for in variety and day-to-day impact. This is where citizens have a real opportunity to get involved and shape the policies of their communities. There are approximately 89,000 Local Governments in the United States (see image 1).¹ While it is true that local governments can be dependent on and constrained by the more powerful state and federal governments, it is also true that, when taken as the sum of their parts, they make a very substantial impact on the American way of life. Every five years, the Census of Governments, provides details of that impact.

We all know, at some level that government (with a lower case 'g') is both an entity (*The* Government) and a system (complex moving parts). 'Government' is both authorized and responsible for a number of 'services' including:

- defending the country;
- regulating available utilities;
- fixing potholes;
- educating children in the neighborhood schools; and
- delivering water to our homes.

All of these services come from different sources, but what makes it different from a business? The Census Bureau defines government as:²

“an organized entity that, in addition to having governmental character, has sufficient discretion in

the management of its own affairs to distinguish it as separate from the administrative structure of any other governmental unit.

To be counted as a government, any entity must possess all three of the attributes reflected in the above definition:

1. Existence as Organized Entity
2. Governmental Character
3. Substantial Autonomy”

These attributes benefit from further clarification. Existence as an organized entity means that it has taken on a separate *legal* identity and has some *corporate* powers that allow it to act on its own. Governmental character refers to the *public* responsibility and accountability of the entity and its officers; records of what it does and how it does it are available to the public. Substantial autonomy refers to a fiscal and administrative independence from other governmental entities. Acquisition of governmental status generally involves a *public* petition of recognition to a higher level of government, rather than designation of specialized function from a higher level (which is generally an oversight board or commission).

Once we get below the state level, governments can be further divided, by function, into general purpose or special purpose governments. General purpose governments include counties (subdivisions of a state), and municipal or town/township governments that serve a specific population in a defined area. They provide the same, multiple services to all residents within the defined geographic area. While most states are divided into counties with their own layer of government, not all cities and towns have this designation. Sometimes a “town” on a map may just be a named population center, rather than a legal corporate entity authorized to practice a degree of self-governance. Special purpose governments provide specific services (generally a single function) that general purpose governments do not provide. These governments may be as ubiquitous as public school districts or as specialized as a “Fire Ant Abatement District.”³ At first glance, what goes on in local governments (aside from my own) might seem irrelevant. But remember, once you add them all up, we're looking at over 89,000 public entities covering the United States.

Consider these numbers with the staff it takes to administer and provide these government services, and the finances (revenues [often taxes], expenditures, assets, debt, and pensions) involved in running such operations. Again, the combined impact is staggering. The latest Public Employment and Payroll Data for Local Governments (2011) show nearly 12 million local government

Table 2. Local Governments by Type and State: 2012¹

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Census of Governments: Organization Component Preliminary Estimates. Data are not subject to sampling error, but for information on nonsampling error and definitions, see <<http://www.census.gov/govs/cog2012>>. Data users who create their own estimates from these tables should cite the U.S. Census Bureau as the source of the original data only.

Geographic Area	Total	General Purpose					Special Purpose		
		Total	County ²	Subcounty			Total	Special districts	Independent school districts ³
				Total	Municipal	Town or township			
United States.....	89,004	38,917	3,031	35,886	19,522	16,364	50,087	37,203	12,884
Alabama.....	1,208	528	67	461	461	—	680	548	132
Alaska.....	177	162	14	148	148	—	15	15	—
Arizona.....	659	106	15	91	91	—	553	309	244
Arkansas.....	1,543	577	75	502	502	—	966	727	239
California.....	4,350	539	57	482	482	—	3,811	2,786	1,025
Colorado.....	2,818	333	62	271	271	—	2,485	2,305	180
Connecticut.....	644	179	—	179	30	149	465	448	17
Delaware.....	338	60	3	57	57	—	278	259	19
District of Columbia.....	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
Florida.....	1,554	476	66	410	410	—	1,078	983	95

Image 1. Local Government by State and Type.

2007 Public Employment Data
Local Governments
United States Total

Revised December 2009

SOURCE: 2007 Annual Survey of State and Local Government Employment and Payroll. For information on sampling and nonsampling errors and definitions, see http://www.census.gov/govs/apes/how_data_collected.html. Data users who create their own estimates from these tables should cite the U.S. Census Bureau as the source of the original data only.

Government Function	Full-time employees	Full-time pay (\$)	Part-time employees	Part-time pay (\$)	Full-Time Equivalent Employment	Total March Pay (\$)
Total	10,906,292	43,024,969,791	3,279,330	3,342,775,108	12,146,947	46,367,744,899
Financial Administration	212,732	852,972,167	41,621	35,116,176	224,716	888,088,343
Other Government Administration	199,253	817,110,915	162,857	77,333,770	223,332	894,444,685
Judicial and Legal	238,491	1,033,927,876	32,222	40,281,822	250,407	1,074,209,698
Police Protection Total	787,616	3,788,653,784	100,939	102,886,703	826,594	3,891,540,487
Police Officers Only	610,361	3,137,843,652	37,085	44,644,379	624,873	3,182,488,031
Other Police Employees	177,255	650,810,132	63,854	58,242,324	201,721	709,052,456

Image 2. Local Government, United States totals.

FTE, and over \$50 billion in monthly payroll.⁴ The finance totals (revenue, expenditure, debt, and pensions) for each type of local government run in the *trillions* of dollars, nationwide, as shown in the 2007 Census of Governments.⁵

Government statistics, both local and national, can be used to study the impact of the public sector and track government activity over time. Data can be used to gauge the nation's overall economic health as well as that of smaller geographic areas and/or type of services. Local governments can then use the data to run comparative analyses that take what others have done and help them work toward developing their own programs and budgets. There are multitudes of variables available to be manipulated

into the *best* mix for the community served. Academics, journalists, market analysts, and economists use this data to measure the health of the economy and to make public policy recommendations based on their interpretation of the data.

Data from the 2012 Census of Governments has begun to be reported with the bulk of the information to be released in September 2013.⁶ The data should be especially interesting because this is the first Census of Governments since the “Great Recession” and its aftermath. When fully reported, the 2012 Census of Governments will list and report on the structure, employment and payroll, and finance of governments, overall and in detail by state.

In addition to the Census of Governments, the Census Bureau provides data on other related topics (including taxes and federal spending) on an annual and quarterly basis, data topics related to government activity for other federal agencies (crime, education, etc.), historical data, and the means to create custom tables from the data.⁷ The number and variety of local governments have grown enormously since data on schools were first collected in 1840. Ongoing collection and reporting of this data demonstrates how this “lowest” level of government impacts us all.

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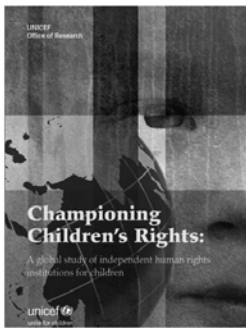
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Errata

Summer 2013 41:2 issue

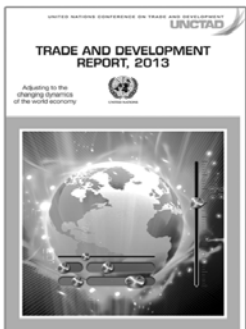
In the previous issue of *DttP* reviews editor Paula Webb's e-mail and institutional affiliation were incorrect. Paula is affiliated with the University of South Alabama. Her e-mail contact information is pwebb@southalabama.edu. The masthead has been updated to the correct information. We apologize for any inconvenience this might have caused.



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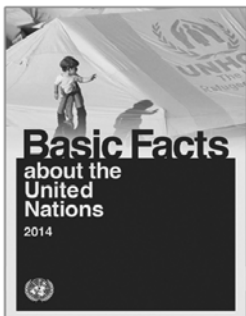
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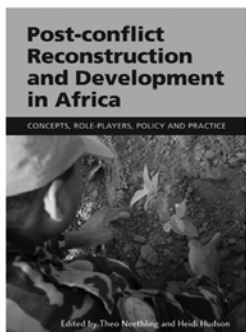
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This publication, the seventh report in IOM's World Migration Report (WMR) series, explores the positive and negative effects of migration on individual well-being. It is published amidst a growing debate on how the benefits of migration can best be harnessed for development. This report contributes to the global debate on migration and development in three ways, specifically, by presenting a more holistic picture of development, by assessing the well-being of migrants worldwide for the first time using findings of the Gallup World Poll conducted in more than 150 countries, and by analysing how migration outcomes differ depending on the origin and destination of migrants.

Price: \$40.00 ISBN: 978-92-906-8668-2

Duplication of Serial Set Publications in the American State Papers

An Annotated Inventory

August A. Imholtz Jr. and Daniel C. Draper

A principal rationale for compiling, editing, and printing the collection of early US Federal documents, known as the American State Papers (ASP), is clearly given in the report of the Secretary of the Senate, Walter Lowrie, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, Matthew St. Clair Clarke, of January 4, 1832, titled *Republication of congressional documents. Report of the Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, of their proceedings, under the Act of 2d March, 1831, directing a republication of congressional documents:*

The great mass of these documents were to be found only in the archives of the archives of the two Houses. No complete set of them existed in any other place. They were contained in one hundred and sixty octavo and folio printed volumes, eighty large folio manuscript records, and in some hundred large files of documents. ...To make the separation of those to be published, without producing disorder, required the knowledge and experience, and the most patience, persevering industry of the most able of our assistants, and of ourselves. Had any one, without that knowledge of these things, which can only be obtained by long experience, undertaken to separate and arrange these documents, he would have been in great danger of reducing the whole to a heap of confusion. In addition to this, many of these documents exist only in the manuscript records of the two Houses, consisting of large folio volumes substantially bound, and in the best

state of preservation. We could not suffer these valuable records to be taken apart, and the portions selected sent to the printing office. We were also unwilling, either to permit them to be taken from the office to be copied, or to permit strangers to come in the office, and occupy our desks and tables in copying them.

From these consideration (and others of a similar nature not here detailed) it was evident to us that it was our duty, not only to select these documents, but also to prepare them for the press.¹

Furthermore, during the War of 1812 the destruction of the Capitol had contributed to the scarcity of many of those Congressional and Executive Department documents and, together with the reasons adduced above, resulted in the following Bill, which was passed on March 2, 1831, and was signed into law by President Andrew Jackson:

Be it enacted, etc., That the clerk of the House of Representatives hereby is authorized and directed to subscribe for 750 copies of the compilation of the Congressional documents proposed to be made by Gales & Seaton: *Provided,* that the documents shall be selected under the direction of the secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House: *And Provided also,* That the price paid for the printing of copies shall be at the rate not exceeding that of the price

paid to the printer of Congress for printing the documents of the two Houses.²

As a result of that Act, the first twenty-one volumes of the ASP, covering 1789–1824, were published from 1832–1861.

But political reality is not always as simple as one might hope. During the decades before the establishment of the Government Printing Office by an Act of 1860, all congressional printing had been done by contractors. By 1829, the firm of Gales and Seaton had lost its congressional printing contract to Duff Green, and, in the words of historian Oz Frankel, “they contemplated alternative projects that would keep their press working. In March 1831, after two years of intensive lobbying, they finally succeeded by a narrow vote. Gales and Seaton claimed that manuscript copies of state papers were subject to mutilation from overuse, constant reference, and that beyond their utility for the statesman and the student, state papers should be saved by print ‘as a monument of the past, and beacons of the future. A proper National pride demands that they shall be rescued from oblivion.’” See the Bill H.R. 652 21st Congress, 2nd Session, and also the House Journal of that same session (pp. 350, 363, 368, 404, and 419), and a report on the progress made by Gales and Seaton as of Jan. 4, 1832 in S.Doc. 16, *Letter from Gales and Seaton, publishers of a compilation of congressional documents, transmitting two volumes of that work for the inspection of the Senate*.³

The subsequent and final eleven volumes, which went up to 1838, although 1841 had been the target,⁴ were produced under an Act of 1858; bringing the total number of volumes commissioned by Congress and printed by the same firm, Gales & Seaton, to thirty-eight volumes.

The work of selecting, editing, and preparing the documents to be republished was largely carried out by General William Hickey, who assessed the papers from the first appropriation to the issue of the final volume in 1861.⁵

There are some 6,354 publications (6,316 if one excludes the front matter, indexes, etc. of the volumes) in the American State Papers, but only two-fifths of them antedate the Serial Set, i.e., 15th Congress onward. Some 2,592 publications date from the first fourteen Congresses; the other three-fifths (3,762 publications) overlap chronologically with the Serial Set from 1817 up to, at least in the Military Affairs class, 1838.

The type used for printing, or in not a few cases reprinting as we shall show, the materials to be included in the American State Papers had to be newly set. That fact, together with the editorial procedures implemented by Hickey and his assistants,

had a number of consequences—some minor and others more substantial.

Numbering of the publications: None of the so-called Pickering numbers for pre-Serial Set publications were used by the ASP editors, nor, in the cases of the republication of Serial Set items, were the House and Senate Document or Report numbers used. Nor were any other original numbers of any kind employed by the ASP editors. The items in ASP were numbered sequentially, which but for a few exceptions means chronologically as well, in each class listed below under the heading Organization.

Series: The publications were not divided into the Serial Set series of Reports and Documents nor even separated into Congressional as opposed to Executive Department materials.

Pagination: Most of the original Serial Set publications were printed octavo or quarto but all of the American State Papers volumes are folios. This means the number of pages, except usually for items of only one page, will be different for ASP items and the Serial Set version. The pages were numbered sequentially in the folio ASP volumes and sometimes there would be, in the case of very brief documents, as many as three full items per page. [One does find sometimes the end of one item at the top of a page, having been continued from the previous page or pages, a short item in the middle of the page, and the beginning of a third item at the bottom of the page.]

Titles: The materials reprinted from manuscript may or may not have had titles, but in any case General Hickey and his editors constructed, in a fairly consistent manner, new titles for every ASP publication. This means that even for those Serial Set Reports and Documents reprinted in the American State Papers, new titles were created. Furthermore, for the Serial Set publications the format of what we would recognize as a formal title was slow to evolve. In the 15th Congress, both chambers issued only their respective Journals and a Documents series of publications. In the 16th Congress, the House separated what were formally, legislative or otherwise, reports into a separate Reports series; whereas the Senate maintained only a Documents series until the 30th Congress, which began in December 1847. The titles used for the Documents, again especially on the Senate side, tended to resemble an epistolary style consisting of the date, a kind of address or salutation, and a statement of the nature of the communication. Those titles, of which the following offers an example, are in fact often a communication from a lower body, e.g., a Committee of the House or Senate, or from an entity, be it individual (a private petitioner) or governmental (an Executive Department), to the full House or Senate. The place, date, sender (usually a Committee in approximately 1,800 of

the publications post-December 1817), and addressee are often given. All of which is to say that such “titles” do not represent what we commonly understand by a title for a Report or Document and are certainly not like the title formulations that evolved after the Civil War developing to the currently highly regularized title formulations for Reports and Documents. Here is an example of such an epistolary style opening in lieu of a title:

In Senate of the United States, January 21, 1818. The Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom have been referred the memorial of certain commissioned officers of the Navy, under the rank of commanders, and also the memorial of certain officers of the Marine Corps attached to the Mediterranean Squadron, have had the same under consideration, and report...⁶

Often the formulation of the titles of the ASP individual publications differs greatly from the actual title which was used in the original Report or Document in the Serial Set. Here are a few examples from the many hundreds in the tables:

ASP title of Foreign Relations no. 467 is “Claims for slaves and other property carried away by the forces of Great Britain” and the title of the identical Serial Set item, H.Rpt. 77 of January 11, 1828, is “H.P. Cathell.”

ASP title of Foreign Relations no. 430 is “Correspondence relative to the Congress of Panama” and the title of the identical Serial Set item, H.Doc. 150 of April 5, 1826, is “Message from the President of the United States, transmitting documents accidentally overlooked in his reply to a Resolution of the House of Representatives of the 30th ultimo.”

If the formulation of the titles in the two collections show great differences, the dates in the duplicate items almost always match with but a few exceptions. Here is one example in which the ASP editors simply made a human error: Foreign Relations no. 356 has the date January 21, 1823, but actual date of the Report submitted by Mr. Russell was February 21, 1823—see original publication H.Rpt. 96, 17th Congress, 2nd Session as well as the entry in the House Journal, 17th Congress, 2nd Session. p. 242, for February 21, 1823.

In another case, the dates do not match because procedural or other material prefaced to the main portion of the Serial Set item has a subsequent date to the date of the main part of the publication. *Official conduct of the printers to the House of Representatives* (Miscellaneous number 538) includes publications for January 30, 1823, and February 27, 1823, whereas, H.Rpt. 76 only contains January 30, 1823.

Finally, the ASP publication may represent the republication of only a part of a Serial Set item and therefore carries the date of that specific part within the Serial Set Report or Document which of course bears a later date. This often occurred in the reprinting of parts of the Annual Message of the President. Here is an example: *Condition of the Post Office Department* was published in ASP as Post Office Department number 96.

Procedural preambles: Those Serial Set Reports and Documents, especially on the Senate side for its Document series publications, which lack formal or real titles, often repeat what may essentially be described as a kind of procedural preamble to the actual body of the report. Here is an example from a House publication:

REPORT

Of the Committee on Military Affairs, on the resolution instructing them to inquire into the expediency of constructing fortifications at the entrance of Pensacola Bay, for the protection of the Navy Yard at that place.

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the resolution of this

House, “that they inquire into the expediency of constructing fortifications at the entrance of Pensacola Bay, for the protection of the Navy yard and Naval depot at that place,” report: ...⁷

In the American State Papers, such duplication indicated above in the House original text, was eliminated by General Hickey and the duplicative sentences combined into one sentence. Here is the American State Papers version of how the above Serial Set publication’s initial paragraphs are combined into one paragraph:

Mr. Hamilton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the resolution of this House “that they inquire into the expediency of constructing fortifications at the entrance of Pensacola Bay, for the protection of the navy yard and naval depot at that place,” reported ...⁸

Minor editorial changes: Certain changes occurred naturally in the transition from one page size to another, for example the columns and rows of tables were sometimes reformatted; salutations and complimentary closes of included correspondence

(a common feature in these publications) were sometimes situated differently on the respective pages of the two editions; small orthographic changes (e.g. the location Havana spelled Havanna and the surname Villiers spelled Villier), whether deliberate or unintentional, may be found; but none of these changes seriously compromise the overall accuracy or integrity of the American State Papers versions.

Organization of the American State Papers

The ten classes of publications in the Gales and Seaton edition of the American State Papers are listed by class, volume number, years of coverage, and date published:

I: Foreign Relations in six volumes: Vol. 1. 1789–1797 (published 1832); Volume 2. 1797–1807 (published 1832); Volume 3. 1807–1815 (published 1832); Volume 4. 1815–1822 (published 1834); Volume 5. 1818–1826 (published 1858); Volume 6. 1826–1828 (published 1859).

II: Indian Affairs in two volumes: Volume 1. 1789–1814 (published 1834); Volume 2. 1815–1827 (published 1834).

III: Finance in five volumes: Volume 1. 1789–1802 (published 1832); Volume 2. 1802–1815 (published 1832); Volume 3. 1815–1822 (published 1834); Volume 4. 1822–1824 (published 1858); Volume 5. 1824–1828 (published 1859).

IV: Commerce and Navigation in two volumes: Volume 1. 1789–1815 (published 1832); Volume 2. 1815–1823 (published 1834).

V: Military Affairs in seven volumes: Volume 1. 1789–1819 (published 1832); Volume 2. 1819–1825 (published 1834); Volume 3. 1823–1828 (published 1860); Volume 4. 1828–1832 (published 1860); Volume 5. 1832–1836 (published 1860); Volume 6. 1836–1837 (published 1861); Volume 7. 1837–1838 (published 1861).

VI: Naval Affairs in four volumes: Volume 1. 1794–1825 (published 1834); Volume 2. 1824–1827 (published 1860); Volume 3. 1827–1831 (published 1860); Volume 4. 1831–1836 (published 1861).

VII: Post-office Department in one volume: 1790–1833 (published 1834).

VIII: Public Lands in eight volumes: Volume 1. 1789–1809 (published 1832); Volume 2. 1809–1815 (published 1834); Volume 3. 1815–1824 (published 1834); Volume 4. 1823–1827 (published 1859); Volume 5. 1827–1829

(published 1860); Volume 6. 1829–1834 (published 1860); Volume 7. 1834–1835 (published 1860); Volume 8. 1835–1837 (published 1861).

IX: Claims in one volume: 1789–1823 (published 1834).

X: Miscellaneous in two volumes: Volume 1. 1789–1809 (published 1834); Volume 2. 1809–1823 (published 1834).

Methodology employed in constructing the table of duplicate publications

The methodology followed to construct the table of identical, or nearly identical, American State Papers and Serial Set publications was relatively simple. On the Readex databases of the Serial Set and the American State Papers we had an SQL query run to identify publications in both databases with the same date. Those pairs of possible duplicates were then examined pair by pair and the false matches (i.e., same date but quite different publications) were eliminated. A quality control check was conducted on the positive matches by searching the references in these documents and searching by selective subject matter. Through this process three documents were discovered with different dates between the American State Paper and Serial Set publications. In all three cases, the Serial Set version includes multiple dates, whereas the American State Papers publication contains only one date. The following pair exemplifies this anomaly:

*Choctaw reservations. Message from the President of the United States, respecting Choctaw reservations of land, under the fourteenth article of the treaty of 1830. February 9, 1835. -- Read, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. February 19, 1835. -- Bill reported by Mr. Dickinson, No. 145.*⁹

*Claims to Choctaw reservations of land under the 14th article of the treaty of 1830. Communicated to the House of Representatives February 9, 1835.*¹⁰

There are other noticeable content differences between the duplicate publications. Nineteen pairs have evident textual differences where information is included in one source and not in the other. In fourteen of the cases, the Serial Set version includes more material. Some publications have small additions, where a statement, correspondence, or introductory note is in one source and not in the other. There are other document pairs that share core elements, but one document comprises several

pages of more material. In most cases where the Serial Set version includes more information, the equivalent ASP publication contains references to previously published documentation.

Then, to our horror, we realized the parameters of the initial SQL had been too strictly formulated and there were many, many hundreds more duplicates than the original two hundred-nineteen we had identified. After the discovery more precise SQL reports were generated with the help of Readex and arduous comparative analysis of whole classes was performed by the authors. As a result of that work, we here below present a table of duplicates for five of the ten classes of the ASP. Subsequent parts of this article will complete the identification of the duplicate pairs and perhaps hazard some possible rationales for this amazing and, to our knowledge, previously undocumented state of affairs.

Significant differences between the ASP republications and Serial Set Report or Document originals were noted in the table.

Table organization

In this first part of our multi-part article, we present in the tables below the basic bibliographical data for Serial Set items duplicated in ASP. The tables show, by column, the congressional session, publication number, publication date, publication title, and annotations.

The amount of duplication in our opinion is surprisingly high as the following figures for the ASP items from the 15th Congress through the final Congress of each of the five document classes below show:

Foreign Relations	159 duplicates out of 212
Indian Affairs	75 duplicates out of 105
Commerce and Navigation	44 duplicates out of 58
Post Office	73 duplicates out of 93
Miscellaneous	75 duplicates out of 109

In a continuation of this article we shall complete the documentation of duplicate publications in the remaining five classes of ASP publications and finally hazard some reasons why this substantial duplication occurred.

Conclusion

There is of course the very real possibility that we have overlooked some pairs of duplicates either through simple human error, or because of a printing error in the date of one or both members of a legitimate pair of actual duplicates, or for other reasons; but we hope that we have left the relationship between the ASP and the Serial Set for the years 1817–1838 in

something a little better than the “heap of confusion” to which Walter Lowrie and Matthew St. Clair Clarke alluded in their January 4, 1832 Report.

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References

1. H.Doc. 35, 22nd Cong., 1st sess., 2.
2. *Statutes at Large*, vol. 4, 470.
3. Oz Frankel. *States of Inquiry: Social Investigations and Print Culture in Nineteenth-Century Britain and the United States*. (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2006), 90.
4. H.Rpt. 502, 35th Cong., 1st sess., *Public documents. (To accompany Bill H.R. No. 639.)* May 29, 1858.
5. *Checklist of United States Public Documents, 1789–1909, Third Edition Revised and Enlarged, Volume 1, Lists of Congressional and Departmental Publications*. (Government Printing Office: Washington, D.C., 1911) p. 3. For further discussion of General Hickey’s role, see August A. Imholtz Jr. “The American State Papers: The Incomplete Story, or What Was Selected and What Was Omitted,” *DTTP* 36:1 (2008): 18–21.
6. S.Doc. 70, 15th Cong., 1st sess., 1–10.
7. H.Rpt. 46, 19th Cong., 1st sess., 1.
8. *American State Papers*, 19th Cong., 1st sess., Military Affairs: Vol. 3, 217, On the expediency of constructing fortifications at the entrance of Pensacola Bay.
9. H.Doc. 138, 23rd Cong., 2nd sess., 1–48.
10. *American State Papers*, 23rd Cong., 3rd sess., Public Lands: Vol. 7, 627–52.

Duplication of Serial Set Publications in the American State Papers

Appendix A.

Congress- Session	ASP Pub. No./ SerSet Rpt. or Doc. No.	Publication Date	Publication Titles	Annotations
Miscellaneous, volume 2				
15-1	no. 435	Dec. 15, 1817	Roads and canals.	
	H.Doc. 11		Report, in part, of the committee on so much of the President's message as relates to roads, canals, and seminaries of learning.	
15-1	no. 436	Dec. 23, 1817	Effect of the judicial proceedings of one state in the courts of other states.	
	H.Doc. 17		Report of the Committee on the Judiciary, who were instructed to inquire whether any, and if any, what legal provisions are necessary to prescribe the effect which the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of each state shall have in the courts of every other state. December 23, 1817. Accompanied with "A Bill To Prescribe the Effect which Certain Records and Judicial Proceedings of the Courts of Each State Shall Have in Every Other State, and in the Courts of the United States."	
15-1	no. 437	Dec. 29, 1817	List of persons holding office after their election to Congress.	
	H.Doc. 28		Message from the President of the United States, communicating information pursuant to a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the twelfth instant, of the members of the present Congress who have held offices since the fourth of March, last.	
15-1	no. 438	Jan. 5, 1818	Contested election of Samuel Herrick, a representative from Ohio.	
	H.Doc. 30		Report of the Committee of Elections, on the petition of C. Hammond, contesting the seat of Samuel Herrick.	
15-1	no. 439	Jan. 5, 1818	Contested election of Elias Earle, a representative from South Carolina.	
	H.Doc. 31		Report of the Committee of Elections, in the case of Elias Earle.	
15-1	no. 440	Jan. 6, 1818	Alteration of the flag of the United States.	
	H.Doc. 37		Report of the select committee, appointed on the 16th ultimo, to inquire into the expediency of altering the flag of the United States.	
15-1	no. 441	Jan. 10, 1818	Slaves brought into the United States from Amelia Island.	
	H.Doc. 46		Report of the committee to whom was referred so much of the President's message as relates to the introduction of slaves from Amelia Island.	
15-1	no. 442	Jan. 22, 1818	Progress made under the act "To Provide for the Prompt Settlement of Public Accounts."	
	S.Doc. 74		Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report, prepared in obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the eleventh Dec., 1817	
15-1	no. 443	Jan. 26, 1818	Progress made in making roads by authority of the United States.	
	H.Doc. 61		Message from the President of the United States, transmitting pursuant to a resolution of the House of Representatives of ninth Dec. last, information of the roads made, or in progress, under the authority of the Executive of the United States; the states and territories through which they pass, or are intended to pass; the periods when they were ordered to be made, and how far they have extended. January	

Appendix A. (continued)

Congress-Session	ASP Pub. No./ SerSet Rpt. or Doc. No.	Publication Date	Publication Titles	Annotations
Miscellaneous, volume 2				
15-1	no. 444	Jan. 26, 1818	City of Washington: additional executive offices.	
	H.Doc. 62		Report of the Committee on Public Buildings, &c. accompanied with a bill to provide for additional buildings for the accommodation of the several executive departments.	H.Doc. 62 contains two additional tables on offices.
15-1	no. 445	Feb. 6, 1818	Contested election of George Mumford, a representative from North Carolina.	
	H.Doc. 79		Mr. Mumford's communication to the Committee of Elections.	
15-1	no. 446	Feb. 6, 1818	Amendment proposed to the Constitution in relation to titles of nobility, &c.	
	H.Doc. 76		Message from the President of the United States, transmitting information of the number of states which have ratified the Thirteenth Article of the Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, proposed at the second session of the Eleventh Congress, pursuant to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 31st December last.	
15-1	no. 447	Feb. 10, 1818	City of Washington: location of the public offices.	
	H.Doc. 89		Letter from the Commissioner of the Public Buildings, transmitting pursuant to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 2d Inst., copies of the original deed of conveyance to the trustees of the United States, for the ground in the City of Washington; and copies of the correspondence in relation to the location of the public offices on the President's Square.	
15-1	no. 448	Feb. 16, 1818	City of Washington: progress made in rebuilding the public edifices.	
	S.Doc. 109		Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a statement of the expenditures upon the public buildings, and an account of their progress for the year 1818.	
15-1	no. 452	Mar. 30, 1818	Misconduct of certain clerks.	
	H.Doc. 182		Report of the select committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, instructed by a resolution of the House of 16th January last to inquire whether any and what clerks or other officers in either of the departments, or in any office at the seat of government, have conducted themselves improperly in their official duties.	
15-1	no. 453	Mar. 30, 1818	History of Congress.	
	H.Soc. 180		Report of the select committee, appointed on the 16th instant, on the petition of Gales & Seaton, accompanied with a bill authorizing a subscription to the history of Congress.	
15-1	no. 454	Apr. 3, 1818	City of Washington: expenditures for rebuilding the public edifices.	
	H.Doc. 184		Report of the Committee on the Expenditures of the Public Buildings.	
15-1	no. 456	Apr. 11, 1818	Disputed boundary with Great Britain.	
	H.Doc. 193		Report of the committee upon the expenses under the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th articles of the Treaty of Ghent.	

Duplication of Serial Set Publications in the American State Papers

Appendix A. (continued)

Congress- Session	ASP Pub. No./ SerSet Rpt. or Doc. No.	Publication Date	Publication Titles	Annotations
Miscellaneous, volume 2				
15-1	no. 457	Apr. 14, 1818	Fees charged by the district attorney of the southern district of New York on prosecutions against retailers of spirits without license.	
	H.Doc. 195		Report of the Committee on the Judiciary, upon the subject of fees charged by the District Attorney of the southern district of the State of New York, in prosecutions against retailers without licenses, &c. &c.	
15-1	no. 458	Apr. 20, 1818	Cumberland Road.	
	H.Doc. 201		Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting statements in relation to the progress, &c. in the construction of the Cumberland Road.	H.Doc. 201 has section B follows section C
15-1	no. 459	Nov. 27, 1818	City of Washington: public buildings.	
	H.Doc. 8	Nov. 26, 1818	Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report of the Commissioner of Public Buildings.	
15-2	no. 461	Jan. 5, 1819	City of Washington: vindication of the official conduct of the late surveyor of the public buildings.	
	S.Doc. 53		Memorial of Benjamin H. Latrobe, late surveyor of the public buildings, in the City of Washington, in vindication of his professional skill.	
15-2	no. 462	Jan. 14, 1819	Roads and canals.	
	H.Doc. 87		Report of the Secretary of War, relative to roads and canals, in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 4th April last.	
15-2	no. 463	Jan. 25, 1819	Weights and measures.	
	H.Doc. 109		Report of a select committee, upon the subject of fixing a standard of weights and measures.	
15-2	no. 464	Feb. 17, 1819	Official conduct of the judge of the Southern District of New York.	
	no. 465		Official conduct of the judge of the Northern District of New York.	
	H.Doc. 136		Report of the committee, appointed on the 10th day of April last, to inquire into the official conduct of William P. Nan Ness, judge of the Southern, and Mathias B. Tallmadge, judge of the Northern District, of New York, and of William Stephens, judge of the District of Georgia.	H.Doc. 136 contains additional "Report in Part."
15-2	no. 466	Feb. 19, 1819	Printing for Congress.	
	H.Doc. 139		Report of the joint committee, on the subject of the public printing.	
15-2	no. 467	Feb. 22, 1819	Deaf and dumb asylum of Connecticut.	
	H.Doc. 142		Report of the committee, to which was referred the petition of the Connecticut Asylum for the Education and Instruction of Deaf and Dumb persons.	
15-2	no. 469	Mar. 3, 1819	Extra payments to the Attorney General.	
	H.Doc. 149		Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting information of the sums of money paid to the Attorney General for extra services	
16-1	no. 474	Dec. 28, 1819	Canal to connect the Illinois River with Lake Michigan.	

Appendix A. (continued)

Congress-Session	ASP Pub. No./ SerSet Rpt. or Doc. No.	Publication Date	Publication Titles	Annotations
Miscellaneous, volume 2				
	H.Doc. 17		Letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting topographical reports, made with a view to ascertain the practicability of uniting the waters of Illinois River with those of Lake Michigan.	
16-1	no. 475	Dec. 29, 1819	Application of Missouri for admission into the Union as a state.	
	H.Doc. 4	Dec. 8, 1819	Memorial and resolutions of the Legislature of the Missouri Territory, and a copy of the census of the fall of 1817: amounting to 19,218 males.	H.Doc. 4 contains additional correspondence and census results.
16-1	no. 476	Jan. 5, 1820	Contested election of Orsamus C. Merrill, a representative from Vermont.	
	H.Rpt. 27		Report of the Committee of Elections, on the petition of Rollin C. Mallary, contesting the election of Orsamus C. Merrill, and praying to be admitted to a seat in his stead.	
16-1	no. 477	Jan. 5, 1820	Vaccination.	
	H.Doc. 29		Memorial of Josiah Meigs, and others, for an act of incorporation of a national vaccine institution for the United States of America.	
16-1	no. 480	Jan. 12, 1820	Contested election of Ebenezer Sage, a representative from New York.	
	H.Rpt. 39		Report of the Committee of Elections, on the petition of James Guyon, Junior, contesting the election of Ebenezer Sage.	
16-1	no. 482	Feb. 7, 1820	Duties of the Attorney General.	
	H.Doc. 68		Letter from the Attorney General of the United States, in reply to an order of the House of Representatives of the United States of the twenty-eighth ultimo, referring to him a petition of Joseph Wheaton, with sundry documents connected therewith.	
16-1	no. 483	Feb. 15, 1820	Plan for enforcing the speedy payment of money due from individuals and corporate bodies to the United States.	
	H.Doc. 73		Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 4th instant, requiring him to report such measures as, in his opinion, may be expedient to enforce the more speedy payment of public moneys due from individuals and corporate bodies.	
16-1	no. 484	Feb. 16, 1820	City of Washington: public buildings.	
	H.Rpt. 69		Additional report of the Committee on the Public Buildings.	
16-1	no. 485	Mar. 7, 1820	Expenses of the judiciary in the District of Columbia.	
	H.Doc. 91		Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting statements in relation to fines, penalties, and forfeitures levied and collected by order of the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, from the year 1801 to the close of the year 1819; also, statements designating the expenses incurred on account of the District Court of the United States, and those incurred on account of the sittings of the Supreme Court.	
16-1	no. 487	Mar. 20, 1820	Publication of the laws in newspapers.	
	H.Rpt. 78		Report of the committee appointed on the 7th ult. in relation to the publication of the laws in the newspapers.	
16-1	no. 488	Mar. 21, 1820	City of Washington: public buildings.	
	H.Rpt. 79		Report of the Committee on the Expenditures upon the Public Buildings.	

Duplication of Serial Set Publications in the American State Papers

Appendix A. (continued)

Congress- Session	ASP Pub. No./ SerSet Rpt. or Doc. No.	Publication Date	Publication Titles	Annotations
Miscellaneous, volume 2				
16-1	no. 491	May 12, 1820	Roads contemplated by the Treaty of Brownstown.	ASP version references Indian Affairs, v.1, page 757.
	H.Rpt. 98		Report on Brownstown Treaty by a select committee appointed on the 26th January last.	H.Rpt. 98 references 1 vol. 417.
16-2	no. 493	Nov. 23, 1820	Approval of the constitution, and admission of Missouri into the Union.	
	H.Rpt. 3		Report of the committee, to whom was referred the constitution of the State of Missouri.	
16-2	no. 494	Dec. 13, 1820	City of Washington: fire engines and apparatus.	
	S.Doc. 20		Message from the President of the United States, communicating, in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate of the 6th inst., information concerning the purchase of fire engines.	
16-2	no. 495	Dec. 15, 1820	Extension of a patent right.	
	H.Rpt. 13		Report of the select committee, to which was referred the petition of Benjamin Tyler and John Tyler, accompanied with a bill for their relief.	
16-2	no. 503	Feb. 22, 1821	Weights and measures.	ASP version contains List of Appendix papers before Appendix.
	H.Doc. 109		Report of the Secretary of State, upon weights and measures, prepared in obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the fourteenth of December, 1819.	
	S.Doc. 119		Report of the Secretary of State, upon weights and measures, prepared in obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the third March, 1817.	
16-2	no. 504	Feb. 22, 1821	Abolishing Imprisonment for Debt.	
	H.Rpt. 63		Report of the committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt on process issuing from the courts of the United States.	
17-1	no. 507	Dec. 26, 1821	City of Washington: value of public lots.	
	H.Doc. 9		Report of the Commissioner of the Public Buildings, of the amount of unimproved property in the City of Washington belonging to the United States; and an estimate of its probable cash value.	
17-1	no. 508	Jan. 9, 1822 Mar. 19, 1822	Longitude of the Capitol.	
	H.Doc. 51	Jan. 9, 1822	Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report of William Lambert, on the subject of the longitude of the Capitol of the United States.	
	H.Doc. 96	Mar. 19, 1822	Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental report of William Lambert, in relation to the longitude of the Capitol of the United States from Greenwich, in England.	
17-1	no. 511	Jan. 15, 1822	Cumberland Road.	
	H.Doc. 27		Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting a report of the commissioners appointed to view and inspect the Cumberland Road.	
17-1	no. 513	Jan. 29, 1822	Transactions in the Floridas under Governor Jackson.	

Appendix A. (continued)


Congress-Session	ASP Pub. No./ SerSet Rpt. or Doc. No.	Publication Date	Publication Titles	Annotations
Miscellaneous, volume 2				
	H.Doc. 42		Message from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to a resolution of the House of Representatives, a report of the Secretary of State, with the documents relating to a misunderstanding between Andrew Jackson, while acting as governor of the Floridas, and Eljijus Fromentin, judge of a court therein; also, the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the minister of Spain on certain proceedings in that territory, &c. &c.	
17-1	no. 514	Jan. 31, 1822	Bankruptcies under the act of 1800.	
	H.Doc. 49		Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report of the Secretary of State, made in pursuance to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 8th inst., in relation to cases of bankruptcy which occurred under the act of 4th April, 1800, in the Districts of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, and the District of Columbia. January 31, 1822. Read, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House, to which is committed the "Bill To Establish an Uniform System of Bankruptcy Throughout the United States."	H.Doc. 49 contains additional James Monroe correspondence and tables.
17-1	no. 515	Feb. 8, 1822	Uniform system of bankruptcy.	
	H.Doc. 65		Memorial of the citizens of Charleston, praying the establishment of an uniform system of bankruptcy.	
17-1	no. 516	Feb. 11, 1822	Extension of a patent right.	
	S.Doc. 39		In Senate of the United States, February 11, 1822. The Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the petition of Abel Pratt, made the following report: That the petitioner sets forth in his petition that Phineas Pratt, his father, about the year 1800, invented a new and useful improvement in machines for making combs...	
17-1	no. 517	Feb. 22, 1822	Vaccination.	ASP version contains additional correspondence.
	H.Rpt. 48		Report of the select committee appointed on the 6th instant to inquire whether it be necessary to modify or alter the law to encourage vaccination.	
17-1	no. 518	Mar. 9, 1822	Medals.	
	H.Rpt. 62		Report of the Library Committee, to which was referred a letter from George W. Erving, in relation to certain medals transmitted by him to the House of Representatives of the United States, &c. &c.	
17-1	no. 519	Mar. 11, 1822	Contested election of Jeremiah Cosden, a representative from Maryland.	
	H.Rpt. 64		Report of the Committee of Elections on the memorial of Philip Reed, contesting the election of Jeremiah Cosden.	
17-1	no. 520	Mar. 11, 1822	Weights and measures.	
	H.Rpt. 65		Report of the select committee to which was referred, on the 26th December last, the report of the Secretary of State upon the subject of weights and measures.	
17-1	no. 521	Mar. 12, 1822	Extension of a patent right.	
	H.Rpt. 67		Report of the Committee on Agriculture, on the petition of Anthony Dey and James Macdonald.	
17-1	no. 522	Mar. 13, 1822	Naturalization.	

Appendix A. (continued)

Congress-Session	ASP Pub. No./ SerSet Rpt. or Doc. No.	Publication Date	Publication Titles	Annotations
Miscellaneous, volume 2				
	H.Rpt. 68		Report of the Committee on the Judiciary, upon the subject of admitting aliens to the right of citizenship who resided within the United States one year preceding the declaration of the late war with Great Britain.	
17-1	no. 523	Apr. 8, 1822	City of Washington: Commissioner of Public Buildings.	
	H.Rpt. 87		Report of the Committee on Public Buildings, accompanied with a bill fixing the compensation of the Commissioner of the Public Buildings.	
17-1	no. 524	Apr. 12, 1822	Extra pay to the Attorney General.	
	H.Doc. 109	Apr. 9, 1822	Message from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to a resolution of the House of Representatives, information relating to the amount of public money paid to the Attorney General over and above his salary fixed by law, &c.	
	H.Rpt. 90	Apr. 12, 1822	Report of the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the message of the President of the United States, relating to the amount of public money paid to the Attorney General, over and above his salary fixed by law.	
17-1	no. 525	Apr. 13, 1822	Vaccination.	
	H.Rpt. 93		Report of the select committee, appointed on the 28th ultimo, to inquire into the propriety of repealing the act of 1813, to encourage vaccination, accompanied with a bill to repeal the act, entitled "An Act To Encourage Vaccination."	
17-1	no. 527	Apr. 29, 1822	Extension of a patent right.	
	H.Rpt. 102		Report of the Committee on the Judiciary, on the petition of Anthony Dey and James Macdonald, and a remonstrance of David Melville.	
17-1	no. 528	May 8, 1822	Jonathan Russell's account of certain proceedings of a majority of the American ministers who negotiated the treaty of peace with Great Britain at Ghent. Communicated to the House of Representatives, May 4 and 8, 1822.	
	H.Doc. 131		Message from the President of the United States, transmitting, (pursuant to a resolution of the House of Representatives, of 7th May), a letter of Jonathan Russell, late one of the plenipotentiaries of the United States, at the negotiation of Ghent, with remarks thereon, by the Secretary of State. May 8, 1822.	
17-2	no. 531	Dec. 3, 1822	Number of clerks and messengers employed in the executive departments.	
	H.Doc. 3		Letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a report of the number of officers and messengers retained in the Department of State.	
	H.Doc. 4		Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, (in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 16th of April, 1822), a report of the officers and messengers retained in the Treasury Department &c &c.	
	H.Doc. 5		Letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report of the number of officers and messengers retained in the War Department.	
	H.Doc. 6		Letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a report of the officers & messengers retained in the Navy Department, &c	
	H.Doc. 7		Letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a report of the number of officers and messengers retained in the Post Office Department.	

Appendix A. (continued)

Congress-Session	ASP Pub. No./ SerSet Rpt. or Doc. No.	Publication Date	Publication Titles	Annotations
Miscellaneous, volume 2				
17-2	no. 533	Jan. 3, 1823	Maryland in favor of the Navy and internal improvements.	
	H.Doc. 14		Resolutions of the Legislature of Maryland.	
17-2	no. 534	Jan. 22, 1823	Military road from Plattsburg to Sackett's Harbor.	
	H.Doc. 33		Letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report of Major General Jacob Brown upon the subject of the military road leading from Plattsburg to Sackett's Harbour.	
17-2	no. 535	Jan. 27, 1823	Navigation of the Potomac River above the tide water.	
	S.Doc. 23		Letter from the Governor and Council of Maryland transmitting a report of the commissioners appointed to survey the River Potomac.	
17-2	no. 536	Jan. 27, 1823	Settlement at the mouth of the Columbia River.	ASP version contains only Prevost papers and omits Astor papers.
	H.Doc. 45		Message from the President of the United States, communicating the letter of Mr. Prevost, and other documents, relating to an establishment made at the mouth of Columbia River.	
17-2	no. 537	Jan. 28, 1823	Official conduct of the district judge of Alabama.	
	H.Rpt. 537		Report of the Committee on the Judiciary, on a letter and documents referred to said Committee, presented by Edwin Lewis, complaining on the conduct of Judge Tate.	
17-2	no. 538	Jan. 30, 1823 Feb. 27, 1823	Official conduct of the printers to the House of Representatives.	ASP version contains papers dated February 27, 1823.
	H.Rpt. 76	Jan. 30, 1823	Report of the select committee, appointed on 21st January, upon the subject of a letter of Messrs. Gales and Seaton.	
17-2	no. 539	Feb. 3, 1823	Further legislation required for the improvement and better government of the Territory of Florida.	
	S.Doc. 275		Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a memorial of the Legislative Council of Florida.	
17-2	no. 541	Feb. 7, 1823	Preservation of the models in the Patent Office.	
	H.Rpt. 86		Report of the Committee on the Expenditures of the Department of State on the Patent Office.	
17-2	no. 542	Feb. 20, 1823	Cumberland Road.	
	H.Doc. 77		Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting statements of the expenditures in laying out and making the Cumberland Road.	
17-2	no. 543	Mar. 3, 1823	Reorganization of the courts.	ASP version contains note at the end of page 1042.



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GODORT 2013 ALA Annual Conference Summary

June 28–July 2, 2013

Chicago, Illinois

The great location of Chicago provided a wonderful backdrop to this year's GODORT Annual Conference meetings. And while attendees might have yearned to be outside enjoying the beautiful weather, they stayed inside to meet with colleagues, move forward on various projects, and develop resolutions to support the organization's work. Below are the highlights of that work.

Cataloging Committee: Updates were given by Yalan Qi (Government Printing Office), Tim Byrnes (Department of Energy), and Valerie Glenn (University of Michigan/Hathi Trust). Work will continue this year on the transference of the cataloging toolkits to the GODORT wiki. Calls will be going out for volunteers from the Task Forces to help edit and test the pages. A motion was passed to send a letter congratulating GPO on their effective and successful conversion to RDA cataloging.

Conference Committee: This year's awards reception was a huge success with many members at hand to eat great Chicago delicacies, talk with old and new friends, and to celebrate GODORT. Many thanks go to the vendors and Northwestern University who supported this year's reception.

Education Committee: Education heard a presentation from Stephen Woods (Pennsylvania State University) about a digitization project he is working on with Department of Commerce documents. The committee also reviewed

the Handout Exchange Working Group's report that included the following recommendations: rename the "Handout Exchange" to the "Exchange," archive the old site, advertise the new concept, and solicit new materials from GODORT members.

Gov Docs for Kids Committee: The Gov Docs for Kids Committee met for the first time this Annual. Its purpose is to support the needs of K–12 teachers, pupils, and school librarians in using government information, and in reaching out to the public and other librarians as to the value and availability of government resources for school children. Initial activities include continuing support for the Constitution Day poster contest and researching integration of government primary resources into K–12 teacher/library guides.

Legislation Committee: Legislation's activity began before the Conference with the drafting of a resolution around management of the lifecycle of digital US government information. This resolution was brought to the Joint Committee on Legislation-Government Information Subcommittee/GODORT Legislation Committee meeting for discussion and approval. At Legislation II, the committee continued to discuss and edit the digital lifecycle resolution, now entitled "Resolution urging Congress to designate the Government Printing Office as the lead agency to manage the lifecycle of digital US government information." Additional discussion points were other draft resolutions brought forward to ALA Council including a resolution on digitization

of government publications (referred to the Committee on Legislation), the Committee on Legislation Federal Depository Library Program Task Force report, and the National Academy of Public Administration report on the Government Printing Office.

MAGIRT/GODORT GIS Discussion Group: Initially started at Midwinter, this joint discussion group continued to discuss issues that crossover between the two groups—this time focusing on ways to work together with the demise of the Cartographic Users Advisory Council (CUAC).

Membership Committee: The GODORT Happy Hour continues to be a key event on members' conference calendars. The conference also saw nine pairings of new GODORT members with more experienced members. A quick snapshot of GODORT membership shows 785 members as of May 2013 versus 853 in 2012.

Nominating Committee: Discussions centered on ways to improve the nomination process, in light of the recently announced changes in nomination deadlines to early January. The committee also started brainstorming potential candidates for the 2013–14 Depository Library Council nominations and GODORT offices.

Program Committee: GODORT held a very successful pre-conference, "International Statistics: Helping Library Users Understand the Global Community." Thank you to our sponsors and the University of Illinois at Chicago.

The GODORT Program, "Collaboration and Cooperation: Depository Libraries Working with Communities," was also successfully held on Monday in a new time slot. Discussions for next year's committee will be looking into why the program was held so far from the convention center after ALA had stated each ALA group would have at least one program at the convention center. Also discussed in the committee meeting was the 2014 program on historical government information resources. The committee will be looking at possible co-sponsors like RUSA to increase awareness of the program and increase attendance.

Publications Committee: Publications discussed a variety of topics including electronic use of the GODORT logo, changes to the Notable Documents Panel bylaws, and an update from John Hernandez, GODORT treasurer, on the switch of *DttP* advertising payments directly to ALA. No *DttP* report was provided at the meeting and the Occasional Papers Series has not received any responses but another call will go out in mid-September.

Rare and Endangered Government Publications Committee: The committee discussed reinstating the relationship between GODORT and the Preservation and Reformatting Section of the Association for Library Collections and Technical Services, as well as other topics related to rare and endangered government publications.

Federal Document Task Force (FDTF): Dan Coyle, Product Manager, ProQuest Statistical Products, discussed the discontinuing of government statistical programs and ProQuest's response

to this such as the taking over of the Statistical Abstracts publication. The Web Decommission Committee brought forward the resolution on the lifecycle of digital US government information and it was approved by FDTF. More information on this resolution can be found in the Legislation Committee's highlights. Reports were provided by Debbie Balsamo, National Program Manager, EPA National Library Network, on the status of EPA libraries, and by Mary Alice Baish, Superintendent of Documents, and Cindy Etkin, on Government Printing Office (GPO) updates related to a ten-month study requested by the Congressional Appropriations Committee concerning the GPO business model, the National Digital Registry, a GPO pilot project related to electronic books, and the future of microfiche distribution.

International Documents Task Force (IDTF): Tal Ayalon, United Nations, provided an update on changes to the planned phase out of print copies by 2014 and the development of their eCollection. Once eCollection is launched, depository libraries will receive a 25 percent discount. Discussion also occurred around GODORT contributing funds for the ALA representative to attend the annual International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions conference. The meeting ended with reports from the vendors with many new publications and resources being made available in the coming months and then a brief discussion of mobile content from intergovernmental organizations.

State and Local Documents Task Force (IDTF): The Task Force meeting centered on a tour of the Local Documents Collection at the Chicago Public

Library. Special thanks to Sarah Erekson for setting up and providing the tour.

GODORT General Membership (Business) Meeting: Reports were given from the committees and task forces. Membership approved in principle the resolution, "Resolution urging Congress to designate the Government Printing Office as the lead agency to manage the lifecycle of digital United States government information." GODORT continues to be in good financial shape with revenues and expenses on target.

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

* Following up on the Midwinter conversation on GODORT providing a hotel block at conferences, Steering approved the discontinuing of this practice based on low participation by GODORT members at this conference.

* Chair-elect Suzanne Sears presented to Steering committee appointments for approval. The roster was approved.

* Outgoing Legislation Committee chair, and incoming GODORT councilor, Bill Sudduth provided an update on the Committee on Legislation (COL) Federal Documents Library Program Task Force report. COL will be looking to broaden input from ALA and ask the Task Force to provide an updated report at Midwinter, most likely at a town hall meeting.

Kirsten Clark
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Councilor's Report—2013 ALA Annual Conference

The 2013 Annual Conference in Chicago was the last in my three year term as GODORT's Councilor and included the most contentious Council sessions. It featured many close votes, including several in which Councilors were asked to stand in order to be counted. Given the paucity of pertinent documents available on Thursday, readers may be surprised that the agenda for Council's first session on Sunday listed eight resolutions under new business. Much of this new business came out of the ALA Membership meeting, whose quorum of 75 is readily achievable and allows members who attend to move resolutions to Council. Council's first session opened with an additional surprise: a video clip in which President Barak Obama encouraged librarians to help disseminate information about health care insurance options becoming available under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

Council received an optimistic report from the Digital Content Working Group. Four of the Big Six publishers have made positive moves on library ebook lending and all six are now engaged with library ebook lending.

Council passed Resolution in support of whistleblower Edward Snowden (CD#39) which resolved, that the American Library Association "recognizes Edward Snowden as a whistleblower who, in releasing information that documents government attacks on privacy, free speech, and freedom of association, has performed a valuable service in launching a national dialogue about transparency, domestic surveillance, and overclassification." Moved by Jim Kuhn and seconded by Mike Marlin, this was the only resolution adopted by Council during my term to recognize the effect of a specific

whistleblower's actions. Reflecting concerns of many ALA members regarding personal privacy and government secrecy, the resolution passed easily.

Council then passed *Resolution reaffirming ALA's commitment to basic literacy* (CD#37), which resolved, that ALA "reaffirms and supports the principle that lifelong literacy is a basic right for all individuals in our society and is essential to the welfare of the nation; reaffirms the core basic value of basic literacy as foundational for people of all ages and is the building block for developing other literacies; encourages appropriate ALA units and Divisions to actively participate in the Association's Literacy Assembly; and urges appropriate ALA units and libraries of all types to make basic literacy a high priority by incorporating literacy initiatives into programs and services for all users."

Declaration for the Right to Libraries Resolution (CD#40) followed and passed unanimously. It calls for the Association to endorse a campaign (see ala.org/advocacy/declaration-right-libraries for the poster) and urges the campaign to be given ALA's highest staff priority. Another resolution commended the Freedom to Read Foundation "for recognizing videogames as a nonprint medium in libraries worthy of First Amendment protections" (CD#47). Council postponed consideration of three resolutions to the second Council session: *Resolution on library service to the community in a natural disaster* (CD#41); *Resolution on divestment of holdings in fossil fuel companies* (CD#42); and *Resolution on prayer in ALA meetings* (CD#44). The last new business, *Resolution on the digitization of U.S. government documents* (CD#49) was referred to ALA's Committee on Legislation.

ALA Council's second session

reconsidered the resolution it passed in support of whistleblower Edward Snowden (CD#39). The resolution was referred to the Committee on Legislation and the Intellectual Freedom Committee. ALA Parliamentarian Eli Mina stressed that referring an approved resolution to committees did not rescind it, but that Council had "pushed the pause button." Council also referred *Resolution in support of whistleblower Bradley Manning* (CD#38) to the same committees.

Resolution on prayer in ALA meetings (CD#44) inspired extended debate and passed with a vote of 70-64. The immediate cause of this resolution was members of one ALA division who began each of their meetings with a prayer. The resolution states: "The American Library Association, as a secular institution in a country that is increasingly diverse religiously, refrains from having public prayers during its meetings. Moments of silence may be observed during meetings."

The International Relations Committee (IRC) report included notice of the letter ALA President Maureen Sullivan sent to James Moore, Minister of Canadian Heritage and Official Languages, supporting the Canadian Library Association's request to have the Library and Archives of Canada (LAC) revisit its *Code of Conduct Order*. This order could be used to restrict LAC staff from teaching and speaking at conferences and other public engagements. Moore responded that the *Code* did not preclude staff from engaging in external activities on their personal time. The same week that the letter was received, the head of the LAC resigned. ALA will seek further clarification on LAC's *Code* when a new LAC leader is appointed.

Council passed several housekeeping motions recommended in committee reports. The Committee on Organization moved to reduce the size of the Scholarships and Study Grant Committee from 11 to 7 members (CD#27) and to replace a committee update form with a semi-annual report (CD#27.2). The Policy Monitoring Committee offered resolutions passed by Council. These incorporated Council recent actions into the Policy Manual (CD#17), and three others in (CD#17.1): *Protecting library user confidentiality*; *Guidelines for preparation of resolutions for Council*; and *Membership meetings*. The Constitution and Bylaws Committee had editorial changes to the bylaws, such as removing the reference to a printed directory and adding round tables into a reference about filling vacancies on an interim basis approved (CD#25).

Council passed *Resolution on library service to the community in a disaster* (CD#41 rev.), but *Resolution on divestment of holdings in fossil fuel companies and libraries' role in a peaceful transition to a fossil-free economy* failed (CD#42).

Vivian Wynn began her Committee on Legislation report by noting the two resolutions regarding whistleblowers. Council referred to her committee and Intellectual Freedom Committee with a comment on unintended consequences. On behalf of COL and IFC, she presented *Resolution on the need for reforms for the intelligence community to support privacy, open government, government transparency, and accountability* (CD#20.4 and CD#19.2). After extended debate and an amendment striking the word "lawful" from the third resolved clause, Council voted to substitute this resolution for *Resolution in support of whistleblower Edward Snowden* (CD#39) passed in the first Council session on Monday. This resolved that the American Library Association:

1. Reaffirms its unwavering support for the fundamental principles that are the foundation of our free and democratic society, including a system of public accountability, government transparency, and oversight that supports people's right to know about and participate in our government;
2. In light of present revelations related to NSA's surveillance activities conducted pursuant to orders issued by the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance count (FISC) under Sections 215 and 702 of the USA PATRIOT Act, the American Library Association calls upon the US Congress, President Obama, and the courts to reform our nation's climate of secrecy, overclassification, and secret law regarding national security and surveillance, to align with these democratic principles;
3. Urges the US Congress and President Obama to provide authentic protections that prevent government intimidation and criminal prosecution of government employees and private contractors who make [lawful] disclosures of wrong doing in the intelligence community;
4. Calls upon the public to engage in and our members to lead public dialogues discussing the right to privacy, open government, and balancing civil liberties and national security;
5. Encourages the public to support bills and other proposals that both secure and protect our rights to privacy, free expression, and free association, and promote a more open, transparent government, and be further resolved that;
6. Expresses its thanks and appreciation to the members of Congress who work to protect our privacy and civil liberties.

After the vote, one councilor told me that her congressional representative had told her he needed something he could work with after the first vote. The passage of this substitute resolution illustrates ALA's pragmatic approach to the problem of maintaining a dialogue with lawmakers while upholding its principles.

The COL report also presented *Resolution urging Congress to designate the government printing office as the lead agency to manage the life cycle of digital United States government information* (CD#20.5), which Council passed. The COL report thanked Maggie Ferrell as chair and all the Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP) Task Force members for their year-and-a-half service and report to COL. Their Task Force has been extended for an additional year to allow the members to gather feedback to the report and to lead face-to-face and virtual discussions. The discussion period will end during the Midwinter Meeting in 2014 and a final report submitted to COL prior to the 2014 Annual Conference.

Receiving the Intellectual Freedom Committee report, Council adopted *A resolution supporting librarians sued for doing their professional duty* (CD#19.3).

ALA recognized the following individuals in memorials: Brooke E. Sheldon, Lillian Miles Lewis, Jack C. Gerts, II, Herb Davis, Carolyn Forsman, Russell Shank, Connie Van Fleet, Jacqueline Mancall, Eva Efron, Edward Roy Johnson, Margaret "Peg" Hallisey, Robert O. Ellett Jr., and Fredrick McKissack. Tributes and testimonials recognized Abba Alhadi (of Mali), the 40th anniversary of the Chinese American Librarians Association, and the 15th anniversary of the Spectrum Scholarship Program.

Outgoing Treasurer Jim Neal delivered his final *Treasurer's Report to Council—Annual Estimate of Income and*

Budgetary Ceiling (CD#13.2). ALA's projected deficit of \$1.9 million in the next fiscal year presents a challenge. While the newly acquired Neal-Schuman publishing is doing well, a projected \$2.4 million shortfall in ALA Publishing Services will have a major impact on ALA's budget. With membership income down, the general fund net asset balance largely expended since 2009, and projected conference income for the annual conference in Las Vegas being much lower than this year's, Neal eloquently argued for ALA weathering budget cuts with strategy. He outlined sixteen points for accomplishing this goal that will be posted to the ALA Treasurer's website. Pam Hickson-Stevenson, Ohio Chapter Councilor to the American

Library Association, posted them in her blog at <http://tinyurl.com/kagt5o8>.

The last piece of new business was *A resolution to decrease printing for Council meetings* (CD#50), which resolved that ALA, on behalf of its members: "requests that the ALA Executive Director to develop and implement an opt-in program for Councilors to elect to receive electronic-only Council documents and reduce the number of regularly printed copies of documents." The resolution was adopted and ALA President Maureen Sullivan said that ALA's Executive Board and staff had already been looking at ways to reduce printing.

At the end of the session, ALA executive director Keith Michael Fiels

announced that this Chicago conference attracted 26,362 attendees. With 15,918 paid attendees, 4,319 complimentary exhibits pass users, and 6,125 exhibitors, the count for Chicago was 6,000 higher than for New Orleans or Anaheim.

I thank GODORT members for their support throughout my term. I am happy to pass GODORT's ALA Council seat to Bill Sudduth. His extensive experience in GODORT and in ALA committees will serve him well.

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

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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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A Crazy Verdict.

In February of 1859, New York Congressman Daniel Sickles received an anonymous note informing him that his young wife was engaged in a tryst with another man—Philip Barton Key II, U.S. District Attorney for Washington, D.C. An enraged Sickles tracked Key down and, in front of the White House in broad daylight, shot him dead. A guilty verdict seemed certain. But Sickles' relied on the talents and influence of his political cronies—including President James Buchanan—to establish a one-sided courtroom. Incredibly, the defense team posited that Sickles was in such a state of distress that he bore no accountability for the murder. The only thing more shocking than the bizarre premise was the fact that it worked. Sickles' acquittal stunned a nation and established one of history's most debated pieces of legal precedence.

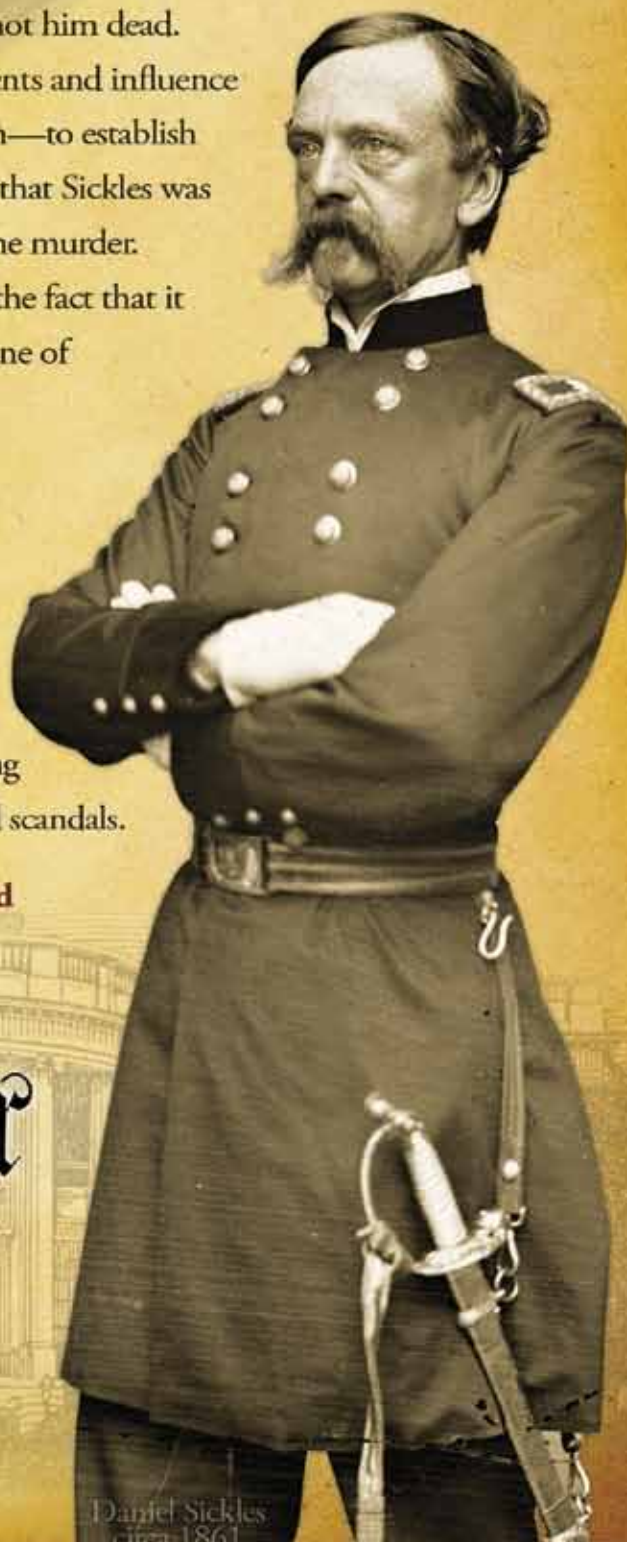
Details of the Key murder and ensuing trial can be found within the engrossing pages of the *Washington Evening Star*, long regarded as the newspaper of record for the nation's capital. Newly digitized, the *Star* provides firsthand reporting for unmatched coverage of the U.S. government from the Pierce through the Carter administrations, including fresh insight into political lives, careers, accomplishments and scandals.

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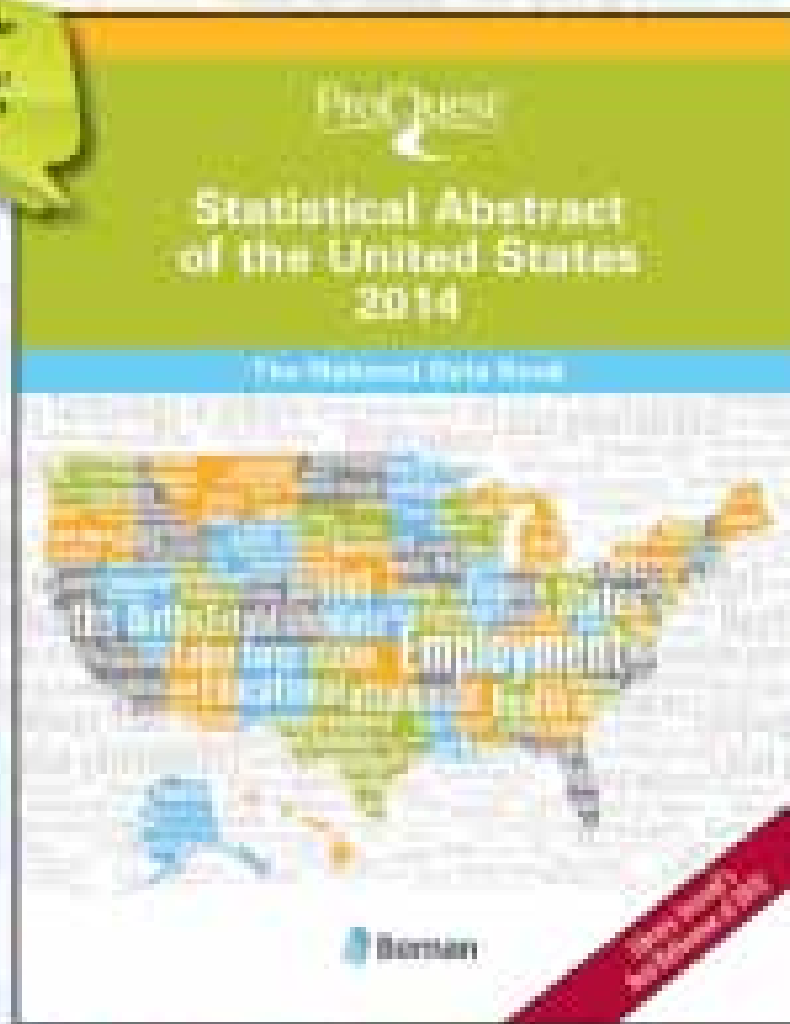
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